

Qstream MSPP Trial - Pharma Sales [UPDATED]

Number of questions: 5

Description

Qstream on Disease Knowledge and Pharmaceuticals

Syllabus

Questions on Pharmacokinetics, CV diagnosis, Benefits and Clinical Papers

(Multiple Choice): Q1 - Pharmacokinetics



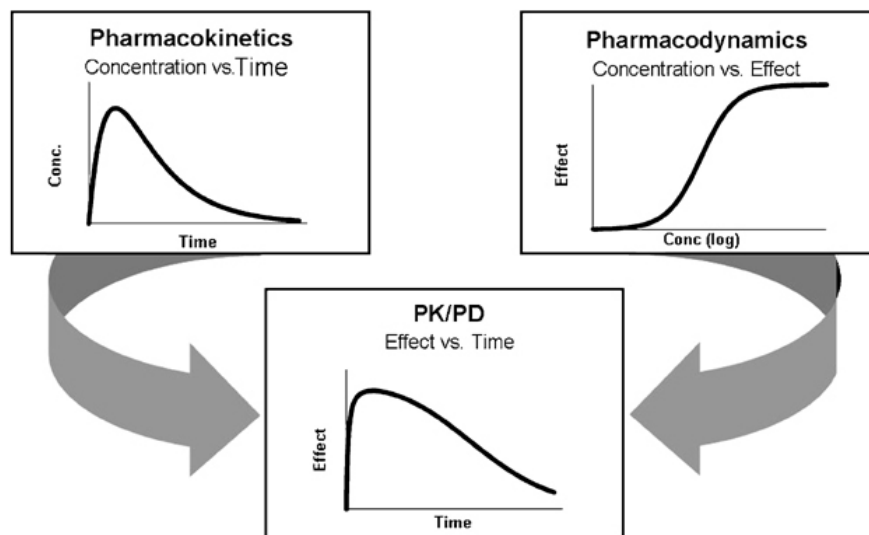
Which section of a PI describes how a drug is absorbed, distributed, metabolized and excreted by the human body?

Choices:

- Pharmacokinetics
- Non-clinical Toxicology
- Mechanism of Action
- Pharmacodynamics

Explanation:

The Pharmacokinetics section of the PI describes how the human body affects a drug, including how the drug is absorbed, distributed, metabolized, and excreted by the human body.



For more information on FDA documentation click [here](#).

