

Chapter 09, Antibacterial Drugs That Interfere With DNA/RNA Synthesis

1. A nurse is preparing to administer ciprofloxacin as prescribed. Which test would the nurse ensure is completed before administering the first dose to the client?
A) Urinalysis
B) Culture tests
C) Ulcer tests
D) Stool tests

Answer: B

Rationale: The nurse should check whether culture tests are conducted before the first dose of drug is administered to the client. Ulcer tests and stool tests are not required to be conducted before administering the first dose of an anti-infective drug to the client. The nurse has to ensure that urinalysis is conducted before the administration of the drug but not specifically before the first dose of the anti-infective drug.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 111, Preadministration Assessment

2. A nurse is caring for a client who is receiving a fluoroquinolone as an intravenous infusion. The nurse would check the infusion rate at which frequency?
A) Every 15 minutes
B) Every 30 minutes
C) Every 45 minutes
D) Every 60 minutes

Answer: A

Rationale: When administering a fluoroquinolone IV, the nurse should check the infusion rate every 15 minutes and adjust it if necessary.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 112, Intravenous Administration

3. A client is questioning the nurse about a superinfection that developed while receiving fluoroquinolone therapy. Which response by the nurse would be most appropriate?
- A) "Your infection was really severe, so the drug wasn't as effective as it could have been."
 - B) "This happens when your original infection begins to clear."
 - C) "The drug disrupts your normal bacteria so it allows other organisms to grow."
 - D) "We really don't know why this happens; it just does sometimes."

Answer: C

Rationale: Antibiotics can disrupt the normal flora (nonpathogenic bacteria in the bowel), causing a secondary infection or superinfection. This new infection is "superimposed" on the original infection. The destruction of large numbers of nonpathogenic bacteria (normal flora) by the antibiotic alters the chemical environment. This allows uncontrolled growth of bacteria or fungal microorganisms that are not affected by the antibiotic being administered. It has nothing to do with the drug's effectiveness or the original infection being cleared.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 109, Superinfections

4. A client develops pseudomembranous colitis secondary to fluoroquinolone therapy. The nurse anticipates the bowel culture will grow which organism?
- A) *E. coli*
 - B) *C. difficile*
 - C) *Staphylococcus*
 - D) Group B hemolytic *Streptococcus*

Answer: B

Rationale: Pseudomembranous colitis is one type of a bacterial superinfection. This potentially life-threatening problem develops because of an overgrowth of the microorganism *Clostridium difficile* (*C. diff*) in the bowel.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 109, Superinfections

5. The nurse is evaluating the medical records of several clients and note some are receiving both fluoroquinolone and corticosteroid therapy. The nurse concludes which client is at the greatest risk for tendonitis?

- A) 34-year-old female
- B) 22-year-old male
- C) 45-year-old female
- D) 72-year-old male

Answer: D

Rationale: Tendonitis and tendon rupture risk increase when taking a fluoroquinolone. Although this can happen at any age, those older than 60 years who also take corticosteroids are at greater risk.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 110, Contraindications and Precautions

6. The nurse is administering fluoroquinolone and ibuprofen to a client. The nurse should be alert for which potential adverse reaction?
- A) Increased risk for bleeding
 - B) Decreased effectiveness of the fluoroquinolone
 - C) Increased risk for seizures
 - D) Delayed elimination of the fluoroquinolone

Answer: C

Rationale: When a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug such as ibuprofen is used in conjunction with a fluoroquinolone, the client has an increased risk for seizures. An increased risk of bleeding would occur with oral anticoagulants in conjunction with fluoroquinolone therapy. Decreased effectiveness of the fluoroquinolone would occur if it was given with antacids, iron salts, or zinc because of decreased absorption of the antibiotic. Cimetidine interferes with the elimination of the fluoroquinolone, leading to prolonged presence of the drug in the bloodstream.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 110, Interactions

7. A nurse is preparing to teach a client about fluoroquinolones. The nurse will explain the importance of taking which drug on an empty stomach?
- A) Ciprofloxacin
 - B) Moxifloxacin
 - C) Levofloxacin
 - D) Norfloxacin

