- Gastrointestinal Agents: Acidifying Agents
- Gastrointestinal Agents: Antacids
- Cathartics
- Antimicrobial Agents

1. **What is the primary purpose of acidifying agents in the gastrointestinal tract?**
    - a) Neutralize stomach acid
    - b) Lower stomach pH levels
    - c) Increase bowel movements
    - d) Treat infections
2. **Which acidifying agent is commonly used in veterinary medicine?**
    - a) Sodium bicarbonate
    - b) Ammonium chloride
    - c) Magnesium hydroxide
    - d) Citric acid
3. **Name a natural acidifying agent used in the food industry.**
    - a) Lactic acid
    - b) Citric acid
    - c) Phosphoric acid
    - d) Hydrochloric acid
4. **What is the effect of acidifying agents on enzyme activity in the stomach?**
    - a) Inhibit enzyme activity
    - b) Neutralize enzymes
    - c) Activate pepsinogen into pepsin
    - d) Increase water absorption
5. **How do acidifying agents aid in digestion?**

- a) By absorbing water
- b) By neutralizing stomach acid
- c) By maintaining an acidic environment in the stomach
- d) By inhibiting protein synthesis

6. **What is the primary function of antacids?**
   - a) Increase stomach acid
   - b) Induce bowel movements
   - c) Neutralize stomach acid
   - d) Treat infections
7. **Name a commonly used antacid ingredient.**
   - a) Magnesium hydroxide
   - b) Sodium chloride
   - c) Ammonium chloride
   - d) Citric acid
8. **What symptom do antacids primarily treat?**
   - a) Diarrhea
   - b) Heartburn
   - c) Nausea
   - d) Constipation
9. **Which antacid is known for its rapid action?**
   - a) Calcium carbonate
   - b) Magnesium hydroxide
   - c) Sodium bicarbonate
   - d) Aluminum hydroxide
10. **Can antacids be used to treat ulcers?**
    - a) No, they cannot
    - b) Yes, they help reduce stomach acidity
    - c) Only with prescription
    - d) Only in combination with antibiotics
11. **What is the main purpose of cathartics?**
    - a) Reduce stomach acid

- b) Induce bowel movements
- c) Treat infections
- d) Neutralize toxins

12. **Name a stimulant cathartic commonly used.**
    - a) Bisacodyl
    - b) Psyllium husk
    - c) Magnesium citrate
    - d) Polyethylene glycol
13. **How do bulk-forming cathartics work?**
    - a) By absorbing water to form a soft, bulky stool
    - b) By stimulating the intestinal muscles
    - c) By neutralizing stomach acid
    - d) By coating the stool
14. **Which cathartic is often used for bowel preparation before colonoscopy?**
    - a) Polyethylene glycol
    - b) Bisacodyl
    - c) Psyllium husk
    - d) Magnesium hydroxide
15. **What is a common side effect of osmotic cathartics?**
    - a) Heartburn
    - b) Nausea
    - c) Diarrhea
    - d) Constipation
16. **What is the role of emollient cathartics?**
    - a) To increase bowel movements
    - b) To soften stools by increasing water content
    - c) To neutralize stomach acid
    - d) To treat infections
17. **Which cathartic is also known as a saline laxative?**
    - a) Bisacodyl
    - b) Polyethylene glycol

- c) Magnesium citrate
- d) Psyllium husk

18. **How do lubricant cathartics aid in bowel movements?**
    - a) By stimulating the intestinal muscles
    - b) By absorbing water
    - c) By coating the stool to ease passage
    - d) By reducing stomach acid
19. **What is a natural source of bulk-forming cathartics?**
    - a) Magnesium citrate
    - b) Psyllium husk
    - c) Polyethylene glycol
    - d) Bisacodyl
20. **Name an anthraquinone derivative used as a cathartic.**
    - a) Polyethylene glycol
    - b) Senna
    - c) Bisacodyl
    - d) Psyllium husk
21. **What is the primary action of antimicrobial agents?**
    - a) To increase bowel movements
    - b) To kill or inhibit the growth of microorganisms
    - c) To neutralize stomach acid
    - d) To activate enzymes
22. **Which class of antimicrobial agents inhibits cell wall synthesis?**
    - a) Macrolides
    - b) Beta-lactams
    - c) Fluoroquinolones
    - d) Aminoglycosides
23. **Name a commonly used broad-spectrum antibiotic.**
    - a) Metronidazole
    - b) Ciprofloxacin
    - c) Amoxicillin

