Questions for Palmer 2019 Webinar (Gianutsos)

1.The Right-to-Try Act grants patients the right to request experimental drugs:

1. After they have completed Phase I \*\*\*
2. After they have completed Phase II
3. After they have completed Phase III

2.What is the definition of an “eligible patient” under the newly enacted Federal Right-to-Try Law?

1. Diagnosed with a life-threatening disease or condition  \*\*\*
2. Has a life expectancy of 6 months or fewer.
3. Currently resides in a long-term care facility

3.The FDA first began accelerated approval/access programs:

1. In response to efforts by Congress to pass right to try laws in 2016
2. In response to pressure generated by AIDS activists in the 1980’s \*\*\*
3. In response to a highly publicized 2010 death of a prominent celebrity.

4.When the right to try bill was being considered by Congress, four former FDA heads wrote a letter to Congress. The main point of the letter was:

1. To indicate the administrative burden on the FDA if the law was enacted
2. To express concern about the lack of FDA input and potential risks to the patient\*\*\*
3. To require manufacturers providing drugs to submit adverse events reports to the FDA.

5.According to the FDA, the approval rate for requests for drugs submitted through its compassionate use programs is:

1. < 10%
2. 50%
3. 99% \*\*\*

6.The pharmacist’s responsibility when dispensing a prescription for an assisted suicide drug (in Oregon) includes the following EXCEPT?

1. Must submit a dispensing record to the state within 10 days of filling the Rx
2. Must provide counseling to the patient or representative
3. May only provide the drug to the prescribing physician \*\*\*

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7.A patient who wants to engage in physician assisted suicide in Oregon needs to do the following EXCEPT:

1. Must receive a terminal diagnosis from two physicians.
2. Must be receiving 24 hour care in a hospice facility. \*\*\*
3. Must be considered to be mentally competent at the time of the request.

8.The class of drugs most commonly prescribed for assisted suicide are:

1. Benzodiazepines
2. Anesthetics.
3. Barbiturates \*\*\*

9.The most common application of a conscience clause is for a pharmacist refusal to dispense:

1. Birth control or emergency contraception \*\*\*
2. Naloxone with opioid prescriptions
3. Drugs for human immunodeficiency virus

10.In what state may a pharmacist refuse to dispense a drug based on their ethical/religious principles without any additional obligation?

1. California
2. Connecticut
3. Arkansas \*\*\*