Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

Drug A and B and C are drugs to treat MI, use the table below to answer the following question. (X) would be:

	Drug A	Drug B	Drug C
Costs of MI treatment per 1000 cases (million)	4.5	5	8
No. Of death prevented per 1000 cases treated	90	120	80
Cost per live saved (thousands)	50	41.6	X

○ a. 50,000 per one live saved

○ b. 70,000 per one live saved

○ c. 41,000 per one live saved

◉ d. 100,000 per one live saved

Clear my choice

Next page

Previous activity

◀ Exam observation

⚑ Flag question

On the article with the title: Cost-effectiveness Analysis of Adding a Second Agent to Inhaled Corticosteroids for Patients with Asthma.In methods Costs were estimated based on all asthma-related direct medical resources used. This included the study medications and any medical visits (office, clinic, emergency department, or hospitalization) related to asthma. The perspective of the study was not explicitly stated. What is the perspective?

- ◉ a. We can assume the perspective to be of provider

- ○ b. We can assume the perspective to be the payer

- ○ c. It is of no need to state perspective since the reader can guess

- ○ d. Perspective should be explicitly stated

Clear my choice

Next page

Question 16

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

The economic evaluation method known as CEA would be best applied in which of the following cases?

○ a. When comparing two or more treatment alternatives that have similar outcomes and can be compared using one common outcome or effectiveness unit

◉ b. When comparing the outcomes of two or more treatment alternatives in monetary values\

○ c. When comparing the outcomes of two or more treatment alternatives in monetary values

○ d. When comparing two or more treatment alternatives that differ in clinical outcome and have same effect on patients' utility

≡   🌐   👤   ▾

Question 19

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

Which of the following statements represents the best definition of pharmacoeconomics?

○ a. Studies that attempt to identify, measure, and evaluate the results of health care services in general

◉ b. Process of identifying, measuring and comparing the costs and benefits of pharmaceutical interventions

○ c. Studies that attempt to identify, measure, and evaluate the results of health care services in general

○ d. Putting principles, methods, and theories into practice to quantify the value of pharmacy products
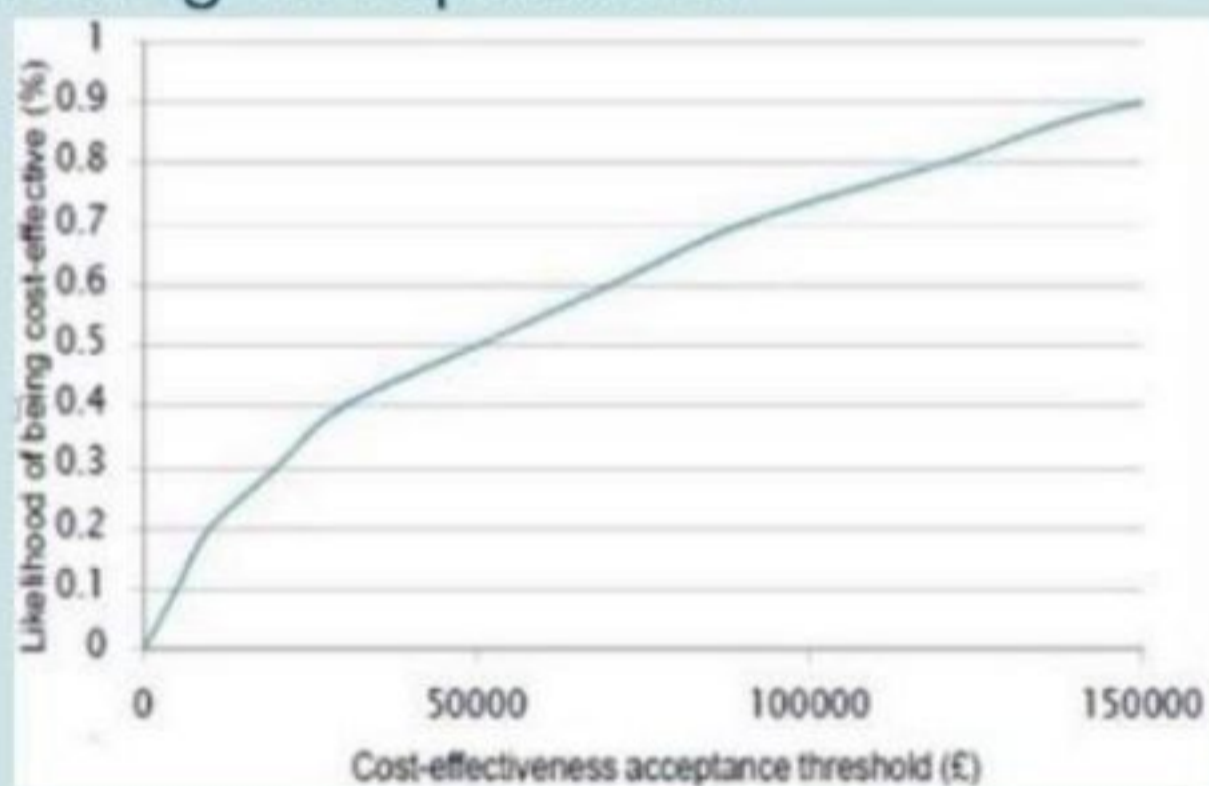
Clear my choice

Next page

Question 22

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

This figure represents

Cost-effectiveness acceptance threshold (£)

○ a. a+c

◉ b. CEAC

○ c. Cost-effectiveness plane

○ d. ICER plan

Clear my choice

Next page

Previous activity

◀ Exam observation

Question 11

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

The table below includes data on cost, effectiveness, and cost-effectiveness for four health services compared to standard care (no service).

	Service A	Service B	Service C	Service D	Service E
Costs	100,000	100,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Utility	0.25	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.1
Number of years gained	2	1	5	10	1

Which of the services represent the lowest cost per extra unit of LYG?

○ a. C

⦿ b. D

○ c. A

○ d. B

Clear my choice

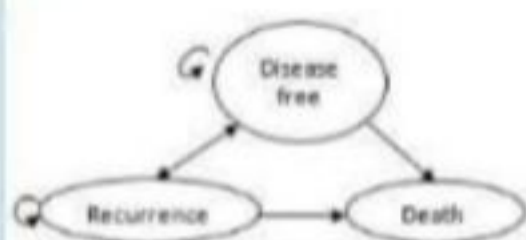3   89.25   D   E

Which of the following is/are true regarding the disease free state

○ a. The probability of remaining in the disease free state is equal to the probability of transition from disease free to recurrence or death

○ b. The probability of remaining in the disease free state is the summation of the probability of transition from disease free to recurrence or death

○ c. The probability of remaining in the disease free state is higher than the probability of transition from disease free to recurrence or death

◉ d. The probability of remaining in the disease free state is lower than the probability of transition from disease free to recurrence or death

Clear my choice

procedure with a yearly cycle length and discount rate of 3.5% .

