RTMS.e33 What Is a Pragmatic Clinical Trial?

QUESTIONS

1. What is NOT a typical component of a pragmatic trial?
   A. Designed to assess clinical effectiveness.
   B. Highly selected patients with no comorbidities.
   C. Includes study population similar to real-life population.
   D. Cost-effectiveness analysis.

2. What is the main aim of an explanatory trial?
   A. To compare strategies of treatment.
   B. To evaluate how the intervention will work in everyday clinical practice.
   C. To determine efficacy.
   D. To assess rare adverse effects.

3. Most trials in clinical dermatology can be considered
   A. Pragmatic.
   B. Explanatory.
   C. Neither A or B.
   D. A continuum of A and B.

4. Which statement regarding the PRECIS tool is correct?
   A. The acronym stands for Pragmatic-Explanatory Continuum Indicator Summary tool.
   B. It provides a numerical rating of pragmatism.
   C. Contains eight assessment features.
   D. Explanatory trials show a "web" towards the periphery.

5. Which statement is true regarding a pragmatic trial?
   A. They are typically more costly due to trial size and cost-effectiveness analysis.
   B. They often require background feasibility or explanatory work beforehand.
   C. They are the cornerstone of the comparative effectiveness agenda.
   D. All of the above.

ANSWERS

1. B.
2. C.
3. D.
4. A.
5. D.