#### Name:

#### **Enrolment No:**



### **UPES**

## **End Semester Examination, December 2023**

Course: Fundamentals of Clinical research

 ${\bf Program: Integrated~B.Sc.+M.Sc.~(Clinical~Research)}$ 

**Course Code: HSCR2013** 

Semester: III
Time : 03 hrs.
Max. Marks: 100

**Instructions: Attempt all the questions** 

	ctions: Attempt all the questions		
S.No	Section A		
	Short answer questions/ MCQ/T&F	Marks	COs
	(20Qx1.5M=30 Marks)		
	Attempt all the questions		
	Themps an are questions		
Q1	How many days it might take for NDA approval?	1.5	CO1
•	a) 15 days		
	b) 30 days		
	c) 60 days		
	d) 6 months		
Q2	The technique of randomization	1.5	CO3
<b>~-</b>	a) Creates masking b) Reduces biasness	110	
	b) Manipulates the results d) All of the above		
	b) Mainpulates the results a) 7 m of the above		
Q3	Which of the following phases of clinical trials is related to mainly	1.5	CO2
	pharmacokinetics?		
	a) Phase 0		
	b) Phase 1		
	c) Phase 2		
	d) Phase 3		
04	William of the Callegraphy and the constraint of the callegraphy of th	1.5	CO1
Q4	Which of the following studies are conducted in clinical studies?	1.5	CO1
	a) Efficacy		
	b) Safety		
	c) Pharmacodynamics		
	d) All of the above		
	d) An of the above		
Q5	Target validation is about	1.5	CO1
	a) To find out a disease target		
	b) To confirm a disease target		
	c) To change a molecule		
	d) To identify a molecule		
06	Will and all and a second a second and a second a second and a second a second and a second and a second and	4 =	002
<b>Q6</b>	Which of the following is a type of Information bias?	1.5	CO3
	a) Loss to follow-up bias		
	b) Self-selection bias		
	o) ben selection outs		

	c) Misclassification bias		
	d) Overdiagnosis bias		
Q7	Which of the followings type of study is mainly retrospective?	1.5	CO3
	a) Cohort		
	a) Cohort b) Cross sectional		
	b) Cross-sectional c) Case-control		
	d) Case-series		
Q8	Which of the followings is the most common study design?	1.5	CO3
Ųΰ	which of the followings is the most common study design.	1.5	003
	a) Parallel		
	b) Cross-over		
	c) Cluster		
	d) Factorial		
Q9	Belmont report principles are all except	1.5	CO3
	a) Justice		
	b) Obedience		
	c) Beneficence		
	d) Consent		
Ω10	Which phase of clinical trial has the largest population?	1.5	CO5
Q10	Which phase of clinical trial has the largest population?	1.5	COS
Q11	Define Randomization.	1.5	CO3
Q12	Which are the two main components of ICH members?	1.5	CO3
O12	Which avideling of ICH deals shout stability?	1.5	CO4
Q13	Which guideline of ICH deals about stability?	1.5	CO4
Q14	What do you understand by teratogenicity?	1.5	CO4
Q15	What's your understanding about amendment in protocol?	1.5	CO3
QIS	what's your understanding about amendment in protocor?	1.3	COS
Q16	What is the difference between adverse effect and adverse event?	1.5	CO2
Q17	What do you understand by schedule Y.	1.5	CO5
Q18	When is IND filed?	1.5	CO1
Q19	What is the meaning of justice in Belmont report?	1.5	CO4
<b>~</b> ->			

Section B (4Qx5M=20 Marks)

Q1	Depict at least five characteristics of an ideal drug candidate.	5	CO1
Q2	What do you understand by prognostic and predictive biomarkers. Provide examples.	5	CO2
Q3	Analyze the significance of prospective and retrospective study with examples?	5	CO3
Q4	Evaluate the characteristics of Pharmacovigilance.	5	CO4

# Section C (2Qx15M=30 Marks)

(Case studies)

Q1	Background: Chris was recruited to participate in a clinical trial by his oncologist, Dr. Blair. Chris has cancer, and the traditional treatments have been only intermittently successful. The clinical trial is a randomized, single-blinded, placebo-controlled study of a drug that may be beneficial to patients with the kind of cancer that Chris has. The trial is set to last one year, after which time enough data will have been accumulated to determine the efficacy of the new treatment.  After six months in the study, Chris is not experiencing any signs of improvement, and he may in fact be getting worse. Dr. Blair continues to receive reports about the progress of the research subjects enrolled in both the treatment arm and in the placebo arm, and preliminary data seem to suggest that the drug is beneficial.  During an examination, Chris asks Dr. Blair if he is in the treatment arm or the placebo arm. Chris requests that if he is in the placebo arm Dr. Blair switch him to the treatment arm, so that he can receive the possible benefits of the new treatment. Dr. Blair knows that Chris is in the placebo arm.  Questions:  a. What single blind, randomized and placebo-controlled is meant to be here?  b. Is it ethical to keep Chris in the placebo arm and should he be transferred to the treatment arm?  c. What other options could be taken to not violate ethical guidelines?	5+5+5=15	CO3
Q2	Background:  • The prevalence of prostate cancer has increased in your country	5+5+5=15	CO3
	over the last 5 years.  • You want to examine the association between calcium intake		
	and prostate cancer risk.		
	<ul> <li>You have limited time and funding to conduct this study.</li> <li>Questions:</li> </ul>		

	<ul><li>a. What type of study would you conduct?</li><li>b. Why would you conduct that specific type of study?</li><li>c. What is the measure of association to calculate for this study?</li></ul>		
	Section D (2Qx10M=20 Marks)		
	Attempt all the questions		
Q1	What are your understandings about the objectives, goals and members of ICH. How it operates?	10	CO4
Q2	Describe and evaluate the drug discovery and developments process.	10	CO1