

1. Which medication is contraindicated in older adults with a history of biliary disorders or pancreatitis?

- A. Linaclotide (Linzess)
- B. Loperamide (Imodium)
- C. Rifaximin (Xifaxan)
- D. Eluxadoline (Viberzi) (Correct)

2. Which of the following comorbidities increases the risk of urinary tract infection (UTI) by impairing bladder function or innervation?

- A. Hyperlipidemia
- B. Osteoarthritis
- C. Osteoporosis
- D. Diabetes mellitus (Correct)

3. Which is an ATYPICAL presentation of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) in older adults?

- A. Epigastric burning
- B. Regurgitation
- C. Chronic cough (Correct)
- D. Heartburn

4. Which of the following patients would be most appropriate for treatment with ursodeoxycholic acid (UDCA)?

- A. A patient with gallbladder malignancy and liver metastasis
- B. A patient with calcified gallstones and persistent biliary colic
- C. A patient with small, non-calcified cholesterol stones who is not a surgical candidate (Correct)
- D. A patient with acute cholecystitis and sepsis

5. A 75-year-old woman is diagnosed with acute uncomplicated cystitis. Which of the following medications is most appropriate as first-line therapy?

- A. Metronidazole (Flagyl) for 7 days
- B. Ciprofloxacin (Cipro) for 14 days
- C. Amoxicillin (Amoxil) for 10 days
- A. Nitrofurantoin (Macrobid) for 5 days (Correct)

6. Which of the following is commonly used as adjunctive therapy for urinary tract infection (UTI) symptom relief but does NOT treat the infection?

- A. Nitrofurantoin (Macrobid)
- B. TMP-SMX (Bactrim)