

Chapter 70, Self-Assessment Questions

1. A 73-year-old patient with a documented allergy to sulfa agents (bronchoconstriction) should receive which antimicrobial(s) for listeriosis treatment?
 - A. Ceftriaxone
 - B. Ampicillin
 - C. Gentamicin
 - D. Vancomycin plus gentamicin

2. Which patient would be assumed to be at the highest risk of meningococcal meningitis?
 - A. 4-year-old attending daycare
 - B. 34-year-old pregnant woman
 - C. 78-year-old hospital volunteer
 - D. 19-year-old college sophomore

3. Which of the following antibiotic therapy should be used for pneumococcal meningitis in a patient with a severe, Type 1 allergy to penicillins and cephalosporins?
 - A. Vancomycin

- B. Aztreonam
 - C. Meropenem
 - D. Sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim
4. Meningococcal vaccine is recommended in which of the following patients:
- A. 2-month-old infant
 - B. 67-year-old woman with diabetes
 - C. 5-year-old attending daycare
 - D. 12-year-old attending public school
5. Which of the following antimicrobial agents should be considered in empirical therapy of postneurosurgical meningitis?
- A. Ceftriaxone
 - B. Cefepime
 - C. Doxycycline
 - D. Moxifloxacin
6. What is the agent of choice for maintenance therapy in cryptococcal meningitis in a patient with a CD4⁺ count of 33 cells/mm³ (33 × 10⁶/L)?
- A. Lipid formulation of amphotericin
 - B. Posaconazole

- C. Micafungin
 - D. Fluconazole
7. What is the primary reason for inclusion of vancomycin in empiric treatment of adults with community-acquired bacterial meningitis?
- A. Treatment of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)
 - B. Treatment of drug-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
 - C. Treatment of drug-resistant *Neisseria meningitidis*
 - D. Treatment of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (MRSE)
- 8 Which of the following patients is at risk for meningitis secondary to direct inoculation?
- A. A 3 year old with otitis media
 - B. A 21 year old with community acquired pneumonia
 - C. A 27 year old with traumatic brain injury
 - D. A 71 year old with age-related hearing loss
9. Antimicrobial therapy should be ideally administered in patients with suspected meningitis:
- A. Orally in the outpatient setting following blood cultures
 - B. Orally in the outpatient setting following lumbar puncture
 - C. Parenterally in the inpatient setting following lumbar puncture
 - D. Parenterally in the inpatient setting immediately upon admission
10. Initial therapy in the treatment of bacterial meningitis should be:
- A. Targeted, low-dose therapy aimed at pathogens based on vaccination history
 - B. Targeted, high-dose therapy aimed at pathogens based on recent exposure

C. Broad spectrum, low-dose therapy aimed at all common causative pathogens

D. Broad spectrum, high-dose therapy aimed at all common causative pathogens

11. The most common pathogen responsible for neonatal meningitis is:

A. *S. agalactiae*

B. *N. meningitidis*

C. *S. aureus*

D. HSV Type 2

12. Which of the following patients is most likely to have bacterial meningitis secondary to *S. aureus*?

A. A 6-year-old with recent MRSA cellulitis

B. An 18-year-old man with a positive MRSA nares screen

C. A 27-year-old with recent brain injury and craniotomy

D. A 68-year-old hospitalized with pneumonia

13. Standard empiric therapy for a college student presenting with signs and symptoms consistent with bacterial meningitis would most appropriately include:

A. Ceftriaxone and vancomycin

B. Ampicillin and vancomycin

C. Linezolid and ampicillin

D. Ceftriaxone and ampicillin

14. The appropriate first-line therapy for an adult patient with HSV encephalitis is:

A. No active antiviral therapy, supportive care

B. Acyclovir 10 mg/kg IV every 8 hours

C. Foscarnet 20 mg/kg IV every 8 hours

D. Ganciclovir 2.5 mg/kg IV every 12 hours

15. Which of the following is true regarding adjunctive dexamethasone therapy?

A. Should be given following the initiation of antibiotics

B. Does not alter vancomycin penetration into the CSF

C. Recommended in adults with pneumococcal meningitis

D. Recommended in neonatal meningitis

16. Close contacts of adult patients with pneumococcal meningitis should receive antibiotic prophylaxis with one of the following options except:

A. Ciprofloxacin 500 mg orally for one dose

B. Amoxicillin 1 g orally for four doses

C. Rifampin 600 mg orally for four doses

D. No prophylaxis

Answers

1. B

2. D

3. A

4. D

5. B

6. D

7. B

8. C

9. C

10. D

11. A

12. C

13. A

14. B

15. B

16. D