	Disease free	Recurrence	Death
Disease free	A	0.5	0.3
Recurrence	0.25	B	0.5
Death	0	0	1

The costs and utilities for each state were as the following

	Cost	Utility
Disease free	150	0.9
Recurrence	350	0.7
Death	0	0

The transition matrix is presented as the following

Cycle	Disease free	Recurrence	Death	LYG discc
0	1000.00			
1	200.00	500.00	300.00	
2	165.00	C	610.00	
3	89.25	D	E	

The total discounted costs at the end of the third cycle is

○ a. 274

○ b. 370

○ c. 205

◉ d. 358

Clear my choice

Question 29

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

At the end of the programme (afte 2 years), the total cost discounted at 3% rate would be

Cost per patient	undiscounted	Discounted 3%
Year 0	JDs500	JDs 500
Year 1	JDs500	JDs 485
Year 2	JDs500	A
Total	JDs1,500	B

○ a. A=500 JDs

○ b. B=1,547JDs

◉ c. A=430JDs

○ d. B=1,457JDs

Clear my choice

	Disease free	Recurrence	Death
Disease free	A	0.5	0.3
Recurrence	0.25	B	0.5
Death	0	0	1

The costs and utilities for each state were as the following

	Cost	Utility
Disease free	150	0.9
Recurrence	350	0.7
Death	0	0

Which of the following is/ are true regarding Markov model

◉ a. Markov model derives the key parameters from multiple sources

○ b. Markov model does not extrapolate for long term

○ c. Markov model is only concerned with the final outcomes

○ d. Only health states with different clinical outcomes are separated as discrete states

Clear my choice

Next page

Previous activity

Question 21

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

Drug A and B and C are drugs to treat MI, use the table below to answer the following question. Estimate extra cost per live saved comparing Drug A to B
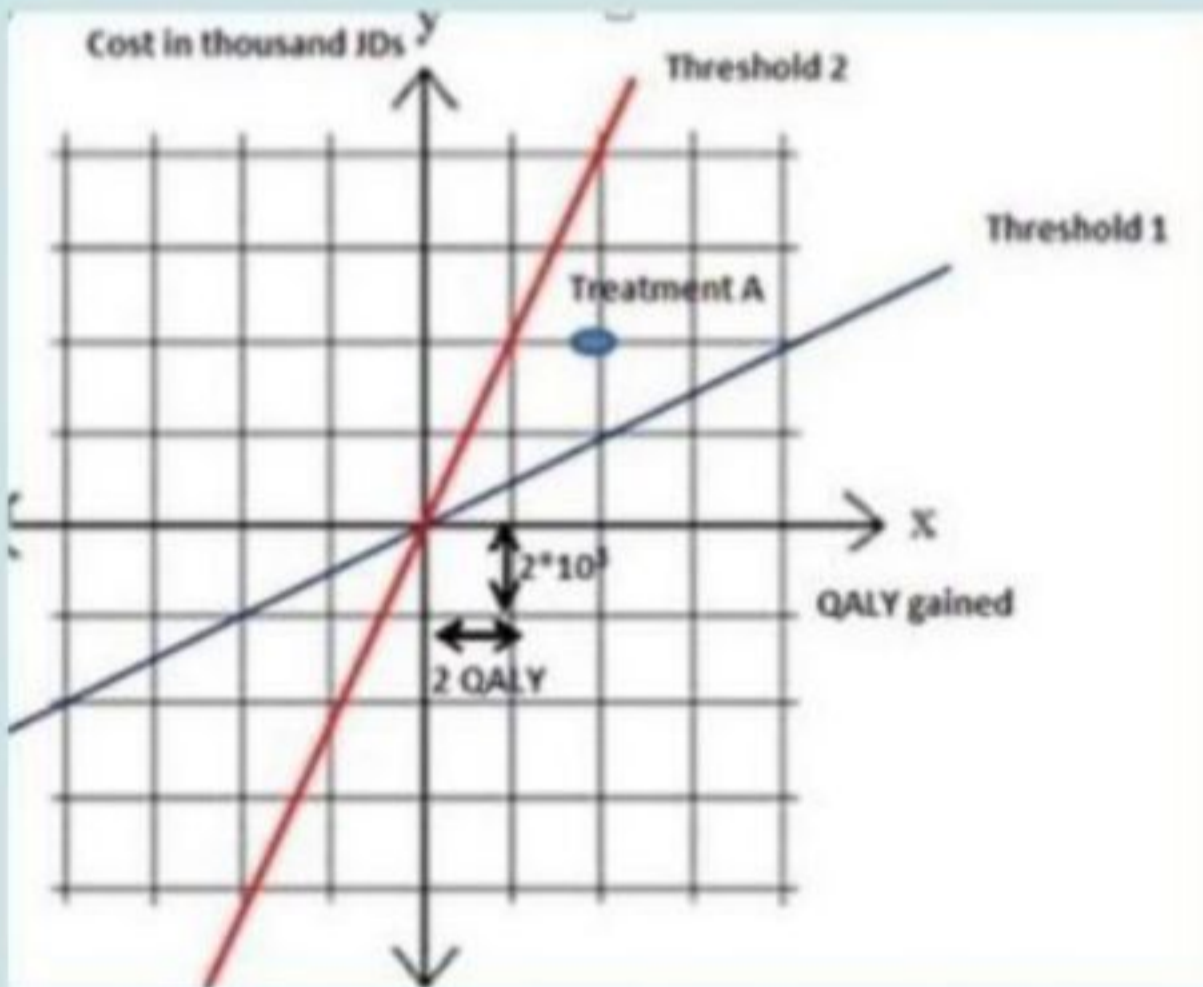
	Drug A	Drug B	Drug C
Costs of MI treatment per 1000 cases (million)	4.5	5	8
No. Of death prevented per 1000 cases treated	90	120	80
Cost per live saved (thousands)	50	41.6	X

○ a. 11,100 per live saved

○ b. 8,400 per live saved

● c. 16,700 per live saved

○ d. 20,000 per one life saved

Clear my choice

thousand JDs and the X-axis represents QALYs gained. Which of the following statements are/is correct with respect to the figure above

o a. Threshold 1 represents higher affordability of a community for health interventions

o b. Drug A is considered as a cost-effective treatment at threshold 1

● c. Threshold 2 represents higher affordability of a community for health interventions

o d. Threshold 1 and 2 represents equal affordability of a community for health interventions