Answer: D

Rationale: Although any of the fluoroquinolones can be given on an empty stomach, it is essential that norfloxacin is given in such a manner.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 111, Promoting an Optimal Response to Therapy

8. A client receiving levofloxacin tells the nurse, "I used sunscreen but it didn't help." Which response by the nurse would be most appropriate?
- A) "Be sure to wear long sleeves and a wide-brimmed hat in addition to using sunscreen."
 - B) "I guess you didn't apply enough sunscreen to be effective."
 - C) "Maybe we need to change your medication because this is unusual."
 - D) "The sunscreen should have worked. Are you sure you actually did use it?"

Answer: A

Rationale: The fluoroquinolone drugs cause severe photosensitivity reactions. Clients may experience "sunburn" reactions even when they use sunscreen or sunblock products. Caution clients to wear cover-up clothing with long sleeves and wide-brimmed hats when outside in addition to sunblock preparations. Remind them that sunscreen needs to be applied repeatedly throughout the day or when going into water. Clients should be aware that glare during hazy or cloudy days can cause skin reactions as readily as direct sunlight on a clear day. Telling the client that they didn't apply enough or questioning the client's actual use of sunscreen is inappropriate. There is no need to change the medication because the client's report is not unusual.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 112, Altered Skin Integrity

9. The nurse is explaining to a client the proper way to take extended-release fluoroquinolone. Which instruction would be most important to include in the client's teaching plan?
- A) To chew, crush, or break the medication
 - B) To swallow the medication whole
 - C) To limit the daily fluid intake
 - D) To take the drug with an antacid

Answer: B

Rationale: When an extended-release formulation is prescribed, the client needs instructions to swallow the medication whole and not to chew, crush, or break the medication. Otherwise, the amount of drug released would be too great for the body all at once. Clients should be encouraged to increase their fluid intake and to separate administration by 1 to 2 hours.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 111, Promoting an Optimal Response to Therapy

10. A client develops a severe case of pseudomembranous colitis secondary to fluoroquinolone therapy. The fluoroquinolone is stopped immediately and intravenous fluids and protein supplementation are started. The nurse would also expect to administer which new medication?
- A) Fidaxomicin
 - B) Metronidazole
 - C) Norfloxacin
 - D) Moxifloxacin

Answer: A

Rationale: Moderate to severe cases of pseudomembranous colitis may require treatment with intravenous (IV) fluids and electrolytes, protein supplementation, and treatment with drugs such as fidaxomicin (Dificid) to eliminate the microorganism. Metronidazole is used to treat infections involving anaerobic organisms. Norfloxacin and moxifloxacin are fluoroquinolones and would not be used.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 109, Superinfections

11. A client asks the nurse how fluoroquinolones work. What is the nurse's best response?
- A) They inhibit the growth of the bacteria.
 - B) They disrupt the cell membrane of the bacteria.
 - C) They interfere with the DNA of the bacteria.
 - D) They promote WBC development from the bone marrow.

Answer: C

Rationale: Fluoroquinolones exert their bactericidal effect by interfering with the synthesis of bacterial DNA. This interference prevents cell reproduction, causing death of the bacterial cell. Penicillins disrupt the cell membrane of the bacteria. Bacteriostatic antibiotics inhibit the growth of bacteria. There are not antibiotics that promote WBC development from the bone marrow.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 110, Actions

12. A client treated for a respiratory infection is being treated with levofloxacin. The client reports diarrhea, abdominal cramping, and a fever. What is the action of the nurse?
- A) Discontinue the levofloxacin.
 - B) Prepare the client for additional laboratory tests.
 - C) Call the prescriber and ask for an antidiarrheal agent.
 - D) Continue to check on the client documenting diarrhea and vitals.

