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# ACRP-CCRC

*ACRP Certified Clinical Research Coordinator*

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**Question: 901**

During a subject visit, you find that the subject has not adhered to the medication schedule as stated in the protocol. What steps should you take to assess and document the subject's compliance effectively?

- A. Document the non-compliance and dismiss the subject from the study
- B. Immediately report the subject to the ethics committee
- C. Review the medication adherence with the subject and document the discussion
- D. Change the protocol to accommodate the subject's needs

Answer: C

Explanation: It is crucial to review and document the subject's adherence and reasons for non-compliance rather than dismissing them or altering the protocol without justification.

**Question: 902**

A CRC is tasked with overseeing the blinding procedures of a clinical trial. What is the most important aspect to ensure blinding is maintained throughout the study?

- A. Conduct regular training for all staff involved in the trial.
- B. Ensure that the investigational product is labeled in a way that prevents identification.
- C. Allow investigators to have access to unblinded data during the trial.
- D. Change the treatment assignments mid-study if necessary.

Answer: B

Explanation: Proper labeling of the investigational product to prevent identification is essential for maintaining the integrity of the blinding throughout the study.

**Question: 903**

In a clinical trial for a new antidepressant, participants are dropping out at a higher rate than expected. Upon investigation, the coordinator finds that many participants are unaware of the potential side effects. What is the best strategy to address this issue?

- A. Increase the frequency of follow-up calls to participants
- B. Update the informed consent document to include more detailed information

- C. Organize a group meeting to discuss side effects in detail
- D. Provide individual counseling sessions about the medication's risks

Answer: B

Explanation: Updating the informed consent document to include detailed information about potential side effects ensures that all participants are adequately informed about the risks of the study.

**Question: 904**

As the clinical research coordinator, you are tasked with ensuring that all study-related logs are maintained accurately. If you discover that a log entry was made incorrectly, what should be your immediate action?

- A. Erase the incorrect entry and replace it with the correct information.
- B. Inform the monitor but do nothing to correct it.
- C. Ignore the mistake as it is a minor issue.
- D. Document the error, provide the correct information, and follow the proper protocol for correcting entries.

Answer: D

Explanation: Documenting the error and providing the correct information according to protocol ensures compliance with regulatory requirements and maintains data integrity.

**Question: 905**

An investigational product shipment arrives at your site, but the shipment box is damaged. What is your immediate course of action regarding the investigational product inside?

- A. Accept the shipment without further inspection
- B. Immediately reject the shipment without inspection
- C. Open the box and inspect the product for damage before acceptance
- D. Notify the sponsor and wait for instructions

Answer: C

Explanation: It is essential to inspect the product for damage before acceptance to ensure its integrity and compliance with handling requirements.

**Question: 906**

In a study examining a new cancer treatment, a clinical research coordinator must ensure that all study-related documents are accessible to authorized personnel only. What is the most appropriate way to safeguard this information?

- A. Store all documents in a locked filing cabinet
- B. Distribute printed copies of documents to all study team members
- C. Use a password-protected electronic database with limited access
- D. Rely on verbal communication to share sensitive information

Answer: C

Explanation: Using a password-protected electronic database with limited access is the most secure way to protect sensitive study-related documents, ensuring that only authorized personnel can view them.

**Question: 907**

You are auditing the storage conditions of an investigational product that requires specific environmental controls. If you find that the humidity levels exceed 60% for an extended period, what should your next step be?

- A. Document the findings, adjust controls, and inform the sponsor
- B. Ignore the humidity levels as they are within acceptable limits
- C. Discard the investigational product immediately
- D. Wait for the next scheduled audit to address the issue

Answer: A

Explanation: Documenting the findings, adjusting controls, and informing the sponsor ensures compliance and addresses potential risks to the investigational product's integrity.

**Question: 908**

When evaluating the feasibility of a study site to conduct a clinical trial, which of the following factors is the least relevant to this assessment?