Clear my choice
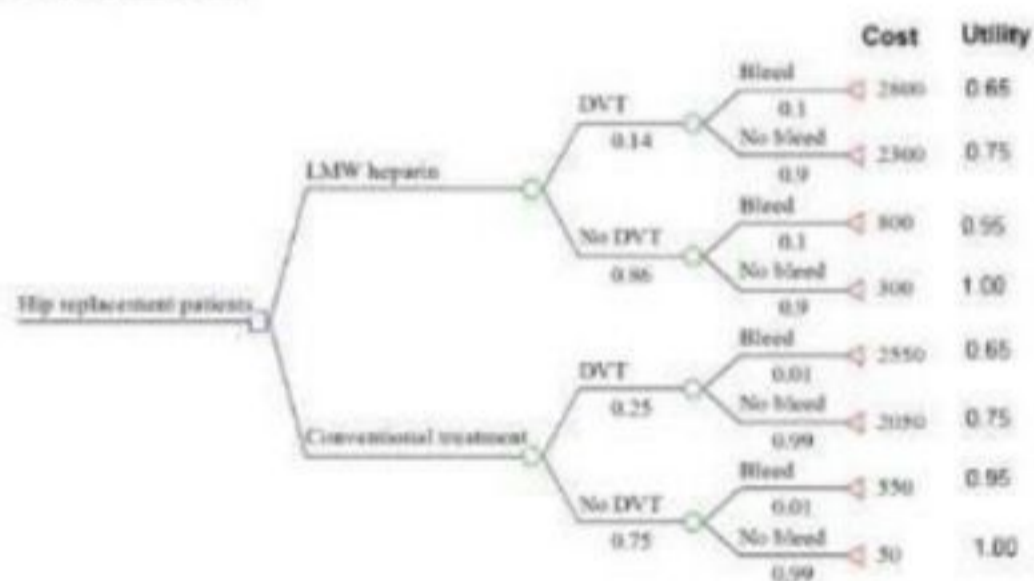
Question 27

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

Heparin and conventional treatment are used for the prevention of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) in hip replacement patients. However, they are a risk of bleeding

Costs assumed here are:
- Cost of heparin - £300
- Cost of conventional treatment - £50
- Cost of deep vein thrombosis event - £2000
- Cost of bleed - £500

The QALYs from using LMW heparin are

● a. 0.95

○ b. 1

○ c. 0.85

○ d. 0.3

Clear my choice

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Previous activity

Final exam_First semester_2020

Question **33**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

In your pharmacy for years, you have been prescribing Drug A for blood pressure with a cost of 2000 JDs per year. Drug B is a new drug for HTN offered to your pharmacy with a cost of 2500 JDs per year. The incremental QALY (B-A) is 0.25. What would be incremental cost per QALY?

○ a. 3000 JDs per QALY

● b. 2000 JDs per QALY

○ c. 1000 JDs per QALY

○ d. 4000 JD per QALY

Clear my choice

Next page

Question 26

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

On the article with the title: Cost-effectiveness Analysis of Adding a Second Agent to Inhaled Corticosteroids for Patients with Asthma.Assuming the main outcome being the improve in quality of life and ability to perform daily activity with no or minimal limitation was the study type appropriate?

⦿ a. CUA

○ b. CBA

○ c. CEA

○ d. CMA

Clear my choice

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Previous activity

Question 14
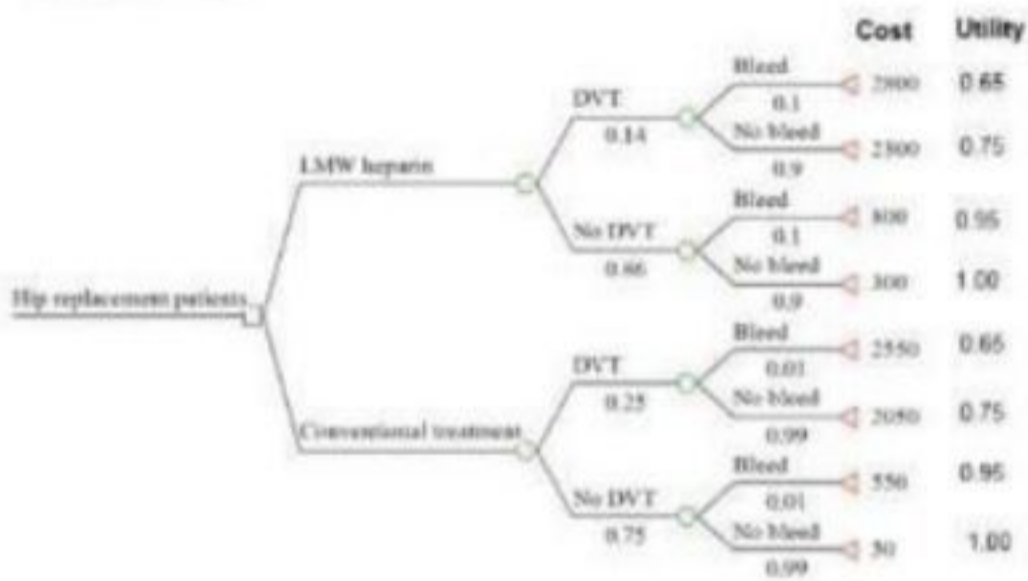
Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

The number of decision node in this model is/are

Heparin and conventional treatment are used for the prevention of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) in hip replacement patients. However, they are a risk of bleeding

Costs assumed here are:
- Cost of heparin - £300
- Cost of conventional treatment - £50
- Cost of deep vein thrombosis event - £2000
- Cost of bleed - £500

○ a. 4

○ b. 3

● c. 1

○ d. 5

Clear my choice

Next page

Question 25

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚐ Flag question

On the article with the title: Cost-effectiveness Analysis of Adding a Second Agent to Inhaled Corticosteroids for Patients with Asthma.Knowing all costs were collected for 6 months

⦿ a. Discounting were not needed

○ b. Discounting was needed to account in the interest rate lost

○ c. Discounting was not needed if it is more than one year

○ d. Discounting was not needed if it is more than two years

Clear my choice

Next page

Question **34**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

On the article with the title: Cost-effectiveness Analysis of Adding a Second Agent to Inhaled Corticosteroids for Patients with Asthma. Is the title appropriate?