Answer: A

Rationale: The nurse recognizes these symptoms of a bacterial superinfection of the bowel. Signs and symptoms include diarrhea or bloody diarrhea, rectal bleeding, fever, and abdominal cramping. The immediate response is to discontinue the antibiotic.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 109, Superinfections

13. What is an important precaution of fluoroquinolones that should be included in the client teaching?
- A) Vomiting
 - B) Hypertension
 - C) Tendon rupture
 - D) Photosensitivity

Answer: C

Rationale: Tendonitis and tendon rupture risk increases with the use of a fluoroquinolones. Common adverse effects of fluoroquinolones include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, headache, abdominal pain or discomfort, dizziness, and photosensitivity. Hypertension is not associated with fluoroquinolones.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 110, Contraindications and Precautions

14. A client is to receive ciprofloxacin and calcium carbonate. What is correct in the administration of these two medications?
- A) Call the prescriber for verification on how to administer the medications.
 - B) Administer both medications together.
 - C) Administer the ciprofloxacin, and then 4 hours later administer calcium carbonate.
 - D) Administer the calcium carbonate, and then 2 hours later administer ciprofloxacin.

Answer: D

Rationale: If the clients are taking an antacid with fluoroquinolones the nurse should know the correct administration of these two medications. Ciprofloxacin and moxifloxacin should be administered 2 or 4 hours before or 6-8 hours after an antacid.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 111, Promoting an Optimal Response to Therapy

15. A nurse is administering ciprofloxacin IV. What should the nurse assess prior to administering the medication?
- A) Assess vital signs.
 - B) Call the prescriber for orders.
 - C) Place another IV site for administration.
 - D) Inspect the needle site for signs of tenderness, pain, and redness.

Answer: D

Rationale: For intravenously administered fluoroquinolones, the nurse should inspect the needle site and the area around the needle prior to administering the medication. Inspect the vein used for the IV infusion every 4 hours for signs of tenderness, pain, and redness. If the site is inflamed or has redness, another IV site can be started. The prescriber does not need to be called. Vital signs are not warranted with IV administration of ciprofloxacin.

Question Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies
Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)
Reference: p. 112, Acute Pain: Tissue Injury

16. After teaching a group of nursing students about fluoroquinolones, the instructor determines that the teaching was successful when the group chooses which drug as an example? Select all that apply.
- A) Levofloxacin
 - B) Amoxicillin
 - C) Cephalexin
 - D) Spectinomycin
 - E) Ciprofloxacin

Answer: A, E

Rationale: The fluoroquinolone drugs include ciprofloxacin, gemifloxacin, levofloxacin, moxifloxacin, norfloxacin, and ofloxacin. Amoxicillin is an aminopenicillin. Spectinomycin is chemically related to but different from aminoglycosides.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Remember

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 114, Summary Drug Table

17. A nursing student is engaged in researching information about fluoroquinolones. When examining the information, the student would most likely find that this class of drugs is effective in treating which type of infection? Select all that apply.
- A) Viral infections
 - B) Gram-positive infections
 - C) Fungal infections
 - D) Gram-negative infections
 - E) Parasitic infections

Answer: B, D

Rationale: Fluoroquinolones are effective in treating infections caused by gram-positive and gram-negative microorganisms.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 110, Uses

18. The nurse assessing the medical records of several clients with infection would anticipate the health care provider ordering a fluoroquinolone for a client with which disorder? Select all that apply.
- A) Urinary tract infections
 - B) Sexually transmitted infections
 - C) Upper respiratory tract infections
 - D) Bone and joint infections
 - E) Skin infections

Answer: A, B, D, E

Rationale: Fluoroquinolones are primarily used to treat lower respiratory tract infections, bone and joint infections, urinary tract infections, skin infections, sexually transmitted infections, and some infections of the eye and ear.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 110, Uses

19. A client is being given a prescription for ciprofloxacin to treat a urinary tract infection. The nurse should teach the client about which common adverse reactions? Select all that apply.
- A) Constipation
 - B) Nausea
 - C) Headache
 - D) Dizziness
 - E) Dry mouth

