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تيقظ دوائي واوبئة-الصيدلة-الخامس-درجة الاختبار(80)

أ.د مـــاجد علوان نعمان

1) Objectives of the National Center for Pharmacovigilance:
   1) - Late detection
   2) - Discovery is decreased
   3) + Recognize the risk and factors
   4) - Supporting damage.
2) Objectives of the National Center for Pharmacovigilance, except.
   1) - Recognize the risk and factors
   2) + Late detection
   3) - Support & encourage legalization of use of medicines.
   4) - Global education and communication Tasks of the National Center for Pharmacovigilance
3) Those classified as a secondary source of Pharmacovigilance.
   1) - Guidelines and regulations
   2) - WHO
   3) + Peer-reviewed journals
   4) - FDA
4) Those classified as a tertiary source of Pharmacovigilance.
   1) + Guidelines and regulations
   2) - WHO
   3) - Scientific conferences
   4) - FDA
5) Pharmacovigilance, means
   1) - The study of drug marketing strategies
   2) - The process of drug production and distribution
   3) + The science of monitoring drug safety and adverse effects
   4) - The study of drug formulations and composition
6) Primary goal of pharmacovigilance to.
   1) + To monitor the safety of medicines
   2) - To promote the sale of medicines
   3) - To increase drug production
   4) - To reduce the cost of medications
7) A part of pharmacovigilance, except.
   1) - Identifying adverse drug reactions
   2) + Manufacturing new drugs
   3) - Developing risk-minimization strategies
   4) - Providing safety information to healthcare professionals
8) Pharmacovigilance required in every country, because.
   1) + Drug responses can vary due to genetic, dietary, and environmental differences
   2) - It helps in marketing new medicines faster
   3) - It is only necessary for newly developed drugs
   4) - It prevents doctors from prescribing medicines freely
9) A key challenge in pharmacovigilance, include
   1) - Standardizing drug names across countries
   2) + Monitoring and analyzing data from diverse populations
   3) - Increasing drug prices
   4) - Reducing the effectiveness of medications

10) The purpose of safety alerts, warnings, and updates issued by regulatory agencies. to
- 1) - To promote new medications
- 2) + To inform healthcare providers and the public about potential risks associated with specific drugs
- 3) - To provide educational materials for healthcare providers and patients
- 4) - To develop risk communication strategies

11) Tools used to assess causality in pharmacovigilance.
- 1) + Naranjo Algorithm
- 2) - Blood sugar measurement
- 3) - Skin sensitivity test
- 4) - Drug concentration analysis in urine

12) The importance in identifying confounding factors in causality assessment.
- 1) + To avoid falsely attributing causality to the drug
- 2) - To determine the correct dosage of the drug
- 3) - To measure the drug's popularity in the market
- 4) - To determine the drug's expiration date

13) Methods used in signal detection, except:
- 1) - Statistical analysis.
- 2) - Qualitative analysis
- 3) - Modern technologies.
- 4) + Quantitative parameters.

14) Procedure of signal depend on gathering information from diverse sources.
- 1) + Data collection
- 2) - Data analysis
- 3) - Decision making
- 4) - Do decision

15) Biological plausibility describes by.
- 1) - Patient belief
- 2) + Scientific evidence
- 3) - Expert opinion
- 4) - Drug cost

16) Confounding factors, mean.
- 1) - Strengthen evidence
- 2) + Alternative explanations
- 3) - Always drug-related
- 4) - Increase sales

17) Goal of the Naranjo Algorithm:
- 1) - Eliminate judgment
- 2) + Provide a standardized approach
- 3) - Speed up the process
- 4) - Reduce costs

18) Re-challenge of drug, means.
- 1) - Using a different drug
- 2) + Re-administering the drug
- 3) - Giving a placebo
- 4) - Using a new formula

19) Report of adverse drug reactions, to
- 1) - To avoid liability
- 2) + To contribute to a better understanding
- 3) - To promote new drugs

4) - To discourage drug use

20) Stakeholders involved in pharmacovigilance communication, except.
1) - Regulatory agencies
2) - Healthcare professionals
3) - Pharmaceutical companies
4) + Dosage forms

21) The purpose of adverse event reporting in pharmacovigilance, to
1) - To increase medication sales
2) - To report drug efficacy
3) + To report adverse drug reactions (ADRs)
4) - To promote new drug formulations