○ a. No, it is missing the categories of cost

○ b. Yes, it contains all required elements

◉ c. No, It is missing what were the comparators

○ d. No, it is missing the type of the study

Clear my choice

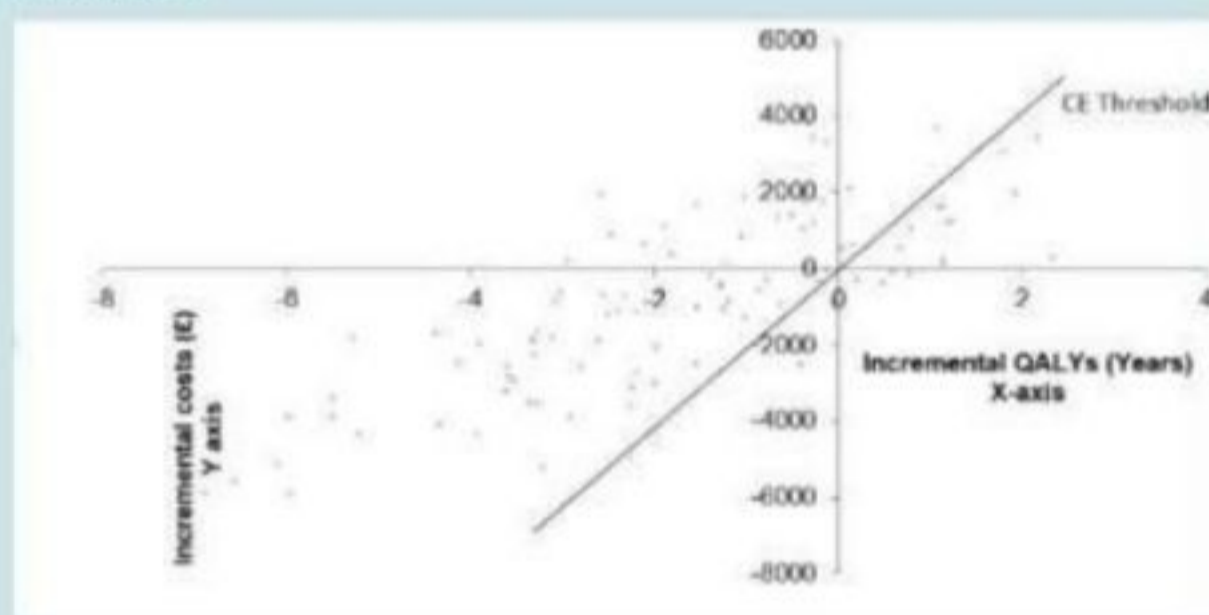**Next page**

Previous activity

◀ Exam observation

Question 17

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

This Type of sensitivity analysis is called

○ a. Threshold analysis

○ b. One way sensitivity analysis

○ c. Multiway sensitivity analysis

○ d. Probabilistic sensitivity analysis

Clear my choice

Next page

Question 32

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

On the article with the title: Cost-effectiveness Analysis of Adding a Second Agent to Inhaled Corticosteroids for Patients with Asthma.The objective was modified to become to compare the costs and efficacy of two new adjunctive therapies, BreatheAgain and AsthmaBeGone, with ICS use alone. What are your thoughts on the objective?

○ a. The objective is still missing the results of the study

○ b. The objective is still missing the cost categories

◉ c. The objective still missing the conclusion of the study

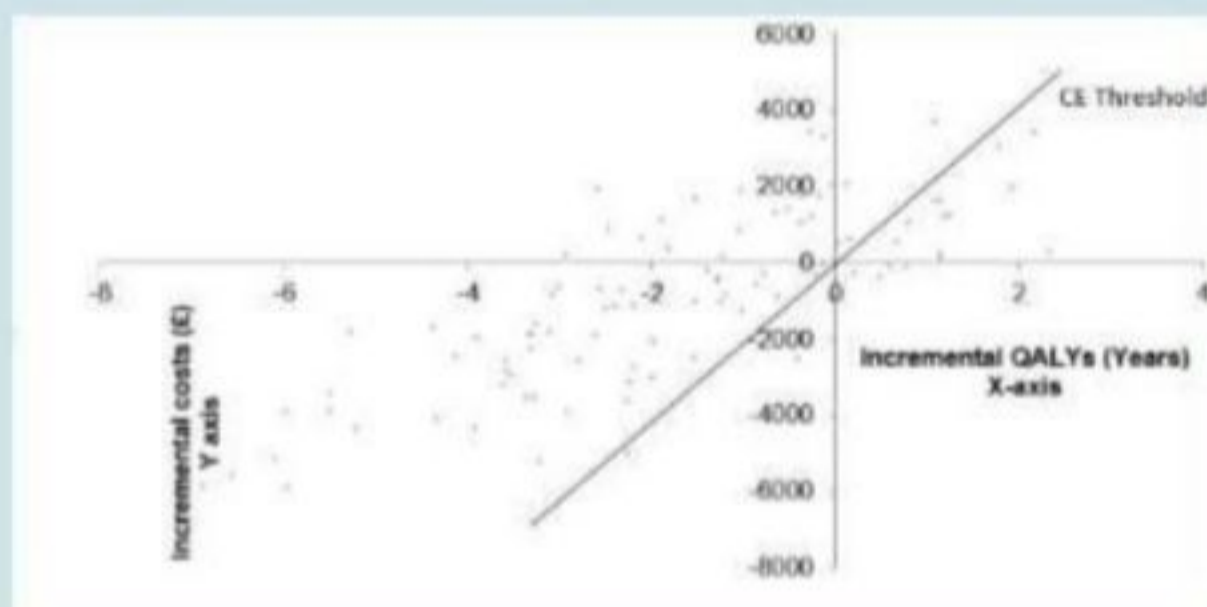○ d. The objective is clear now

Clear my choice

Question 28

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

The following figure represent the cost-effectiveness of A compared to B. What are the probabilities of drug A being a dominant as compared to drug B:

- ○ a. 12%
- ● b. 80%
- ○ c. 4%
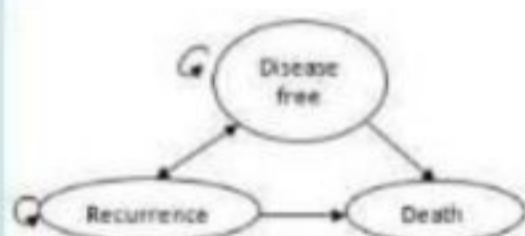- ○ d. 19%

Clear my choice

Next page

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

The following figure represents a breast cancer model for patients who underwent a surgical procedure with a yearly cycle length and a discount rate of 3.5% .

The patients are moving from one state to another based on the following transition probabilities

	Disease free	Recurrence	Death
Disease free	A	0.5	0.3
Recurrence	0.25	B	0.5
Death	0	0	1

The costs and utilities for each state were as the following

	Cost	Utility
Disease free	150	0.9
Recurrence	350	0.7
Death	0	0

Probability of remaining in the recurrence state is

○ a. 0.2

○ b. 0.5

○ c. 0.4

◉ d. 0.25

Clear my choice

Next page

Question 36

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

Pain and Suffering are examples of:

- ○ a. Marginal cost.
- ○ b. Indirect costs
- ● c. Intangible costs
- ○ d. Medical costs

Clear my choice

Next page

Previous activity

◀ Exam observation

Jump to...　　　　　⬍

Quiz navigation

Question 35

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

The cost associated with using Heparin is:

Heparin and conventional treatment are used for the prevention of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) in hip replacement patients. However, they are a risk of bleeding

Costs assumed here are:
- Cost of heparin - £300
- Cost of conventional treatment - £50
- Cost of deep vein thrombosis event - £2000
- Cost of bleed - £500

○ a. 400

◉ b. 630

○ c. 555

○ d. 300

Clear my choice

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Previous activity

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Question 01

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

Drug A and B and C are drugs to treat MI, use the table below to answer the following question.Which of the drugs above appears more cost effective (compared to drug A)

	Drug A	Drug B	Drug C
Costs of MI treatment per 1000 cases (million)	4.5	5	8
No. Of death prevented per 1000 cases treated	90	120	80
Cost per live saved (thousands)	50	41.6	X

○ a. Drug C

○ b. Need ICER threshold

○ c. Drug A apparently dominated over Drug C and B

◉ d. Drug B

Clear my choice

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Previous activity

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚐ Flag question

Choose the most appropriate answer regarding discounting

○ a. There is an agreement amongst the varieties of countries regarding the rate for discounting

⦿ b. Discounting is required when intervention effect last for more than one year

○ c. Is often explained by the upgrade movement in prices

○ d. Adjusts only for costs

Clear my choice

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Previous activity

◀ Exam observation

Jump to...

Question 38

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

The table below includes data on cost, effectiveness, and cost-effectiveness for four health services compared to standard care (no service).

	Service A	Service B	Service C	Service D	Service E
Costs	100,000	100,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Utility	0.25	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.1
Number of years gained	2	1	5	10	1

Which of the services represent the lowest cost per extra unit of QALY?

