QUESTIONS ON THE PRESENTATION (10-29-15)

"INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICAL CONCEPTS NEEDED FOR CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY"

Please select the single best choice.

1. The Number Needed to Treat (NNT) is a measure of drug efficacy and the Number Needed to Harm (NNH) is a measure of drug safety.

    A. True

    B. False

2. The Number Needed to Treat (NNT) reflects the difference in percentage of responses between the study drug and the control (placebo or other drug):

    A. True

    B. False

3. You try to calculate the Number Needed to Treat (NNT) between risperidone (50% response rate) and placebo (25% response rate). You remember that you need to calculate the difference (50%-25%) and then you need to calculate 1/divided by the difference and round up. The correct result:

    A. is 2.

    B. is 40.

    C. is 4.

    D. cannot be calculated.

4. You try to calculate the Number Needed to Treat (NNT) between risperidone (45% response rate) and placebo (15% response rate). You remember that you need to calculate the difference (45%-15%) and then you need to calculate 1/divided by the difference and round up. The correct result:

    A. is 3.

    B. is 4.

    C. is 30.

    D. cannot be calculated.

5. In approved psychiatric drugs, the Number Needed to Treat (NNT) is usually, but not always, <10.

    A. True

    B. False

6. In placebo-controlled trials, the 95% confidence intervals of the Number Needed to Treat (NNT) can be used to approximate whether the drug difference with placebo is significant or not.

    A. True

    B. False

7. Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) are summarized by meta-analyses.

    A. True

    B. False

8. Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) are characterized by:

    A. studying drugs under controlled conditions.

    B. using randomization to select the treatment of each patient.

    C. using a placebo or/and an active drug as controls.

    D. all of the above.

9. If you do multiple tests for statistical differences, you may need to adjust for them.

    A. True

    B. False

10. The sample size is not relevant for finding a significant difference in a study.

    A. True

    B. False