Answer: B, C, D

Rationale: Common adverse reactions to fluoroquinolones include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, headache, abdominal pain or discomfort, dizziness, and photosensitivity. Constipation and dry mouth are not associated with fluoroquinolone therapy.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 110, Adverse Reactions

20. While preparing to administer medications to several clients, the nurse should question orders of fluoroquinolones for clients with which disorder? Select all that apply.
- A) Diabetes

- B) Hypertension
- C) Receiving dialysis
- D) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder (COPD)
- E) Epilepsy

Answer: A, C, E

Rationale: Fluoroquinolones should be used with caution in clients with diabetes, renal impairment, or history of seizures; older clients; and clients on dialysis.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 110, Contraindications and Precautions

21. The nurse examines the medication history of a client scheduled to receive moxifloxacin. The nurse should contact the health care provider before giving this drug if the client is already taking which drug? Select all that apply.
- A) Amiodarone
 - B) Glyburide
 - C) Sotalol
 - D) Procainamide
 - E) Ibuprofen

Answer: A, C, D

Rationale: There is a risk of severe cardiac arrhythmias when moxifloxacin is administered with drugs that increase the QT interval, such as quinidine, procainamide, amiodarone, or sotalol.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 110, Interactions

22. The nurse is conducting an assessment of a client before administering fluoroquinolone. Which assessments should the nurse prioritize? Select all that apply.
- A) Blood glucose levels
 - B) Allergy history
 - C) Signs and symptoms of infection
 - D) Blood pressure
 - E) Temperature

Answer: B, C, D, E

Rationale: Before administering a fluoroquinolone, the nurse identifies and records the signs and symptoms of the infections, takes a thorough allergy history, takes and records vital signs, and, if ordered, obtains cultures.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 111, Preadministration Assessment

23. During ongoing assessment of clients taking fluoroquinolone, which adverse reactions should be reported to the health care provider immediately? Select all that apply.
- A) Respiratory difficulty
 - B) Drowsiness
 - C) Severe diarrhea
 - D) Hypersensitivity reaction
 - E) A significant drop in blood pressure

Answer: A, C, D, E

Rationale: It is important for the nurse to report any adverse reaction to the health care provider prior to administering the next dose, but the nurse should notify the health care provider immediately if respiratory difficulty, hypersensitivity reaction, severe diarrhea, or a decided drop in blood pressure occurs.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 111, Ongoing Assessment

24. The nurse is examining the assessment and prepares to determine the most appropriate nursing diagnosis for a client receiving fluoroquinolone. Which diagnosis would potentially be most appropriate for this client? Select all that apply.
- A) Acute Pain
 - B) Diarrhea
 - C) Imbalanced Nutrition
 - D) Anxiety
 - E) Risk for Altered Skin Integrity

Answer: A, B, D, E

Rationale: Drug administration–specific nursing diagnoses that may be made during treatment with fluoroquinolones and miscellaneous anti-infective drugs include Acute Pain, Anxiety, Risk for Impaired Comfort, Risk for Altered Skin Integrity, Diarrhea, Risk for Impaired Urinary Elimination, and Risk for Disturbed Sensory Perception.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 111, Nursing Diagnoses

25. A nurse is teaching a client the signs and symptoms of a fungal superinfection. The nurse determines the client grasps the concepts after correctly choosing which signs and symptoms as causing a fungal superinfection? Select all that apply.
- A) Bloody diarrhea
 - B) Abdominal cramping
 - C) Creamy white patches on the throat
 - D) Intense vaginal itching
 - E) Excoriation of the anogenital skin folds

Answer: C, D, E

Rationale: A fungal superinfection commonly occurs in the mouth, vagina, and anogenital areas, commonly manifested by creamy, white, lace-like patches on the tongue, mouth, or throat; white or yellow vaginal discharge; anal or vaginal itching or redness; and inflammation or excoriation of the mouth or the skin folds of the anogenital area. Bacterial superinfections commonly occur in the bowel, manifested by fever, diarrhea with visible blood or mucus, and abdominal cramping.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Reduction of Risk Potential