22) Challenge posed by the globalization of drug development and use for Pharmacovigilance.
1) - Increased funding for Pharmacovigilance activities
2) - Improved tracking of safety information across borders
3) + Difficulty in tracking safety information across borders
4) - Reduced need for adverse event reporting

23) Compounds the challenge of tracking safety information across borders in Pharmacovigilance.
1) - Similar regulations regarding adverse event reporting across countries
2) + Different regulations regarding adverse event reporting across countries
3) - Increased use of technology in Pharmacovigilance
4) - Decreased use of technology in Pharmacovigilance

24) A consequence of the globalization of drug development and use for Pharmacovigilance.
1) - Reduced need for international collaboration in Pharmacovigilance
2) + Increased need for international collaboration in Pharmacovigilance
3) - Decreased importance of adverse event reporting
4) - Decreased importance of technology in Pharmacovigilance

25) Advanced technologies enable in terms of safety signal detection in Pharmacovigilance.
1) - Less effective detection of safety signals
2) + More effective detection of safety signals
3) - Later intervention in case of adverse events
4) - Reduced patient outcomes

26) A potential outcome of earlier intervention enabled by advanced technologies in Pharmacovigilance.
1) - Reduced patient safety
2) + Improved patient outcomes
3) - Increased likelihood of adverse events
4) - Decreased use of real-world data

27) A good way to disseminate information to healthcare professionals.
1) + Publishing a newsletter or writing a column in a medical or pharmaceutical journal
2) - Issuing a data sheet intermittently
3) - Sending a Dear Healthcare Professional Letter only in non-urgent cases
4) - Not disseminating information at all

28) The purpose of Dear Healthcare Professional Letters, to.
1) - To promote new medications to healthcare professionals
2) + To make healthcare professionals aware of a particular risk and warn them about it
3) - To provide educational materials for patients
4) - To disseminate information about medication side effects in non-urgent cases

29) Adverse effect of medicines means.
1) - Expected drug reaction
2) - Side effect

3) - Reaction occure in all patient
4) + Unexpected drug reaction

30) Allergic reaction involve.
1) - Nausea
2) - Vomiting
3) + Swelling
4) - Hypertention

31) Corticosteroids from the drugs that can cause ..
1) - Weight loss
2) + Weight gain
3) - Sedation
4) - Drowsiness

32) Captopril from the drugs that cause allergic reaction and we prevent this effect by .
1) - Increase the dose
2) - Decrease the dose
3) - Stop the druge
4) + Change to other drug from ACE like enalopril

33) Pharamcovigilanc means.
1) - Is the science to detection assessment just
2) + Is the science and activity related to the detection, assessment, understanding, and prevention of adverse effects or any other drug- related problems.
3) - Is the science to prevent adverse effect .
4) - Is the science that predict the adverse effect

34) Role of data source in pharamcovigilanc:
1) - Provide the raw material for safety
2) - Monitoring and signal detect
3) + Provide the raw material for safety and monitoring and signal detect
4) - Provide safety for all material

35) Spontaneous reporting system (SRS) means.
1) + Is a database of individual case safety reports (ICSRs) that are submitted voluntarily by healthcare professionals, patients, and pharmaceutical companies.
2) - EHRs is digital records of patient health information that are maintained by healthcare providers.
3) - Social media and other online.
4) - Used to test the safety and efficiency.

36) Clinical trials mean.
1) + Used to test the safety and efficiency of new drugs before the are approved to use
2) - Used to test the safety and efficiency of new drugs after the are approved to use
3) - Play a vital role in pharmacovigilance activities as they provide the raw material for safety monitoring and signal detection.
4) - Product quality investigation

37) Is the science and activities relating to the detection, assessment, and prevention of adverse effects or any other medicine/vaccine related problem:
1) + Pharmacovigilance.
2) - Pharmacology.
3) - Pharmacokinetics.
4) - Pharmacodynamics

38) Pharmacovigilance should be applied, when
1) - When an old drug or therapy is studied
2) + When a new drug or therapy is studied .

3) - When an ointment is studied .
4) - When a weak drug or therapy is studied .

39) Underreporting is one of the.
1) - Advantages of Pharmacovigilance.
2) + Challenges in Pharmacovigilance.
3) - Benefits of Pharmacokinetics.
4) - The use of Pharmacokinetics.

