



**BE PART  
OF THE  
SOLUTION**



## QUIZ: TRUE OR FALSE?

Question	Answer
1. Overuse of broad spectrum antibiotics can drive antimicrobial resistance.	T/F
2. The risk of mortality without access to effective antibiotics may make some treatments and surgical procedures too risky to continue.	T/F
3. Use of antibiotics only has an impact on the patient taking them.	T/F
4. The development of antibiotic resistance took many years to emerge and was completely unexpected.	T/F
5. Antimicrobial use is unrelated to the development of antimicrobial resistance.	T/F
6. There are some antimicrobials where oral administration is as effective as intravenous such as azithromycin, metronidazole and moxifloxacin.	T/F
7. Approximately 22% of all prescriptions in Australian hospitals are inappropriate.	T/F
8. Antimicrobial Stewardship (AMS) aims to improve patient outcomes and safety whilst reducing antimicrobial resistance.	T/F
9. Antimicrobial Stewardship (AMS) is about the getting the right antibiotic to the right patient at the right time, in the right dose, via the right route for the right duration.	T/F
10. Only infectious diseases doctors have a role in antimicrobial stewardship (AMS).	T/F
11. Upper respiratory tract infections only get better with antibiotics.	T/F
12. Selection pressure for resistant organisms can develop within a patient over time when they have prolonged surgical prophylaxis to an antibiotic such as cefazolin.	T/F
13. There are no adverse effects associated with antibiotic use.	T/F
14. All antimicrobials have a standard dosage.	T/F
15. Hand hygiene is critically important in preventing the spread of antimicrobial resistance.	T/F
16. Good antibiotic prescribing practice includes clearly documenting the indication and review date.	T/F
17. Many patients who are labelled with antibiotic allergies may not actually have a true allergy.	T/F
18. The most common critical antimicrobial resistance (CAR) reported for Australian hospitals is Carbapenemase-producing Enterobacterales (CPE).	T/F
19. There is little variation in community antibiotic use across geographic regions in Australia.	T/F
20. <i>Clostridium difficile</i> is a common complication of antibiotic use.	T/F