Question Topics: Prescribing Indications

(Multiple Choice): Q2 - CV diagnosis

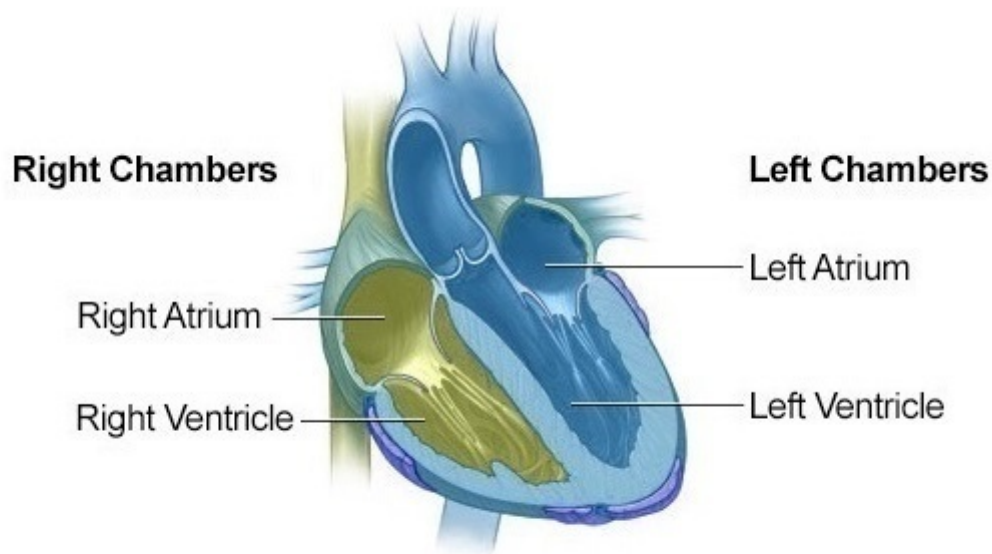


Molly Sawyer is a 66-year-old female who presents in your office complaining of shortness of breath. She has had it for one week and it seems to have gotten worse today. Ms. Sawyer also mentions a persistent cough, especially at night. She has a history of diabetes, hypertension, and heart problems. You note that she has difficulty speaking and edema. What is your assessment of her immediate problem?

Choices:

- Congestive heart failure
- Valvular heart disease
- Peripheral vascular disease
- Ventricular fibrillation

Explanation:



The heart is a large muscular organ which constantly pushes oxygen-rich blood to the brain and extremities and transports oxygen-poor blood from the brain and extremities to the lungs to gain oxygen. Blood comes into the right atrium from the body, moves into the right ventricle, and is pushed into the pulmonary arteries in the lungs. After picking up oxygen, the blood travels back to the heart through the pulmonary veins into the left atrium, to the left ventricle, and out to the body's tissues through the aorta.

Heart failure is a condition in which the heart is no longer able to pump out enough oxygen-rich blood. This causes symptoms to occur throughout the body.

Question Topics: diagnosis

(Multi-correct answer): Q3 - Benefits of Aspirin



Aspirin offers a variety of benefits, including which of the following?

Choices:

- ✗ Improved blood circulation
- ✓ Lowered risk of cancer
- ✓ Reduced inflammation
- ✓ Decreased risk of heart disease

Explanation:

"Aspirin reduces a lot of bad things. If it were patentable, it would be even more popular than either Brad Pitt or Beyonce. It reduces body-wide inflammation, decreasing the risk of heart disease, stroke, wrinkles and impotence, and lowers cancer risk. It's as close to a miracle drug for under three dollars a year."

- *Dr. Michael Roizen, Internal Medicine, Cleveland Clinic*



"An aspirin a day will help prevent a heart attack if you have it for lunch instead of a cheeseburger."

For more information on the benefits of aspirin, click [here](#).

For more information on Dr. Michael Roizen, click [here](#).

Question Topics: aspirin

(Multi-correct answer): Q4 - Signs of diabetes



Type 2 diabetes affects people of different ages and ethnicities. Its diagnosis is based on several symptoms that you cannot see. For example, someone in this picture may have type 2 diabetes – but you can't tell by just looking at them. To diagnose type 2 diabetes, which of the following symptoms would a doctor look for?

Choices:

- ✓ Insulin resistance
- ✓ High blood-glucose levels
- ✗ Low blood pressure
- ✗ Low cholesterol

Explanation:

Type 2 diabetes is characterized by insulin resistance and *hyperglycemia* (or higher than normal blood-glucose levels). People with type 2 diabetes cannot use insulin properly. The pancreas makes extra insulin to compensate but over time, it cannot make enough to keep blood-glucose levels within a normal range. People with diabetes often have high blood pressure and high cholesterol.

Question Topics: diagnosis

(Multiple Choice): Q5 - Components of a Clinical Paper



Which section of a clinical paper describes the primary endpoint for a study and how the endpoint was assessed?

Choices:

- ✓ Methods
- ✗ Discussion
- ✗ Results
- ✗ References

Explanation:

In addition to describing the primary endpoint and how the endpoint was assessed, the “Methods” section of a clinical paper outlines how patients were selected, the treatment groups or “arms” that were included, the treatments that were administered, and how the results were statistically analyzed.

The “Abstract” section of a clinical paper will also include a summary of the methods used in the study.

For more information on clinical trials, click [here](#).

Question Topics: Clinical Paper