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 109, Superinfections

26. A nurse is preparing to administer a fluoroquinolone. Which infections are treated with fluoroquinolones? Select all that apply.
- A) Ear infections
 - B) Skin infections
 - C) Urinary tract infections
 - D) Upper respiratory infections
 - E) Sexually transmitted disease

Answer: B, C, E

Rationale: Fluoroquinolones are primarily used to treat gram-positive and gram-negative infections of the following: lower respiratory infection, bone and joint infection, urinary tract infections, skin infections, and sexually transmitted infections. Ear infections are treated with penicillins. Sexually transmitted diseases are treated with a variety of antibiotics other than fluoroquinolones.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 110, Uses

27. A nurse is teaching a client about the common adverse effect of fluoroquinolones. Which are included in the teaching plan? Select all that apply.
- A) Nausea
 - B) Diarrhea
 - C) Tachycardia
 - D) Photosensitivity
 - E) Muscle weakness

Answer: A, B, D

Rationale: Common adverse effects of fluoroquinolones include nausea, diarrhea, headache, abdominal pain, or discomfort, dizziness, and photosensitivity. Tachycardia and muscle weakness are not common side effects of fluoroquinolones.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 1

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 110, Adverse Reactions

28. Which nursing diagnoses are used with fluoroquinolones therapy? Select all that apply.
- A) Diarrhea
 - B) Acute Pain
 - C) Risk for Infection
 - D) Risk for Impaired Comfort
 - E) Risk for Altered Skin Integrity

Answer: A, B, D, E

Rationale: Fluoroquinolone therapy has the following nursing diagnoses: Risk for Impaired Comfort, Risk for Impaired Skin Integrity, Acute Pain, and Diarrhea. The client is not at risk for infection as they are receiving antibiotic therapy for an infection.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 3

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 111, Nursing Diagnoses

29. A client is to receiving levofloxacin. Which should be included in the client's teaching? Select all that apply.
- A) Report fever to the prescriber.
 - B) Report diarrhea to the prescriber.
 - C) Report changes in vision to the prescriber.
 - D) Report increased appetite to the prescriber.
 - E) Report creamy white, lace-like patches on the tongue, mouth, or throat to the prescriber.

Answer: A, B, E

Rationale: The nurse should teach a client about adverse effects of levofloxacin to the prescriber. The client should be taught to report the following to the prescriber: fever; burning sensation in the mouth or throat; localized redness, inflammation, and excoriation inside the mouth, groin, or skin folds; abdominal cramps; scaly, reddened, popular rash in breast folds, axillae, groin, or umbilicus; and diarrhea. The client should also be taught about fungal superinfections that occur in the mouth, vagina, and anogenital areas that are creamy white, lace-like patches on the tongue, mouth or throat; white or yellow vaginal discharge; anal or vaginal itching. Changes in vision and appetite are not associated with levofloxacin.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Teaching/Learning

Reference: p. 111, Promoting an Optimal Response to Therapy

30. A client is receiving ofloxacin has complaints of diarrhea. Which stools tests are used for clients who are receiving ofloxacin and then develop diarrhea? Select all that apply.
- A) *C. difficile* test
 - B) Occult blood test
 - C) Stool test for bacteria
 - D) Ofloxacin serum drug level
 - E) Culture and sensitivity of stool

Answer: A, B

Rationale: If diarrhea develops from use of fluoroquinolones, a nurse knows that two additional stool tests are necessary. One stool sample will test for *C. difficile*, which is an overgrowth of the *Clostridium difficile* microorganism. The other stool test, occult blood test, is a test for blood in the stool. Serum drug levels are not indicated for diarrhea. Culture and sensitivity of the stool is not used for a diarrhea diagnosis. Bacteria stool test is used for infections related to traveler's diarrhea and not indicated for this client.

Question Format: Multiple Select

Chapter: 9

Learning Objective: 4

Cognitive Level: Apply

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Pharmacological Therapies

Integrated Process: Clinical Problem-solving Process (Nursing Process)

Reference: p. 112, Diarrhea