40) Post-marketing Pharmacovigilance)this phase monitor the medicine :
1) - Before it has been approved for use.
2) + After it has been approved for use.
3) - This phase doesn't monitor the medicine.
4) - This phase does not monitor the medicine

41) Adverse Event Reporting is a component of.
1) - Pharmaceuticals.
2) + Pharmacovigilance.
3) - Pharmacokinetics.
4) - Pharmacodynamic

42) (Pre-Clinical Pharmacovigilance) this phase includes the identification of potential risks associated with medicine:
1) + Before it has been approved for use.
2) - After it has been approved for use.
3) - when it has not been approved for use.
4) - This phase isn't part of Pharmacovigilance.

43) Method used as primary source of safety data before drug approval
1) - Cohort Studies
2) + Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs)
3) - Qualitative Methods
4) - Intensive Monitoring

44) Advantage of Intensive Monitoring method include.
1) + Provides detailed safety data
2) - Simple, cost-effective and detects rare ADRs
3) - Efficient for studying rare ADRs
4) - Reflects everyday clinical practice

45) Which of the following is require expert validation of signals :
1) - Prescription Event Monitoring (PEM)
2) - Cohort Event Monitoring (CEM)
3) - Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs)
4) + Signal Detection and Data Mining

46) Advantages of Cohort Studies include.
1) - It takes long time to complete the study and obtain result
2) + Can establish timing and directionality of events
3) - Comparatively expensive
4) - Exposure may be linked to hidden confounder

47) Pharmacovigilance method, except.
1) - Passive surveillance, Active surveillance
2) - Comparative observational studies
3) + limit of Detection
4) - Descriptive studies, Stimulated reporting

48) Primary goal of communication in pharmacovigilance.

1) - To promote the sale of pharmaceuticals
2) + To share information about drug safety, risks, and adverse events
3) - To reduce the cost of drug production
4) - To develop new medications

49) Regulatory agencies communicate drug safety findings.
1) + Through safety alerts and warnings
2) - By advertising new drugs
3) - By increasing drug prices
4) - Through social media promotions

50) A crucial element of risk communication in pharmacovigilance.
1) - Decreasing drug prices
2) + Creating educational materials for healthcare providers and patients
3) - Advertising new pharmaceuticals
4) - Reducing the quality of medications

51) Purpose of public awareness campaigns in pharmacovigilance.
1) - To promote drug sales
2) + To engage the public in reporting adverse drug reactions (ADRs)
3) - To reduce the cost of healthcare
4) - To advertise new medical devices

52) Importance of educating patients on how to report effectively:
1) - Decreasing treatment effectiveness.
2) + Increasing treatment effectiveness.
3) - Increasing cost of drug.
4) - Decreasing cost of drug.

53) Available mechanisms for patients and consumers to report adverse effects:
1) - Websites.
2) - Mobile applications.
3) - Hotlines.
4) + Websites, Mobile applications, Hotlines.

54) Key role of health authorities in supporting adverse drug reaction (ADR) reporting.
1) - Penalizing patients for incomplete reports
2) + Establishing pharmacovigilance centers
3) - Limiting access to adverse reaction reporting platforms
4) - Encouraging anonymous reporting only

55) Health authorities can enhance ADR reporting among healthcare professionals.
1) - By introducing punitive measures for late reporting
2) + By offering educational programs on pharmacovigilance
3) - By reducing the number of reporting forms
4) - By discouraging direct patient involvement

56) Strategies for better communication :
1) + Active listening
2) - Using medical terms
3) - Avoid using technology
4) - Using difficult language

57) Recommendations for optimizing reporting systems : -
1) - Do not encourage feedback
2) - Avoid implement a user- friendly systems
3) - Ensure data defect and insecurity
4) + Promote collaboration

58) Pharmacovigilance started before :
1) - 150 years ago
2) - 100 years ago
3) - 130 years ago
4) + 170 years ago

59) When pharmacists receive complaints from patients about unexpected side effects they collect the necessary details and submit reports to pharmacovigilance centers.
1) - Ensuring drug safety and quality
2) - Monitoring medication errors
3) + Reporting adverse drug reactions
4) - Patient education

