1. What has happened to drug prices over the course of time?
   a) They have gone up slower than inflation
   b) They have gone up faster than medical costs since 2001
   c) Both generic and brand name drug costs have gone down since 2008
   d) Both A and C are true

2. What was the result of the Orphan Drug Act?
   a) There was a dramatic increase in the number of drugs approved for rare diseases
   b) It had no impact on increasing the number of drugs approved for rare diseases
   c) The increased regulations actually reduced the number of drugs approved for rare diseases
   d) The drug spending for patients with rare diseases decreased

3. Why are generic drugs not reducing costs as much as in the past?
   a) Reduced competition due to consolidation
   b) Reduced competition and shortages due to years of very poor profitability and FDA inspection negligence overseas
   c) Venture capitalist purchase of targeted generics and price gouging
   d) Choices A, B, and C are all correct

4. Which of the following is the least impactful on US drug prices?
   a) Increased approval of specialty/biologic drugs
   b) Lax price control strategies versus other countries
   c) Consolidation of manufacturers
   d) Aging of the population

5. What can we do to reduce drug prices in the US?
   a) Enhance investment in comparative effectiveness research to understand trade off between benefits and harm of competing interventions
   b) Incentivize competition in the marketplace by facilitating the adoption of biosimilars
   c) Incentivize competition by preventing or ameliorating the effect of drug shortages
   d) Choices A, B, and C are all correct

6. What can patient’s do to reduce their prescription drug costs without harming their health?
   a) Noncompliance
   b) Buying drugs from overseas
   c) Checking the price of paying out of pocket versus straight copays
   d) Use expired medications

7. What happens when patients use a coupon or rebate program to offset their copayments or coinsurance requirements?
   a) They can receive a drug with an out of pocket expense in line with other less expensive options
   b) A major barrier to use of more expensive drugs is lost and drug spending for payers increase
   c) Medicare patients get better coupons than those with private insurance
   d) Choices A and B are both correct

8. Other than the United States, what country allows direct to consumer advertising?
   a) New Zealand
   b) France
   c) Belgium
   d) Indonesia

9. What things would NOT occur when people get their drugs imported from overseas?
a) There is no proof the drug and dose specified on the label is accurate
b) The manufacturing and storage conditions may vary from FDA requirements
c) The product may have been adulterated or tampered with
d) There are no possible adverse consequences of drug importation

10. Which of the following is true of compounded medications?
   a) There is no need for compounded medications
   b) Expenditures for compounded medications rose dramatically in 2014
   c) Kickbacks, price gouging, and active marketing are not possible reasons for the spikes
   d) Expenditures continued to rise from 2013 to 2014 and then from 2014 to 2015