# Pre-Lecture Quiz, Chapter 7, Antibacterial Drugs That Disrupt the Bacterial Cell Wall

# *Matching*

1. Match the cell type in Column A with the cellular component in Column B

| 1. Human | A. Cell wall |
| --- | --- |
| 2. Bacteria | B. Cell membrane |

***True/False***

1. Penicillin, cephalosporin, carbapenem, and vancomycin are primarily bactericidal.
2. Bacterial resistance is the ability to inactivate or destroy an antibiotic.
3. Categories of penicillin drugs are defined by modifications for resistance, and cephalosporin generations tend to define the sensitivity of the drugs to microorganisms.
4. Signs of redness near the needle insertion site may indicate phlebitis or thrombophlebitis.

***Fill in the Blank***

1. Penicillins work by attaching to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ring which then breaks down the cell wall and the bacteria dies.
2. The concentration of a drug in the body's circulation is termed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colitis, a commonly occurring bacterial superinfection, may occur after 4 to 9 days of treatment with penicillin or as long as 6 weeks after the drug is discontinued.
4. A client allergic to penicillin may have a cross-sensitive reaction to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drug category.
5. Changes in the ratio of fluid intake to output when administrating vancomycin may indicate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.