60) Pharmacists are on the front lines of ensuring that drugs dispensed to patients are of high quality and stored under proper conditions.
1) + Ensuring drug safety and quality
2) - Monitoring medication errors
3) - Reporting adverse drug reactions
4) - Patient education

61) Reasons that led to the establishment and functioning of pharmacovigilancw centers:
1) - Decreased Drug Use
2) + Incidents of Toxicity and Side Effects
3) - Technological Retreats
4) - Non-Regulatory Commitments

62) Pharmacovigilance staff should be educated about:
1) + Data collection and verification interpreting and coding of adverse reaction description.
2) - Data collection.
3) - Verification interpreting.
4) - Coding of adverse reaction description

63) Reason that led to establishment and functioning of pharmacovigilance center.
1) + Increase drug use.
2) - Detoxification.
3) - Medical- assisted treatment.
4) - Psychosocial interventions

64) Pharmacovigilance defines as.
1) - Monitoring and evaluating drugs and pharmaceutical products before they are market.
2) + Monitoring and evaluating drugs and pharmaceutical products after they are marketed to ensure their safe use and effectiveness.
3) - Developing new drugs and pharmaceutical products.
4) - Marketing and selling drugs and pharmaceutical products.

65) A key step in setting up a PV Centre.
1) - Sell drugs.
2) + Contact authorities.
3) - Ignore reports.
4) - Hide date

66) Role of pharmacists in pharmacovigilance.
1) - One
2) - Three
3) + Five
4) - Two

67) Pharmacists play a vital role in reviewing prescriptions to prevent errors such as overdose or harmful drug

interactions are.
1) - Ensuring drug safety and quality
2) + Monitoring medication error
3) - Reporting adverse drug reactions
4) - Patient education

68) Pharmacists educate patients about the correct use of medications and ensure they understand the prescribed doses.
1) - Ensuring drug safety and quality
2) - Monitoring medication errors
3) - Reporting adverse drug reactions
4) + Patient education

69) Key drivers of pharmacovigilance.
1) + Advances in Technology
2) - Personalized Treatment
3) - Predicting Side Effects:
4) - Dosage forms

70) Rapid Response meams.
1) + Developing mechanisms for quick responses to alert users and healthcare.
2) - Developing mechanisms for slow responses to alert users and healthcare.
3) - Developing mechanisms for medium responses to alert users and healthcare.
4) - Not developing mechanisms for quick responses

71) A source of reports for monitoring adverse drug effects, except.
1) - Doctors
2) - Pharmacists
3) - Patients
4) + Textile companies

72) 53. How do patient reports help in overcoming the lack of reporting by healthcare professionals.
1) - By providing more comprehensive information
2) - By ensuring appropriate care for patients
3) + By utilizing patient experiences
4) - By being accepted by pharmacovigilance centers

73) Main advantage of patient reporting on adverse drug effects.
1) + It provides a huge amount of information
2) - It helps overcome the lack of reporting by healthcare professionals
3) - It improves patients' quality of life
4) - It ensures appropriate care for patients

74) Consumer reporting critical in pharmacovigilance, because.
1) - It helps overcome the lack of reporting by healthcare professionals
2) + It provides more comprehensive and abundant information
3) - It ensures appropriate care for patients
4) - It is a new step in pharmacovigilance

75) A reason why consumer reporting is critical in pharmacovigilance, because.
1) - It provides more comprehensive and abundant information
2) - It is a new step in pharmacovigilance
3) - It ensures appropriate care for patients
4) + It is not accepted by healthcare professionals.

76) Classified as a Primary source of Pharmacovigilance, according to.
1) - Online databases
2) - Books and Textbooks

3) - Peer-reviewed journals
4) + FDA

77) Good Pharmacovigilance Practice Guide is.
1) + Book
2) - Website
3) - Journal
4) - Organization

78) Those widely used pharmacovigilance database.
1) - WebMD
2) - Scopus
3) + VigiBase
4) - Cochrane Library

79) WHO-UMC publication, include.
1) - Drug Safety
2) + WHO Drug Information
3) - New England Journal of Medicine
4) - The International Journal of Risk & Safety in Medicine

80) Purpose of causality assessment in pharmacovigilance, to.
1) + To determine if a drug caused an adverse event
2) - To measure the effectiveness of a drug
3) - To study the chemical composition of a drug
4) - To assess the market demand for a drug