## Session 3 Quiz: Pharmacovigilance, Dispensing, and Adherence

### Pharmacovigilance

1. Pharmacovigilance includes activities intended to: *(Select all that apply.)*
	1. Detect adverse effects or other drug-related problems
	2. Assess adverse effects or other drug-related problems
	3. Understand adverse effects or other drug-related problems
	4. Prevent adverse effects or other drug-related problems
	5. Treat adverse effects or other drug-related problems
2. One aim of pharmacovigilance is to encourage the safe, rational, and more effective use of medicines. *(Indicate True or False)*
	1. True
	2. False
3. A side effect is any unintended effect of a medicine that occurs: *(Select one.)*
	1. When instructions on how to take it are not followed
	2. When the medicine is taken as directed/prescribed
	3. When the medicine is taken beyond the expiration date
4. Spontaneous reporting relies entirely on the motivation of individuals to report suspected adverse drug reactions to a local or national pharmacovigilance center.
*(Indicate True or False)*
	1. True
	2. False
5. Pharmacovigilance cannot detect less common, but sometimes very serious, adverse drug reactions. *(Indicate True or False)*
	1. True
	2. False

### Drug dispensing

1. What is the correct order of the steps for dispensing medicine? *(Select one.)*
	1. Prepare and check product; review; accept, and cross-check; supply and counsel
	2. Accept and cross-check; review; prepare and check product; supply and counsel
	3. Review, accept, and cross-check; prepare and check product; supply and counsel
	4. Accept and cross-check; supply and counsel; review; prepare and check product
2. It is not the pharmacist’s responsibility to counsel clients about possible side effects of the medicine and what to do if side effects occur. *(Indicate True or False)*
	1. True
	2. False
3. What actions are appropriate when the pharmacist dispenses ARVs? *(Select all that apply.)*
	1. State the names of the medicines and describe their appearance while giving directions on how to use them.
	2. State when to take the medicines in relation to meals, and caution about alcohol, drug interactions, and possible adverse effects.
	3. Reassure the client that any adverse effects will go away on their own and that there is no need to contact the health provider.
	4. Advise the client on storage and ask the person to repeat back to you how to use the medicine(s).

### Adherence monitoring and support

1. Good adherence is critical to achieving viral suppression and improving/maintaining health.
*(Indicate True or False)*
	1. True
	2. False
2. Adherence counseling helps clients to: *(Select all that apply.)*
	1. Develop an understanding of their treatment and its challenges
	2. Develop good treatment-taking behaviors
	3. Decide when they can take a break from taking their medicines
	4. Set goals for their treatment
	5. Take their medicines correctly: the correct dose, the correct frequency, and the correct time
3. Continuous adherence counseling is a multidisciplinary responsibility and should take place during all contact between the client and health provider/pharmacist. *(Indicate True or False)*
	1. True
	2. False
4. The gold standard for the adherence rate needed to reach viral suppression is: *(Select one.)*
	1. 90–95%
	2. 85–90%
	3. 80–85%
	4. 75–89%
5. ART clients with poor adherence who experience treatment failure will still be able to continue their ART through a DDD outlet. *(Indicate True or False)*
	1. True
	2. False

## Session 3 Answer Key: Pharmacovigilance, Dispensing, and Adherence

### Pharmacovigilance

1. Pharmacovigilance includes activities intended to: *(Select all that apply.)*
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5. **When the medicine is taken as directed/prescribed**
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7. Spontaneous reporting relies entirely on the motivation of individuals to report suspected adverse drug reactions to a local or national pharmacovigilance center.
*(Indicate True or False)*
	1. **True**
	2. False
8. Pharmacovigilance cannot detect less common, but sometimes very serious, adverse drug reactions. *(Indicate True or False)*
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	2. **False**

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	4. Accept and cross-check; supply and counsel; review; prepare and check product
2. It is not the pharmacist’s responsibility to counsel clients about possible side effects of the medicine and what to do if side effects occur. *(Indicate True or False)*
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	4. **Advise the client on storage and ask the person to repeat back to you how to use the medicine(s).**

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*(Indicate True or False)*
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