Which of the following drugs inhibit herpes viruses?

**a)**Amantadine



**b)**Acyclovir



**c)**Oseltamivir



**d)**Azidothymidine



Why are drug combinations essential for HIV?

**a)**Single drugs are not completely inhibitory



**b)**Mutations negate the effect of one drug



**c)**Combinations of antibiotics are effective versus TB



**d)**The virus cannot mutate vs a combination



Which point in the replication cycle appears most easily blocked by antivirals?

**a)**Virus absorption



**b)**Virus penetration



**c)**Virus RNA and DNA replication



**d)**Exit of viruses from the cell



It is unlikely that a 'cure' of HIV is possible with current drugs because:

**a)**Even in combination current drugs do not completely block viral replication



**b)**They do not penetrate to cells



**c)**They cannot block viral transcription from integrated viral DNA



**d)**They cannot penetrate to the CNS



Choose the following correct combination of drug and virus:

**a)**Amantadine versus influenza B



**b)**Daclatasvir versus hepatitis C



**c)**Zidovudine versus hepatitis B



**d)**Saquinavir versus influenza A



Which of the following antiviral drug is used to treat influenza A?  
a) Dextran sulfate  
b) Amantadine  
c) Ganciclovir  
d) Cidofovir

 Which of the following is used to treat eye infection?  
a) Rimantadine  
b) Ganciclovir  
c) TFT  
d) ACV

 Which of the following is not used in the HIV-1 treatment?  
a) Delavirdine  
b) Zidovudine  
c) Rimantadine  
d) Stavudine

Which of the following is used to treat CMV infections?  
a) Foscarnet  
b) Saquinavir  
c) Ritonavir  
d) Nelfinavir

Which of the following is used to treat poxvirus?  
a) Zalcitabine  
b) Cidofovir  
c) Penciclovir  
d) Zanamivir

 Which of the following is used to treat genital herpes infections?  
a) Penciclovir  
b) Pleconaril  
c) Oseltamivir  
d) Efavirenz

Which of the following is easily blocked by antivirals?  
a) Virus penetration  
b) Nucleic acid replication  
c) Virus absorption  
d) Removal of the virus from the cell

Why antiviral drugs cannot cure HIV?  
a) They do not block viral replication  
b) They cannot block viral translation  
c) They cannot block viral transcription  
d) They do not penetrate the cells

Which of the following cannot be treated by antiviral drugs?  
a) Tuberculosis  
b) Smallpox  
c) Hepatitis  
d) Warts

The mutations in the M2 gene is responsible for drug resistance in influenza A virus.  
a) True  
b) False

Relenza is an anti-influenza drug.  
a) True  
b) False

* A well-functioning immune system will eliminate or effectively destroy viral replication this is why immunocompromised patients have frequent viral infections.
  + A.

True

* + B.

False

* **2.**

Each drug is specific to one virus.

* + A.

True

* + B.

False

* **3.**

Which of the following Herpetic agents is not available in PO form?

* + A.

Acyclovir

* + B.

Valacyclovir

* + C.

Trifluridine

* + D.

Valgancyclovir

* + E.

None of the above

* **4.**

Which drug selectively inhibits viral DNA synthesis?

* + A.

Zanamivir (relenza)

* + B.

Acyclovir (Zovirax)

* + C.

Abacavir (Ziagen)

* + D.

Zidovudine (Retrovir)

* **5.**

Which is not an adverse/ side effect of Acyclovir (Zorivax)

* + A.

Tremors

* + B.

Delirium

* + C.

Burning

* + D.

Nephrotoxicity

* + E.

Bone marrow supression

* **6.**

Which is not an indication for Acyclovir (Zorivax)

* + A.

HSV 1 / 2

* + B.

CMV

* + C.

Varicella

* + D.

HPV

* + E.

None of the above

* **7.**

Acyclovir (Zorivax) has  drug interactions with

* + A.

Cidofovir

* + B.

Streptozocin

* + C.

Atazanavir (Reyataz)

* + D.

None of the above

* **8.**

Which of the following would be used for CMV retinitis and  Acyclovir-resistant HSV 1 & 2 in immunocompromised patients

* + A.

Trifluridine

* + B.

Rimantadine

* + C.

Amantadine

* + D.

Foscarnet (Foscavir)

* **9.**

Which of the following drugs has a max dose of 120mg/kg/d and   a black box warning for seizures from mineral/electrolyte imbalance and toxicity in renal impaired patients?

* + A.

Amantadine

* + B.

Trifluridine

* + C.

Foscarnet (foscavir)

* + D.

None of the above

* **10.**

Which of the following is not  an anti-influenza agent?

* + A.

Amantadine (symmetrel)

* + B.

Rimantadine (Flumadine)

* + C.

Zanamivir (Relenza)

* + D.

Osteltamivir (Tamiflu)

* + E.

All of the above

* + F.

None of the above

* **11.**

Amantadine and Rimantadine should be prescribed with Zanamivir because of a high level of resistance.

* + A.

True

* + B.

False

* **12.**

Zanamivir (Relenza) is available as

* + A.

IV

* + B.

Dry powder for inhalation

* + C.

PO

* + D.

Cream

* **13.**

Which drug is prophylaxis and treatment for H1N1 (swine flu)?

* + A.

Amantadine ( Symmetrel)

* + B.

Zanamivir (Relenza)

* + C.

Rimantadine (Flumadine)

* + D.

None of the above

* **14.**

What is the metabolism of Zanamivir (Relenza)?

* + A.

Liver

* + B.

Renal

* + C.

Feces

* + D.

All of the above

* + E.

None of the above

* **15.**

Which drug should be administered with extreme caution to asthma/COPD patients because of possible bronchospasm?

* + A.

Zanamivir (Relenza)

* + B.

Acyclovir ( Zorivax)

* + C.

Cidofovir (Vistide)

* + D.

None of the above

* **16.**

Lymphocytes make up 50 % of circulating WBCs and include T-cells that provide humoral immunity.

* + A.

True

* + B.

False

* **17.**

Which plays a critical role in HIV and are responsible for the release of cytokines?

* + A.

Helper T cells

* + B.

Memory Cells

* + C.

B Cells

* + D.

None of the above

* **18.**

Memory T cells are produced by the activation of cytotoxic and helper T cells and suppressor T cells dampen the responses of T cells and B cells.

* + A.

True

* + B.

False

* **19.**

B cells come from the bone marrow and differentiate into

* + A.

T cells

* + B.

Cytotoxic cells

* + C.

Plasma cells

* + D.

None of the above

* **20.**

HIV attacks

* + A.

Memory T cells

* + B.

Helper T cells

* + C.

B cells

* + D.

All of the above

* **21.**

B-cells produce antibodies after being stimulated by helper T cells.

* + A.

True

* + B.

False

* **22.**

Which of the following best signifies the transition of HIV to AIDS?

* + A.

Ruptured helper T's release more HIV

* + B.

Lack of antibodies

* + C.

HIV invades and damages helper Ts

* **23.**

Which of the following is not an opportunistic AIDS infection?

* + A.

Tuberculosis (TB)

* + B.

Candida albicans

* + C.

Herpes zoster

* + D.

None of the above

* **24.**

Treatment of this disease requires multiple big gun antibiotics

* + A.

HPV

* + B.

MAC

* + C.

CMV

* + D.

None of the above

* **25.**

HAART therapy must be started if  CD4 count drops below 350 or symptoms appear.

* + A.

True

* + B.

False