Medications in Pregnancy and Lactation: Part 2. Drugs With Minimal or Unknown Human Teratogenic Effect
Catalin S. Buhimschi, MD, and Carl P. Weiner, MD, MBA
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1. A drug with evidence of human fetal risk based on well-controlled or observational studies, but with benefits of treatment outweighing the risks, would be placed in FDA category:

A. A
B. B
C. C
D. D
E. X
2. Most antiviral medications are placed in FDA category:

   A. A
   B. B
   C. C
   D. D
   E. X

3. A 23-year-old G2P2002 who is taking moderate doses of aspirin for rheumatory arthritis consults you because she is considering a future pregnancy. Regarding her use of aspirin during pregnancy, you should advise her that:

   A. Aspirin is safe to use
   B. Aspirin should be avoided during the first trimester to prevent gastroschisis
   C. Aspirin must be discontinued during the second trimester
   D. Aspirin must be discontinued during the third trimester
   E. Aspirin cannot be used during pregnancy

4. A 23-year-old G2P2002 who is taking high doses of aspirin for rheumatory arthritis consults you because she is considering a future pregnancy. Regarding her use of aspirin during breast-feeding, you should advise her that her level of aspirin use:

   A. Is safe to use during breast-feeding
   B. Is safe to use after the first month of neonatal life
   C. Must be discontinued after the first 6 weeks of neonatal life
   D. May be associated with neonatal toxicity
   E. Cannot be used during breast-feeding

5. When used alone, acetaminophen use during pregnancy has been associated with:

   A. Improved neonatal outcome in chorioamnionitis
   B. Neonatal club foot
   C. Neonatal digital anomalies
   D. Neonatal bleeding disorders
   E. Free radical toxicity if neonates are fed artificial formula
6. Which of the following antibiotics are concentrated in breast milk?

A. Ampicillin  
B. Azithromycin  
C. Ciprofloxacin  
D. Metronidazole  
E. Tetracycline

7. When administered by inhalation, roughly how much albuterol can be expected to be absorbed systemically?

A. 5%  
B. 10%  
C. 20%  
D. 40%  
E. 60%

8. Breast-feeding while taking methyldopa places the neonate at increased risk for:

A. Hyperthermia  
B. Hypotension  
C. Peripheral vasospasm  
D. Hyperkalemia  
E. Hypoglycemia

9. The most common adverse effect noted in neonates of women who breast-feed while taking antihistamines is:

A. Failure to thrive  
B. Hypotension  
C. Peripheral vasospasm  
D. QT-interval prolongation  
E. Irritability
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