



# Quiz

1. What is the primary mechanism of action of Amphotericin B?
  - a) Inhibition of squalene epoxidase
  - b) Inhibition of fungal DNA synthesis
  - c) Disruption of the mitotic spindle
  - d) Inhibition of  $\beta(1,3)$ -D-glucan synthase
2. Which antifungal drug is a fluorinated pyrimidine?
  - a) Amphotericin B
  - b) Flucytosine
  - c) Ketoconazole
  - d) Caspofungin
3. What is the main adverse effect associated with Amphotericin B?
  - a) Gynecomastia
  - b) Nephrotoxicity
  - c) Hepatitis
  - d) Seizures
4. Which drug is indicated for the treatment of dermatophyte onychomycoses and is more effective than itraconazole or griseofulvin for Trichophyton?
  - a) Griseofulvin
  - b) Fluconazole
  - c) Terbinafine
  - d) Caspofungin





# Quiz

5. What is the common target of triazole antifungals?

- a) Squalene epoxidase
- b)  $\beta(1,3)$ -D-glucan synthase
- c) 14  $\alpha$ -demethylase
- d) Cytosine deaminase

6. Which antifungal drug is contraindicated in pregnancy due to its teratogenic effects?

- a) Fluconazole
- b) Griseofulvin
- c) Amphotericin B
- d) Flucytosine

7. What is the mechanism of action of echinocandins?

- a) Inhibition of squalene epoxidase
- b) Inhibition of  $\beta(1,3)$ -D-glucan synthase
- c) Disruption of the mitotic spindle
- d) Inhibition of cytochrome P450

8. Which antifungal drug is a polyene antibiotic similar to amphotericin B and used for the treatment of oral and cutaneous Candida?

- a) Nystatin
- b) Terbinafine
- c) Ketoconazole
- d) Caspofungin





# Quiz

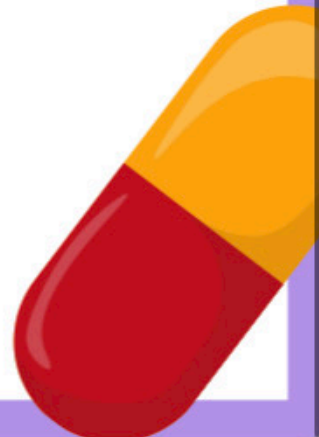
9. What is the primary adverse effect associated with flucytosine?
- a) Nephrotoxicity
  - b) Hepatitis
  - c) Reversible bone marrow depression
  - d) Skin rashes
10. Which antifungal drug is administered orally, has wide tissue distribution, and can pass the blood-brain barrier?
- a) Ketoconazole
  - b) Itraconazole
  - c) Fluconazole
  - d) Caspofungin
11. What is the main therapeutic use of griseofulvin?
- a) Disseminated histoplasmosis
  - b) Deep candida infections
  - c) Dermatophytosis of the scalp and hair
  - d) Candidemia
12. Which class of antifungal agents inhibits the synthesis of (1–3)-glucan in fungal cell walls?
- a) Imidazoles
  - b) Echinocandins
  - c) Triazoles
  - d) Squalene epoxidase inhibitors





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13. Which antifungal drug requires slow IV infusion and can cause histamine-like reactions?
- a) Amphotericin B
  - b) Flucytosine
  - c) Caspofungin
  - d) Terbinafine
14. What is the primary target of squalene epoxidase inhibitors?
- a) Inhibition of fungal DNA synthesis
  - b) Inhibition of  $\beta(1,3)$ -D-glucan synthase
  - c) Blocking the biosynthesis of ergosterol
  - d) Disruption of the mitotic spindle
15. Which antifungal drug is a polyene similar to amphotericin B and used for the treatment of oral and cutaneous Candida?
- a) Nystatin
  - b) Terbinafine
  - c) Ketoconazole
  - d) Caspofungin





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## Answers

1. c) Disruption of the mitotic spindle
2. b) Flucytosine
3. b) Nephrotoxicity
4. c) Terbinafine
5. c) 14  $\alpha$ -demethylase
6. a) Fluconazole
7. b) Inhibition of  $\beta(1,3)$ -D-glucan synthase
8. a) Nystatin
9. c) Reversible bone marrow depression
10. c) Fluconazole
11. c) Dermatophytosis of the scalp and hair
12. b) Echinocandins
13. c) Caspofungin
14. c) Blocking the biosynthesis of ergosterol
15. a) Nystatin

