

الجمهورية اليمىية جامعة صنعاء مركز الاختبارات الالكترونيا

قائمة الاسئلة 06:23 2025-05-06 قائمة

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

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- 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



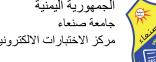
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- 10) The purpose of safety alerts, warnings, and updates issued by regulatory agencies. to
 - 1) To promote new medications
 - 2) + To inform healthcare providers and the public about potential risks associated with specific drugs
 - To provide educational 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
 - 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) <u>-</u> 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



21)





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

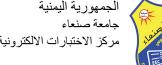


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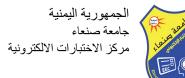
- 1) To promote the sale of pharmaceuticals
- 2) + To share information about drug safety, risks, and adverse events
- 3) To reduce the cost of drug production
- 4) To develop new medications
- 49) Regulatory agencies communicate drug safety findings.
 - 1) + Through safety alerts and warnings
 - 2) 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
 - 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) <u>-</u> 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