

1. An agent used to disinfect inanimate objects or surfaces but is generally too toxic to use on human tissues is called:

1. an antibiotic.
2. an antiseptic.
3. a sanitizer
4. a disinfectant.

2. An agent that kills or inhibits growth of microbes but is safe to use on human tissue:

1. an antibiotic.
2. an antiseptic.
3. a sanitizer
4. a disinfectant.

3. An agent that may not eliminate microbes, but reduces microbial numbers to a safe level is called:

1. an antibiotic.
2. an antiseptic.
3. a sanitizer
4. a disinfectant.

4. Which is NOT a mode of action for disinfectants, antiseptics, and sanitizers?

1. Inhibits peptidoglycan synthesis causing osmotic lysis.
2. Damages the lipids and/or proteins of the semipermeable cytoplasmic membrane.
3. Denature microbial enzymes and other proteins.

5. A chemical agent that is reliable for sterilization is:

1. 70% alcohol
2. 2% glutaraldehyde.
3. iodine and iodophores.
4. phenol.

6. A test is one done under the actual conditions of normal use is called:

1. An *in vivo* test.
2. An *in vitro* test.
3. A controlled test.

7. The microorganisms you pick up from what you have been handling is called:

1. transient flora.
2. resident flora.
3. normal flora.



8. Substances produced as metabolic products of one microorganism which inhibit or kill other microorganisms are called:

1. antibiotics.
2. antiseptics.
3. sanitizers.
4. disinfectants.



9. Antibiotics that inhibit microbial growth long enough for the body's own defenses to remove the organisms are said to be:

1. cidal in action.
2. static in action.
3. broad spectrum.
4. narrow spectrum.

10. Antibiotics that are effective against just gram-positive bacteria, just gram negative bacteria, or only a few species are termed:

1. cidal in action.
2. static in action.
3. broad spectrum.
4. narrow spectrum.

11. \_\_\_\_\_ means that the agent used must inhibit or kill the microorganism in question without seriously harming the host.

1. selective toxicity.
2. disinfection.
3. sterilization.

12. What is the mode of action for penicillin G, methicillin, ampicillin, cephalosporins, carbapenems, monobactams, carbacephem, glycopeptides, and bacitracin?

1. Inhibits peptidoglycan synthesis causing osmotic lysis.
2. Alters the cytoplasmic membrane causing leakage.
3. Alters prokaryotic ribosomes blocking translation.

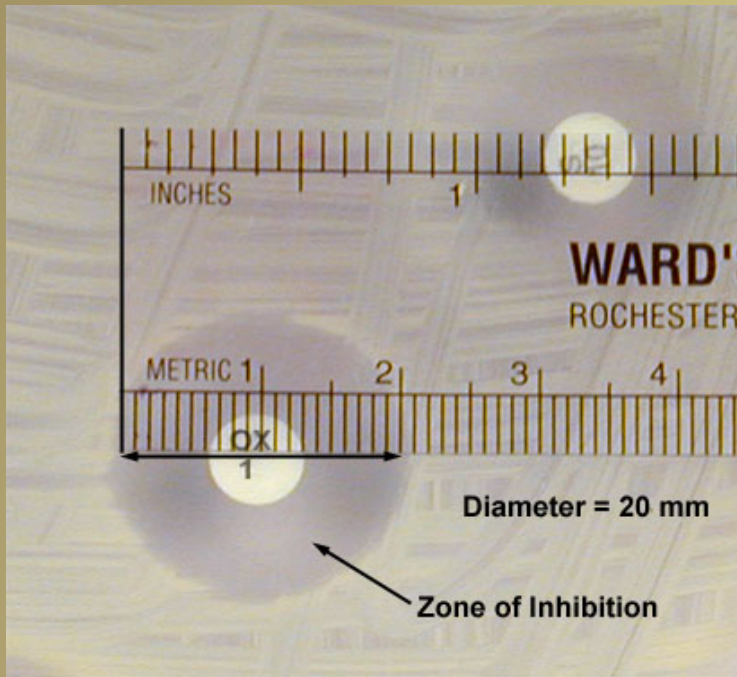
13. What is the mode of action for streptomycin, neomycin, tobramycin, tetracycline, doxycycline, erythromycin, azithromycin, clarithromycin, oxazolidinones, streptogramins.?

1. Inhibits peptidoglycan synthesis causing osmotic lysis.
2. Alters the cytoplasmic membrane causing leakage.
3. Alters prokaryotic ribosomes blocking translation.

14. What is the mode of action for fluoroquinolones, sulfonamides and trimethoprim, and metronidazole?

1. Alters the cytoplasmic membrane causing leakage.
2. Binds to RNA polymerase blocking transcription.
3. Inhibits DNA replication.





15. Using Table 2 in your lab book, is this *Staphylococcus* resistant, susceptible, or intermediate to OX1?

1. intermediate
2. susceptible
3. resistant