○ a. D

○ b. A

◉ c. C

○ d. B

Clear my choice
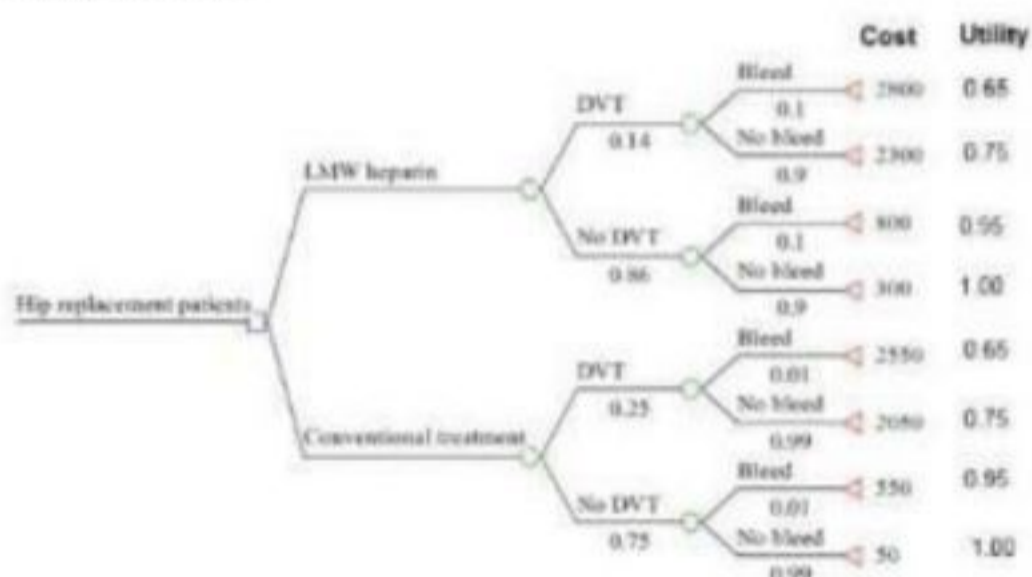
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Previous activity

The QALYs from using conventional treatment are

Heparin and conventional treatment are used for the prevention of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) in hip replacement patients. However, they are a risk of bleeding

Costs assumed here are:

- Cost of heparin - £300
- Cost of conventional treatment - £50
- Cost of deep vein thrombosis event - £2000
- Cost of bleed - £500

○ a. 0.85

○ b. 0.7

⦿ c. 0.3

○ d. 0.92

Clear my choice

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◀ Exam observation

Jump to...

Question 42

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

The following figure is:

Heparin and conventional treatment are used for the prevention of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) in hip replacement patients. However, they are a risk of bleeding

Costs assumed here are:

- Cost of heparin - £300
- Cost of conventional treatment - £50
- Cost of deep vein thrombosis event - £2000
- Cost of bleed - £500

○ a. Markov model

○ b. Dynamic model

○ c. DES

◉ d. Decision tree model

Clear my choice

Next page

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Question 43

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

With respect to worldwide PE recommendations, which is/ are considered official and with an economic evaluation part/section and are required by the healthcare decision making bodies/entities in this country/region for reimbursement?

○ a. Published PE Recommendations

○ b. PE Guidelines

○ c. Clinical guideline

○ d. Submission Guidelines

Clear my choice

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◀ Exam observation

Question 40

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

Which of the following statements is true regarding perspective in a Pharmacoeconomics analysis?

- ⦿ a. Costs and outcomes identified and measured relative to the perspective(s) selected.

- ○ b. The same service can have similar costs when assessed from different perspectives.

- ○ c. Payer perspective considers the out of pocket expenses

- ○ d. Perspective determine which types of cost to be included in an economic evaluation

Clear my choice

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◀ Exam observation

Question 2

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

Which of the following is considered as fixed costs

○ a. Acquisition cost of drug

○ b. Time of the pharmacist

○ c. Diagnostic test

◉ d. Diagnostic machine

Clear my choice

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◀ Exam observation

Jump to... ⬍

Quiz navigation

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⚑ Flag question

Which of the following statements represents the best definition of Pharmacoeconomic?

○ a. Area that assessed the benefit and cost of pharmaceutical products to ensure society can receive the best returns on investment of public resources

○ b. Area that assessed the cost of health care interventions

◉ c. Description and analysis of the costs of drug therapy to health care systems and to society

○ d. Area that assessed the cost and benefit of care health interventions

Clear my choice

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Previous activity

◀ Exam observation

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

On the article with the title: Cost-effectiveness Analysis of Adding a Second Agent to Inhaled Corticosteroids for Patients with Asthma.The objective for the study was to assess whether dual therapy of asthma is better compared to ICS alone What are your thoughts on the objective?

○ a. The objective need more explanation about the categories of cost

○ b. The objective is clear

◉ c. The objective need more explanation about the type of intervention included

○ d. The objective need more explanation about the result of the study

Clear my choice

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Question 4

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

On the article with the title: Cost-effectiveness Analysis of Adding a Second Agent to Inhaled Corticosteroids for Patients with Asthma.Assuming the main outcome was improvement at 6 months in FEV1 of at least 12% from baseline, what is the type of economic study? (Hint: FEV is a measure of lung function)

○ a. CUA

○ b. CEA

○ c. CMA

◉ d. CBA

Clear my choice

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Question 6

Not yet answered
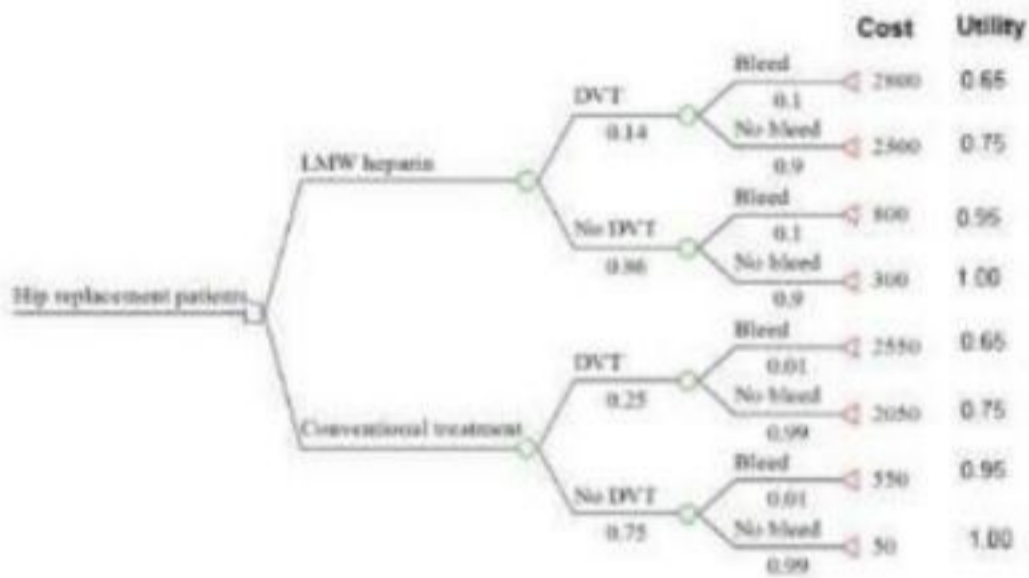
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Flag question