- d) Vancomycin

24. **How do macrolides function as antimicrobial agents?**
    - a) By inhibiting cell wall synthesis
    - b) By disrupting bacterial DNA
    - c) By inhibiting protein synthesis
    - d) By neutralizing toxins
25. **What is the target of antifungal agents?**
    - a) Bacterial cell wall
    - b) Fungal cell membrane or wall
    - c) Viral enzymes
    - d) Parasite metabolism
26. **Which antimicrobial agent is used to treat tuberculosis?**
    - a) Amoxicillin
    - b) Ciprofloxacin
    - c) Isoniazid
    - d) Metronidazole
27. **Name an antibiotic that belongs to the aminoglycosides class.**
    - a) Ciprofloxacin
    - b) Gentamicin
    - c) Erythromycin
    - d) Penicillin
28. **How do sulfonamides act as antimicrobial agents?**
    - a) By inhibiting DNA replication
    - b) By disrupting cell membranes
    - c) By inhibiting folic acid synthesis
    - d) By neutralizing acids
29. **What is the use of antiviral agents?**
    - a) To treat bacterial infections
    - b) To treat viral infections
    - c) To neutralize stomach acid
    - d) To increase bowel movements

30. **Which agent is used as an antifungal medication for systemic infections?**
    - a) Amoxicillin
    - b) Vancomycin
    - c) Amphotericin B
    - d) Ciprofloxacin
31. **What is the mechanism of action of fluoroquinolones?**
    - a) Inhibiting DNA gyrase
    - b) Disrupting cell membranes
    - c) Inhibiting protein synthesis
    - d) Neutralizing acids
32. **Name an antifungal agent used topically for skin infections.**
    - a) Vancomycin
    - b) Clotrimazole
    - c) Erythromycin
    - d) Amoxicillin
33. **How do tetracyclines inhibit bacterial growth?**
    - a) By blocking protein synthesis
    - b) By disrupting cell membranes
    - c) By inhibiting DNA replication
    - d) By neutralizing acids
34. **Which antimicrobial is used for treating malaria?**
    - a) Amoxicillin
    - b) Chloroquine
    - c) Vancomycin
    - d) Ciprofloxacin
35. **What is the main use of metronidazole?**
    - a) To treat bacterial infections
    - b) To treat viral infections
    - c) To treat anaerobic bacterial and protozoal infections
    - d) To increase bowel movements
36. **Name a penicillin antibiotic.**

- a) Amoxicillin
- b) Erythromycin
- c) Ciprofloxacin
- d) Gentamicin

37. **How do carbapenems act as antimicrobial agents?**
    - a) By disrupting cell membranes
    - b) By inhibiting cell wall synthesis
    - c) By inhibiting protein synthesis
    - d) By neutralizing acids
38. **Which agent is used to treat herpes virus infections?**
    - a) Amoxicillin
    - b) Acyclovir
    - c) Ciprofloxacin
    - d) Vancomycin
39. **What is the function of antiviral agents like oseltamivir?**
    - a) Inhibiting bacterial growth
    - b) Disrupting cell membranes
    - c) Inhibiting viral neuraminidase
    - d) Increasing bowel movements
40. **Name a broad-spectrum antifungal used for oral thrush.**

- a) Clotrimazole
- b) Nystatin
- c) Vancomycin
- d) Ciprofloxacin

41. **How do cephalosporins work against bacteria?**

- a) By inhibiting protein synthesis
- b) By disrupting cell membranes
- c) By inhibiting cell wall synthesis
- d) By neutralizing acids

42. **Which antimicrobial agent is used to treat bacterial conjunctivitis?**

- a) Erythromycin

- b) Ciprofloxacin
- c) Amoxicillin
- d) Vancomycin

43. **What is the main use of vancomycin?**

- a) To treat tuberculosis
- b) To treat MRSA infections
- c) To treat fungal infections
- d) To treat viral infections

44. **Name an antifungal used for vaginal yeast infections.**

- a) Amphotericin B
- b) Metronidazole
- c) Miconazole
- d) Ciprofloxacin

45. **How do nitrofurantoin work against bacterial infections?**

- a) By disrupting cell membranes
- b) By damaging bacterial DNA
- c) By inhibiting protein synthesis
- d) By neutralizing acids

46. **Which antimicrobial agent is used in the treatment of acne?**

- a) Clindamycin
- b) Vancomycin
- c) Gentamicin
- d) Ciprofloxacin

47. **What is the action of polymyxins?**

- a) Inhibiting DNA replication
- b) Disrupting bacterial cell membranes
- c) Inhibiting protein synthesis
- d) Neutralizing acids

