Pre-tesT/Post-test: 10 QUESTIONS FOR PAVIA ABC COURSE

1) What is the definition of unexpected reaction?

- a. an unknown reaction to the reporter
- b. a reaction not present in the Summary of Products Characteristics (SPC)
- c. always an immune-mediated reaction
- d. always a type A reaction, not present in the Summary of Products Characteristics (SPC)

2) According to the scientific literature, what is the percentage of preventable ADRs?

- a. >40%
- b. between 20 and 30%
- c. between 0.1 and 0.5%
- d. <30%

3) Clinical studies conducted on a limited number of patients fail to identify:

- a. rare ADRs
- b. frequent ADRs
- c. severe ADRs
- d. minor ADRs

4) Type B reactions:

- a. usually are severe, not dose-related and frequently allergic in nature
- b. usually are not severe and dose-related
- c. are always predictable
- d. are never allergic in nature

5) What does CEM mean?

- a. Cohort Event Monitoring
- b. Control Event Monitoring
- c. Cohort epidemiological Monitoring
- d. Cohort Event Methods

6) What effects did thalidomide cause?

- a. Teratogenic effect
- b. Hepatotoxic effect
- c. Pharmacogenetic effect
- d. Drug addiction effect

7) A systematic review of randomized clinical trials (RCTs) has a degree of evidence:

- a. greater than meta-analysis
- b. greater than observational studies
- c. lower than non-controlled trials
- d. lower than case-control studies

8)	The most reliable estimate of the incid	ence of ADRs in the general p	opulation is:
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- a. 30%
- b. 1%
- c. 10%
- d. 0.1%
- 9) A) Pre-clinical tests assess the pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics and toxicology of new drugs
 - B) Clinical tests assess safety, tolerability and efficacy of drugs
 - a. true A and B
 - b. true A, false B
 - c. false A and B
 - d. false A, true B

10) One of the following is a descriptive epidemiological methodology:

- a. cohort study
- b. randomized controlled trial (RCT)
- c. case-control study
- d. spontaneous reporting