

COMMUNITY

Price **20**
2 **25**

LEC 4

MCQ

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**1. In a double blind study:**

- a) Subjects are unaware of whether they are in the experimental or control group study.
- b) subjects and the observer are unaware of the subjects group allocation
- c) Subjects, the observer and data analyst are unaware subjects group allocation.

2. Which of the following characterizes placebo in RCT:

- a) pharmacologically inert
- b) not identical in appearance to the active drug
- c) is ethical to use when a known effective drug exists
- d) None of the above

3. The classical phase on testing drug in human

- a) Phase I.
- b) Phase II
- c) Phase III
- d) Phase IV

4. In preclinical trials:

- a) Enough knowledge about the safety and biological activity of the treatment
- b) In vitro documentation is required
- c) The next stage is animal studies
- d) All of the above

1	2	3	4
B	A	C	D



5. Randomization means :

- a) Characterizes experimental study
- b) Each subject has equal chance of being assigned to any group in the study
- c) All groups in a study are similar in all characteristics
- d) Selection bias is avoided
- e) All of the above

6. The following regarding the design of RCT:

- a) Identification of reference population
- b) Definition of inclusion and exclusion criteria
- c) Getting informed consent from participant
- d) All of the above

7. In the study of the cause of a disease the, essential difference between an experimental study and observational study is that in the experimental investigation:

- a) Study is prospective
- b) Study is retrospective
- c) The study and control groups are of equal size
- d) The study and control groups are selected on the basis of history of exposure to suspected casual factor
- e) The investigators determine randomly who is and who is not exposed to the suspected causal factor

8. The following points should be taken in consideration in the design of an experiment:

- a) Study subjects should be matched in all variables except one under investigation
- b) Randomization should be followed in assigning ttt to the experimental unit
- c) Results should be compared with control group
- d) All of the above

5	6	7	8
E	D	E	D



9. In the study of the cause of a disease the, essential difference between an experimental study and observational study is that in the experimental investigation:

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- d) The study and control groups are selected on the basis of history of exposure to suspected casual factor
- e) The investigators determine randomly who is and who is not exposed to the suspected causal factor.

10. The classical phase of a clinical trial which is performed on patients and aim to assess efficacy and safety is:

- a) Phase I
- b) Phase II
- c) Phase III
- d) Phase IV

11. Knowledge about teratogenic effects of a new drug should be provided in which phase of a clinical trial?

- a) Phase 0 (preclinical)
- b) Phase I
- c) Phase III
- d) Phase IV

12. Establishing the efficacy and safety of the drug is carried out in which phase of the clinical trial?

- a) Preclinical phase
- b) Phase I
- c) Phase III
- d) Phase IV

9	10	11	12
E	C	A	C

BY:A.G