The possible treatment pathways arise from using heparin are

Heparin and conventional treatment are used for the prevention of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) in hip replacement patients. However, they are a risk of bleeding

Costs assumed here are:

- Cost of heparin - £300
- Cost of conventional treatment - £50
- Cost of deep vein thrombosis event - £2000
- Cost of bleed - £500

○ a. 2

◉ b. 4

○ c. 3

○ d. 1

Clear my choice

Next page

Recurrence	350	0.7
Death	0	0

The transition matrix is presented as the following

Cycle	Disease free	Recurrence	Death	LYG discou
0	1000.00			
1	200.00	500.00	300.00	
2	165.00	C	610.00	
3	89.25	D	E	

The total discounted LYGs for the surgical procedure at the end of the third cycle is

○ a. 0.7

● b. 1.27

○ c. 0.97

○ d. 1.39

Clear my choice

Next page

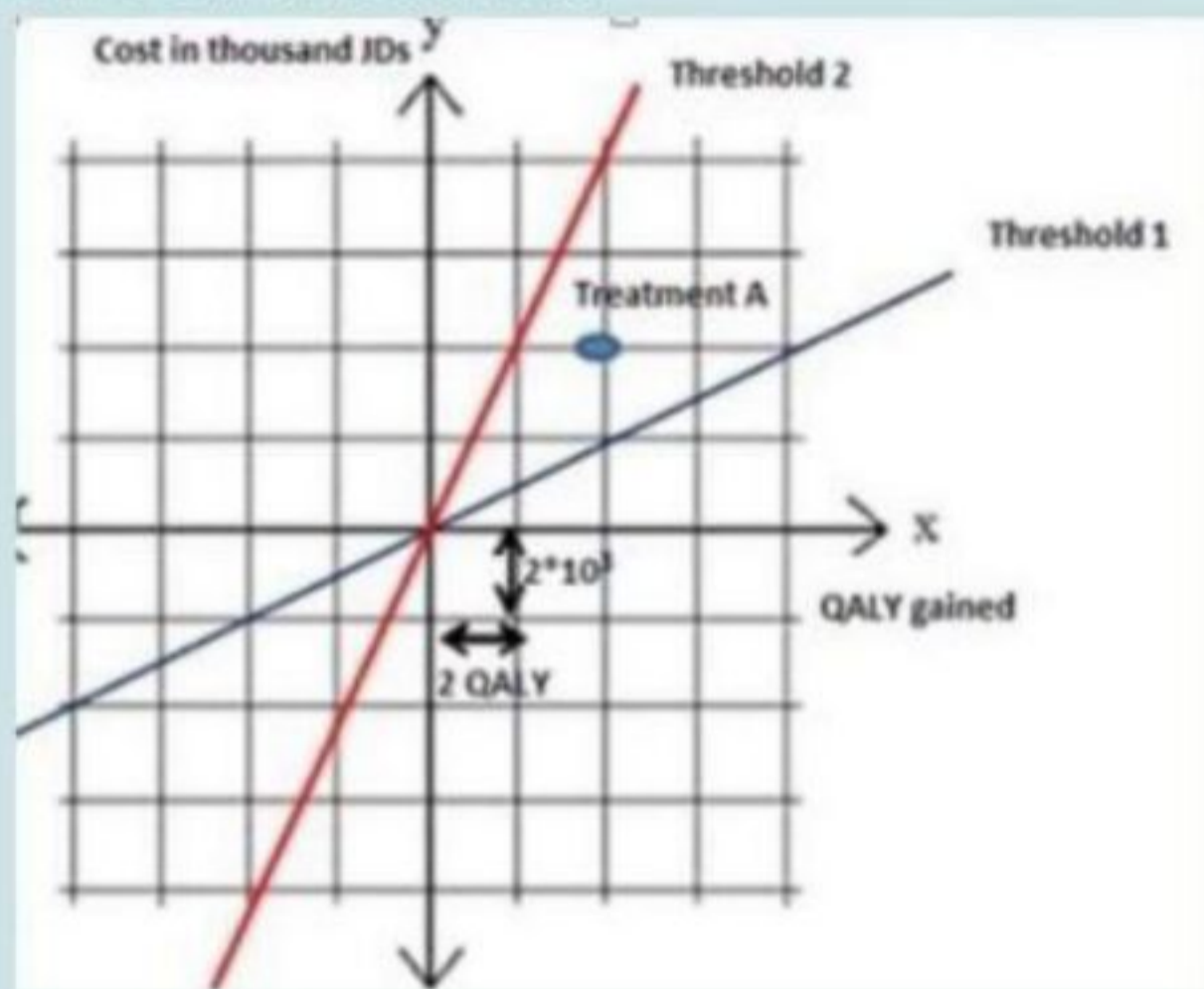Previous activity

◀ Exam observation

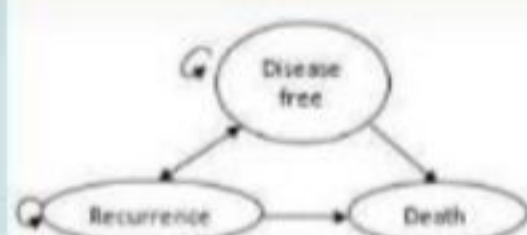## Question 15

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

P Flag question

Use the figure below to answer the following question. The Y- axis represents the incremental costs in thousand JDs and the X-axis represents QALYs gained. The ICER for Treatment A is

O a. 25000 JD per QALY

● b. 1000 JDs per QALY

O c. 500 JDs per QALY

O d. 2000 JDs per QALY

Clear my choice

The patients are moving from one state to another based on the following transition probabilities

	Disease free	Recurrence	Death
Disease free	A	0.5	0.3
Recurrence	0.25	B	0.5
Death	0	0	1

The costs and utilities for each state were as the following

	Cost	Utility
Disease free	150	0.9
Recurrence	350	0.7
Death	0	0

The transition matrix is presented as the following

Cycle	Disease free	Recurrence	Death	LYG disc
0	1000.00			
1	200.00	500.00	300.00	
2	165.00	C	610.00	
3	89.25	D	E	

If the total discounted cost and QALY for the other alternatives were 300 JD, and 0.3, respectively, a surgical procedure would be considered