48. **Name an agent used as a prophylaxis for HIV.**

- a) Truvada (emtricitabine/tenofovir)
- b) Vancomycin

- c) Metronidazole
- d) Ciprofloxacin

49. **How do antiviral drugs like zidovudine work?**

- a) By inhibiting reverse transcriptase
- b) By disrupting cell membranes
- c) By inhibiting protein synthesis
- d) By neutralizing acids

50. **Which antibiotic is used to treat H. pylori infections?**

- a) Gentamicin
- b) Clarithromycin
- c) Ciprofloxacin
- d) Vancomycin

51. **Name a topical antifungal agent for athlete's foot.**

- a) Terbinafine
- b) Metronidazole
- c) Ciprofloxacin
- d) Vancomycin

52. **How do ketolides act as antimicrobial agents?**

- a) Inhibiting DNA replication
- b) Disrupting cell membranes
- c) Inhibiting protein synthesis
- d) Neutralizing acids

53. **Which agent is used to treat pneumocystis pneumonia?**

- a) Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole
- b) Metronidazole
- c) Ciprofloxacin
- d) Vancomycin

54. **What is the use of the antimicrobial agent linezolid?**

- a) To treat tuberculosis
- b) To treat resistant gram-positive infections
- c) To treat fungal infections

- d) To treat viral infections

55. **Name an antifungal used for systemic candidiasis.**

- a) Fluconazole
- b) Ciprofloxacin
- c) Amoxicillin
- d) Vancomycin

56. **How do quinolones function as antimicrobial agents?**

- a) By inhibiting DNA replication
- b) By disrupting cell membranes
- c) By inhibiting protein synthesis
- d) By neutralizing acids

57. **Which agent is used to treat bacterial vaginosis?**

- a) Metronidazole
- b) Ciprofloxacin
- c) Amoxicillin
- d) Vancomycin

58. **What is the function of the antibiotic doxycycline?**

- a) Inhibiting bacterial protein synthesis
- b) Disrupting cell membranes
- c) Inhibiting DNA replication
- d) Neutralizing acids

59. **Name an antiviral used to treat influenza.**

- a) Oseltamivir
- b) Acyclovir
- c) Metronidazole
- d) Ciprofloxacin

60. **How do penicillin antibiotics work?**

- a) By disrupting cell membranes
- b) By inhibiting bacterial cell wall synthesis
- c) By inhibiting protein synthesis
- d) By neutralizing acids

answers

1. b) Lower stomach pH levels
2. b) Ammonium chloride
3. b) Citric acid
4. c) Activate pepsinogen into pepsin
5. c) By maintaining an acidic environment in the stomach
6. c) Neutralize stomach acid
7. a) Magnesium hydroxide
8. b) Heartburn
9. c) Sodium bicarbonate
10. b) Yes, they help reduce stomach acidity
11. b) Induce bowel movements
12. a) Bisacodyl
13. a) By absorbing water to form a soft, bulky stool
14. a) Polyethylene glycol
15. c) Diarrhea
16. b) To soften stools by increasing water content
17. c) Magnesium citrate
18. c) By coating the stool to ease passage
19. b) Psyllium husk
20. b) Senna
21. b) To kill or inhibit the growth of microorganisms
22. b) Beta-lactams
23. b) Ciprofloxacin
24. c) By inhibiting protein synthesis
25. b) Fungal cell membrane or wall
26. c) Isoniazid
27. b) Gentamicin
28. c) By inhibiting folic acid synthesis
29. b) To treat viral infections

30. c) Amphotericin B

31. a) Inhibiting DNA gyrase

32. b) Clotrimazole

33. a) By blocking protein synthesis

34. b) Chloroquine

35. c) To treat anaerobic bacterial and protozoal infections

36. a) Amoxicillin

37. b) By inhibiting cell wall synthesis

38. b) Acyclovir

39. c) Inhibiting viral neuraminidase

40. b) Nystatin

41. c) By inhibiting cell wall synthesis

42. a) Erythromycin

43. b) To treat MRSA infections

44. c) Miconazole

45. b) By damaging bacterial DNA

46. a) Clindamycin

47. b) Disrupting bacterial cell membranes

48. a) Truvada (emtricitabine/tenofovir)

49. a) By inhibiting reverse transcriptase

50. b) Clarithromycin

51. a) Terbinafine

52. c) Inhibiting protein synthesis

53. a) Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole

54. b) To treat resistant gram-positive infections

55. a) Fluconazole

56. a) By inhibiting DNA replication

57. a) Metronidazole

58. a) Inhibiting bacterial protein synthesis

59. a) Oseltamivir

60. b) By inhibiting bacterial cell wall synthesis