1. A promiscuous 16 year-old female presents to the emergency room with fever and bilateral lower abdominal tenderness. Upon examination, the patient suffers from extreme tenderness with motion of the cervix. A laparoscopy was completed and cultures were obtained. The physician asks you to suggest an appropriate empiric therapy option while awaiting culture results. You recommend:

   **PID** – young, promiscuous (multiple sex partners), fever, bilateral lower abdominal tenderness, tenderness with motion of the cervix, laparoscopy
   
   *Chlamydia trachomatis* – atypical
   *Neisseria gonorrhoea* – G(-) aerobe
   *Gardnerella vaginalis* – G(-) aerobe
   *Streptococcus agalactiae* – G(+) aerobe
   *Bacteroides* spp. – G(-) anaerobe

   a. Gentamicin – lacks G(+), atypical, and anaerobic coverage
   b. Cefoxitin plus doxycycline
   c. Clindamycin – lacks aerobic G(-) coverage
   d. Ceftriaxone plus gentamicin – lacks good anaerobic coverage
   e. None of the above

2. While on rounds, the physician presents the results of a urinalysis from a patient with a UTI. The results could include all of the following EXCEPT:

   **A urinalysis is not the same as a urine culture. In order to identify a specific organism, a culture must be performed. Choices a, b, and c can all be seen in a UA from a patient with a UTI.**
   
   a. Increased white blood cells
   b. Blood presence in the urine
   c. Increased pH
   d. **Identification of E. coli**
   e. None of the above

3. On the final exam, you will need to know:

   a. Enough from the background information (on webpage) to support answering antibiotic-specific questions relating to disease states
   b. Material from the 2nd half of the course (disease states)
   c. Enough from the heuristics (on webpage) to support answering antibiotic-specific questions relating to disease states
   d. Enough from the material presented during the 1st half of the course to support answering antibiotic-specific questions relating to disease states
   e. **All the above**

4. All of the following statements regarding HIV are true EXCEPT:

   a. **Breastfeeding does not carry a significant risk for infection of the baby with HIV** – new data in 2003
   b. Risk of infection with HIV increases when partner has more advanced disease
   c. Viral load and CD4 cell count are the two most important markers for HIV disease progression – strive for viral load <50 copies/mL and CD4 cell count >500 cells/mcL
   d. When treating HIV, at least three antiretroviral agents must be used – gold standard
   e. All of the above are true statements regarding HIV
5. The most commonly identified pathogens involved in bacterial meningitis include all of the following EXCEPT:

**The most commonly identified organisms include *N. meningitidis, S. pneumoniae, H. influenzae, S. agalactiae, and L. monocytogenes* (with the latter two being found mostly at extremes of age)

a. *Neisseria meningitidis*

b. *Streptococcus agalactiae*

c. *Enterococcus faecalis*

d. *Haemophilus influenzae*

e. All of the above represent typical pathogens associated with meningitis.