○ a. Cannot tell, it based on the CE threshold

○ b. A non cost-effective treatment

○ c. A cost-effective treatment
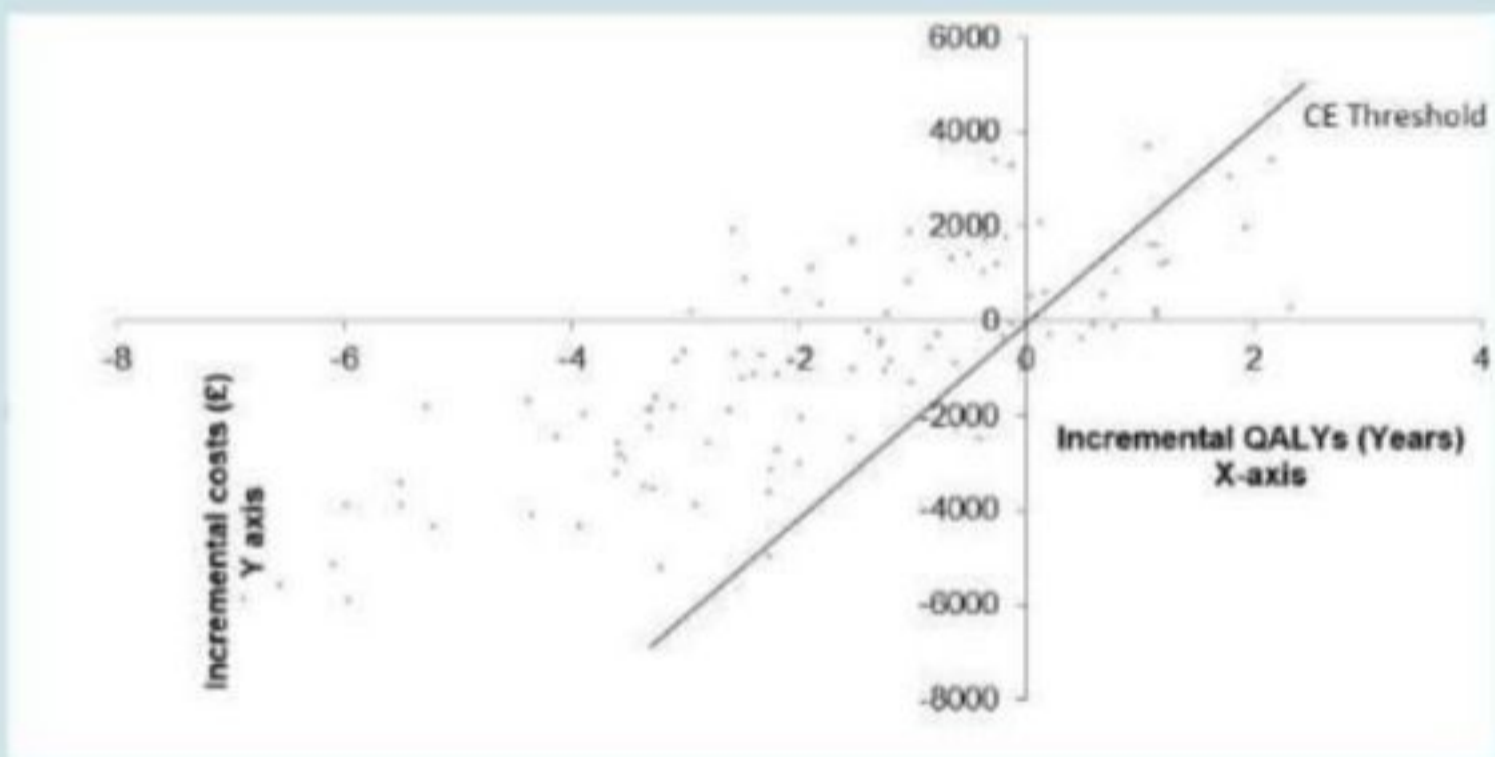
○ d. A cost-effective because it is a dominant

Question 5

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚐ Flag question

This figure represents the cost-effectiveness of A compared to B. What are the probabilities of drug A being a cost effective as compared to drug B:

- ⦿ a. 12%

- ◯ b. 50%

- ◯ c. 79%

- ◯ d. 21%

Clear my choice

free

Recurrence → Death

The patients are moving from one state to another based on the following transition probabilities

	Disease free	Recurrence	Death
Disease free	A	0.5	0.3
Recurrence	0.25	B	0.5
Death	0	0	1

The costs and utilities for each state were as the following

	Cost	Utility
Disease free	150	0.9
Recurrence	350	0.7
Death	0	0

The transition matrix is presented as the following

Cycle	Disease free	Recurrence	Death	LYG disc
0	1000.00			
1	200.00	500.00	300.00	
2	165.00	C	610.00	
3	89.25	D	E	

The number of patients in the death state in (E) cycle 3 is
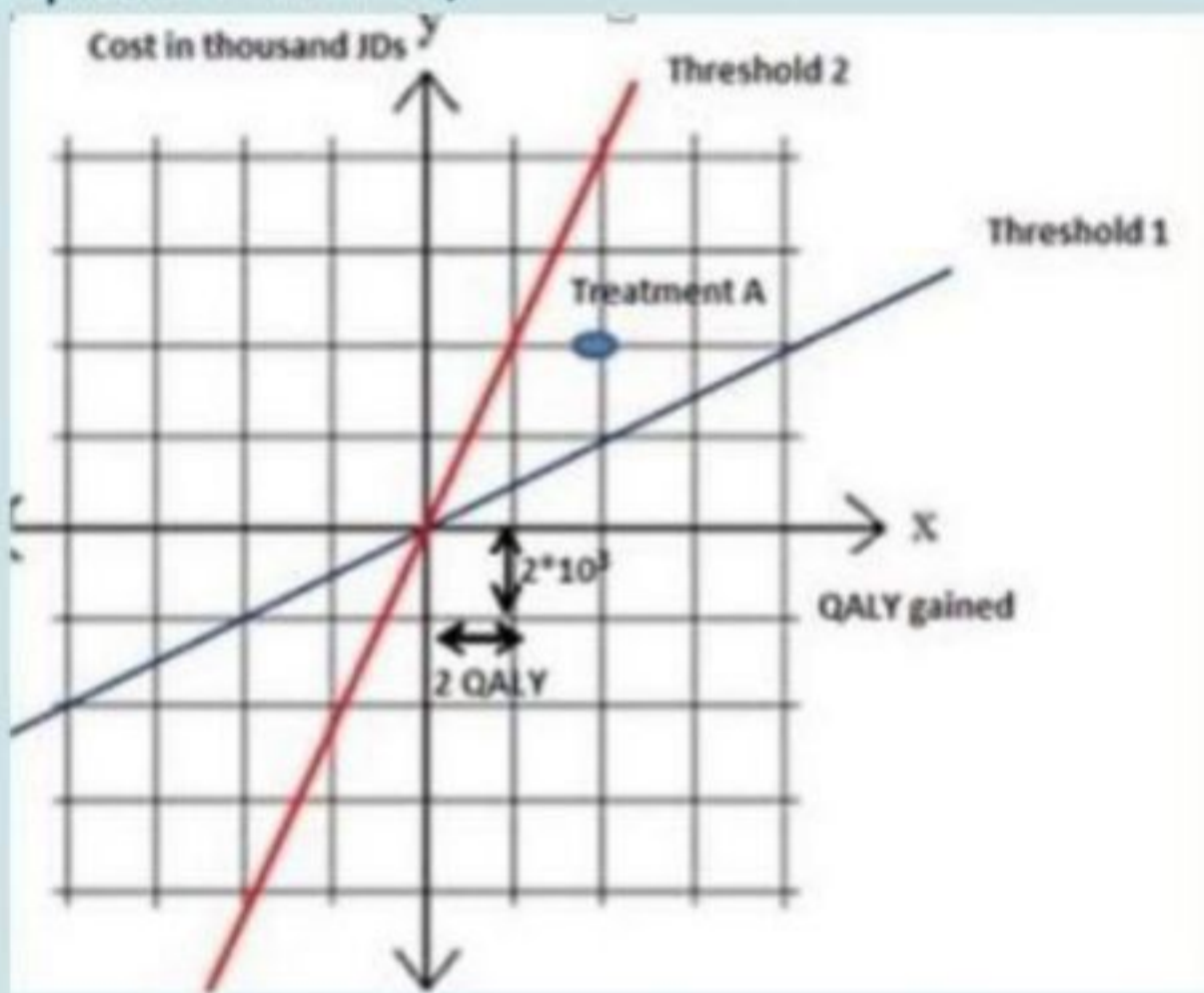
○ a. 827