- A. Availability of qualified staff
- B. Previous experience with similar studies
- C. The geographical location of the site
- D. The number of patients enrolled in the last trial conducted

Answer: C

Explanation: While location can affect recruitment, it is less relevant than staff qualifications, experience, and previous trial outcomes when assessing the site's overall feasibility.

**Question: 909**

A clinical trial is assessing the long-term effects of a new anti-inflammatory drug. The IRB has requested interim results before granting further approval. How should the study coordinator prepare the report?

- A. Summarize the data without detailed analysis
- B. Include a comprehensive analysis of interim data and safety outcomes
- C. Provide raw data for the IRB to analyze
- D. Only report positive outcomes to the IRB

Answer: B

Explanation: A comprehensive analysis of interim data and safety outcomes is necessary for the IRB to make informed decisions regarding the study's continuation.

### Question: 910

You are overseeing the collection of urine samples for a clinical trial. If a participant's urine sample is collected at 8:00 AM, what is the latest time it should be processed to ensure compliance with protocol?

- A. 9:00 AM
- B. 10:00 AM
- C. 11:00 AM
- D. 12:00 PM

Answer: B

Explanation: The latest time for processing the urine sample should be 10:00 AM, assuming the protocol specifies a 2-hour window from collection.

### Question: 911

During a subject's visit, it is discovered that they have not been following the protocol for medication intake, specifically missing doses. What is the recommended method for assessing their overall compliance with the study protocol?

- A. Review the subject's medication calendar and discuss it with them
- B. Assume all subjects are compliant unless otherwise reported
- C. Conduct a follow-up visit to observe the subject taking their medication
- D. Refer the subject to a psychologist for adherence counseling

Answer: A

Explanation: Reviewing the medication calendar with the subject will help assess their overall compliance and identify any barriers to adherence.

### Question: 912

What is the rationale for complying with a protocol in a clinical trial?

- A. To ensure accurate and reliable data collection
- B. To minimize the number of subjects needed for the study
- C. To expedite the approval process by regulatory authorities
- D. To reduce the overall cost of the clinical trial

Answer: A

Explanation: The rationale for complying with a protocol in a clinical trial is to ensure accurate and reliable data collection. By following the protocol, researchers can maintain consistency in the study procedures and ensure that the data collected is valid and can be analyzed effectively. Options B, C, and D are not the primary reasons for protocol compliance and do not directly relate to the quality of data collection. Therefore, option A is the correct answer.

### Question: 913

When determining subject eligibility for a clinical trial, which of the following factors should be taken into consideration?

- A. Subject's age and gender
- B. Subject's medical history and pre-existing conditions
- C. Subject's availability for clinic visits
- D. Subject's willingness to comply with study procedures

Answer: B

Explanation: When determining subject eligibility for a clinical trial, factors such as the subject's medical history and pre-existing conditions are important considerations. These factors help ensure that the subjects meet the specific

eligibility criteria defined in the trial protocol. Options A, C, and D may also be relevant in certain cases, but they are not as essential as the subject's medical history and pre-existing conditions when determining eligibility. Therefore, option B is the correct answer.

### **Question: 914**

Which of the following statistical principles is related to determining the sample size in a clinical trial?

- A. Power analysis
- B. P-value calculation
- C. Confidence interval estimation
- D. Type I error control

Answer: A

Explanation: The statistical principle related to determining the sample size in a clinical trial is power analysis. Power analysis helps researchers determine the appropriate sample size needed to detect a statistically significant effect if it exists within the population being studied. Options B, C, and D are also important statistical principles but are not specifically related to determining the sample size. Therefore, option A is the correct answer.

### **Question: 915**

Which of the following elements is typically included in an Investigational Brochure (IB) or investigational device use documentation?