◉ b. 162

○ c. 854

○ d. 772

Clear my choice

Next page

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

Use the figure below to answer the following question. The Y- axis represents the incremental costs in thousand JDs and the X-axis represents QALYs gained. Assuming a country with a CE threshold 2, the ceiling ratio would be (Hint: the unit square in 2*2)

○ a. 1000 JDs per QALY

○ b. 2000 JDs per QALY

○ c. 25000 JD per QALY

○ d. 500 JDs per QALY

Clear my choice

Next page

	Disease free	Recurrence	Death
Disease free	A	0.5	0.3
Recurrence	0.25	B	0.5
Death	0	0	1

The costs and utilities for each state were as the following

	Cost	Utility
Disease free	150	0.9
Recurrence	350	0.7
Death	0	0

The transition matrix is presented as the following

Cycle	Disease free	Recurrence	Death	LYG disc
0	1000.00			
1	200.00	500.00	300.00	
2	165.00	C	610.00	
3	89.25	D	E	

The total discounted QALYs at the end of the third cycle is

○ a. 0.53

● b. 0.39

○ c. 0.03

○ d. 0.51

Clear my choice

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Final exam_First semester_2020

Question 46

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

Cost per patient		undiscounted	Discounted 3%
Year 0		JDs 500	JDs 500
Year 1		JDs 500	JDs 485
Year 2		JDs 500	A
Total		JDs 1,500	B

Assuming a discount rate of 5%, the costs at the end of year 2 would be:

○ a. 571JDs

○ b. 585JDs

◉ c. 454 JDs

○ d. 567JDs

Clear my choice

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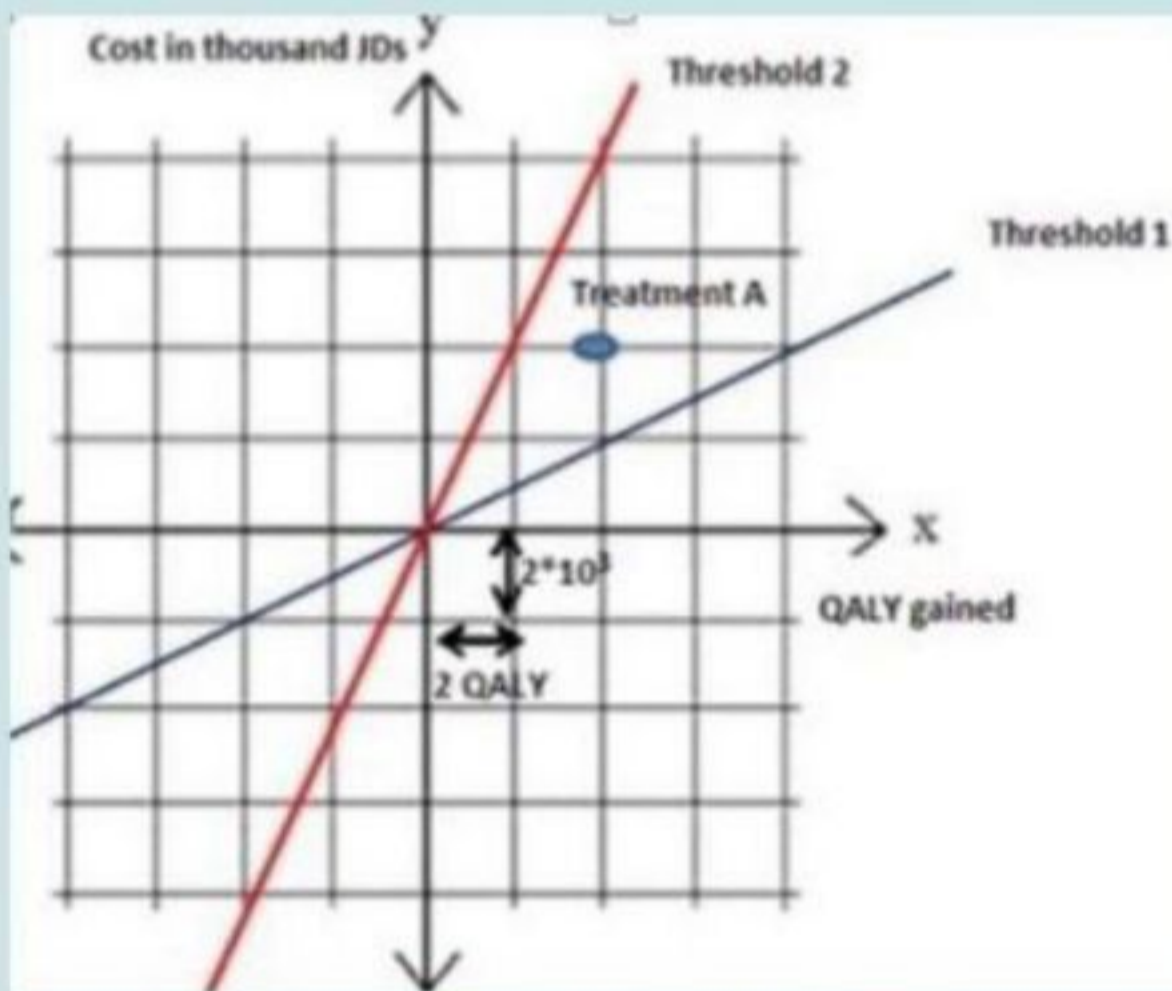
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◀ Exam observation

Jump to...

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

Cost in thousand JDs — Threshold 2 — Threshold 1 — Treatment A — QALY gained — 2*10³ — 2 QALY

Use the figure below to answer the following question. The Y- axis represents the incremental costs in thousand JDs and the X-axis represents QALYs gained. At threshold 1

○ a. The new treatment A should be accepted

○ b. The new treatment A has an ICER of 300 JD per QALY

○ c. The new treatment A is not considered cost-effective

◉ d. The new treatment A is considered affordable

Clear my choice

Question 47

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

The table below includes data on cost, effectiveness, and cost-effectiveness for four health services compared to standard care (no service).

	Service A	Service B	Service C	Service D	Service E
Costs	100,000	100,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Utility	0.25	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.1
Number of years gained	2	1	5	10	1

What is the order of the services by QALYs from highest to the lowest? Hint: QALY incorporate changes in both quantity and quality

- ● a. A, B, C, D, E
- ○ b. C, D, B, A,E
- ○ c. E, C, D, A, B
- ○ d. B, C, D, A, E

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