- A. Study population demographics and characteristics
- B. Informed consent process and documentation
- C. Adverse event reporting procedures
- D. Subject eligibility criteria

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** An Investigational Brochure (IB) or investigational device use documentation typically includes information about adverse event reporting procedures. This is important for ensuring the safety of the subjects participating in the clinical trial. Options A, B, and D may be important components of the trial protocol or informed consent process but are not specifically related to the IB or investigational device use documentation. Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

**Question: 916**

In a clinical trial, what is the rationale for using a supplemental/rescue/comparator product in the study design?

- A. To enhance the effectiveness of the investigational product
- B. To evaluate the safety and efficacy of the investigational product relative to the comparator product
- C. To reduce the overall cost of the clinical trial
- D. To simplify the study procedures for the subjects

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The rationale for using a supplemental/rescue/comparator product in a clinical trial is to evaluate the safety and efficacy of the investigational product relative to the comparator product. This allows researchers to assess the effectiveness of the investigational product compared to an established standard or reference treatment. Options A, C, and D do not capture the primary purpose of using a supplemental/rescue/comparator product in the study design. Therefore, option B is the correct answer.

**Question: 917**

A summary of the pharmacokinetics and biological transformation and disposition of the investigational product in all species studied should be given. The discussion of the findings should address the absorption and the local and systemic bioavailability of the investigational product and its metabolites, and their relationship to the pharmacological and toxicological findings in animal species.

- A. E6(R1) 4.8.10 Both the informed consent discussion and the written informed consent form and any other written information to be provided to subjects should include explanations of. . .Part 1
- B. E6(R1) 8.3.8 -- Documentation of Investigational Products and Trial-Related Materials Shipment
- C. E6(R1) 7.3.5 -- Nonclinical studies: Introduction -- Pharmacokinetics and Product Metabolism in Animals
- D. E6(R1) 3.3.7

Answer: C

Explanation: This question is asking about a specific requirement related to the discussion of pharmacokinetics and product metabolism in animals during nonclinical studies. The correct answer can be found in section E6(R1) 7.3.5 of the guidelines, which specifically addresses this topic. Option C provides the correct reference to the relevant section. Options A, B, and D are unrelated to the topic of pharmacokinetics and product metabolism in animals and can be eliminated.

### Question: 918

Which of the following treatment assignments involves providing subjects with information about the treatment they are receiving?

- A. Randomization
- B. Double-blind
- C. Open label
- D. Registries

Answer: C

Explanation: The treatment assignment that involves providing subjects with information about the treatment they are receiving is an open-label assignment. In an open-label trial, both the subjects and the researchers are aware of the treatment allocation. Options A, B, and D describe other treatment assignment methods but do not involve disclosing treatment information to the subjects. Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

**Question: 919**

Which of the following study design characteristics involves assigning subjects to different treatment groups randomly?

- A. Double-blind
- B. Crossover
- C. Randomized
- D. Open label

Answer: C

Explanation: The study design characteristic that involves assigning subjects to different treatment groups randomly is a randomized design. Randomization helps minimize bias and ensure that the treatment groups are comparable, which is important for drawing valid conclusions from the study. Options A, B, and D describe other study design characteristics, but they do not specifically involve random assignment. Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

## Question: 920

What is the primary purpose of an Investigational Brochure (IB) or investigational device usedocumentation?

- A. To provide detailed instructions for using the investigational product or device
- B. To inform subjects about the potential risks and benefits of participating in the clinical trial
- C. To facilitate communication between the sponsor and the regulatory authorities
- D. To provide comprehensive information about the investigational product or device to investigators and study staff

Answer: D

Explanation: The primary purpose of an Investigational Brochure (IB) or investigational device use documentation is to provide comprehensive information about the investigational product or device to investigators and study staff. The IB contains detailed information about the product's characteristics, pharmacokinetics, and safety profiles, among other important details. Options A, B, and C may be secondary purposes of the IB, but they are not the primary purpose described in this question. Therefore, option D is the correct answer.



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