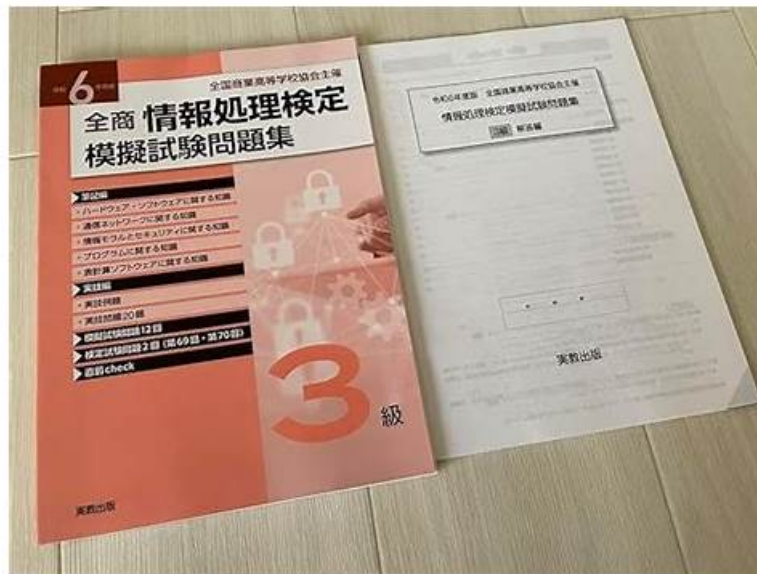


CCRP模擬試験問題集 & CCRP日本語問題集



P.S. GoShikenがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいCCRPダンプ：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Sr9yo_XJ9BOMNds2JxfW44nvXfthLb4k

人生は勝ち負けじゃない、負けたって言わない人が勝ちなのよ。近年SOCRA CCRP認定試験の難度で大方の受験生は試験に合格しなかったのに面して、勇者のようにこのチャレンジをやっていますか。それで、我々社のSOCRA CCRP無料の試験問題集サンプルを参考します。自分の相応しい復習問題集バージョン（PDF版、ソフト版を、オンライン版）を選んで、ただ学習教材を勉強し、正確の答えを覚えるだけ、SOCRA CCRP資格認定試験に一度で合格できます。

SOCRA CCRP 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	- 研究調査の立ち上げ：このセクションでは、臨床研究コーディネーターのスキルを評価し、臨床試験の初期計画と準備について学びます。試験プロトコルの開発を調整し、倫理ガイドラインやIND（治験実施計画）やIDE（治験薬承認申請）などの規制当局の承認を確実に取得することが含まれます。また、インフォームド・コンセント用紙や症例報告書などの重要な研究文書の作成も含まれます。この領域では、IRB（治験審査委員会）やスポンサーなどの利害関係者からの必要な承認の取得、試験実施施設の選定、スタッフのトレーニング、そして試験が各種法令を遵守していることの確保も含まれます。さらに、研究製品の入手、試験開始に必要なすべてのツールと文書の準備も含まれます。 - 研究調査の実施：このセクションでは、臨床研究アソシエイトのスキルを評価し、臨床試験の積極的な管理と実施について学びます。試験プロトコルと標準操作手順の遵守、治験薬の管理、そして継続的な規制遵守の確保に重点が置かれます。この領域では、有害事象やプロトコルからの逸脱などの試験の異常を特定、記録、報告することも含まれます。さらに、被験者の募集、同意取得、維持管理、そしてすべての試験記録と重要な文書の維持管理も含まれます。さらに、品質と規制の遵守を確保するために、すべての研究関係者とコミュニケーションを取り、研究監査に参加することも含まれます。
トピック 2	研究終了：この試験セクションでは、臨床研究コーディネーターのスキルを評価し、臨床試験を適切に終了するために必要な活動について学びます。試験終了時の訪問に参加し、文書の確認や治験薬の記録確認を行います。また、IRB、治験依頼者、規制当局、およびclinicaltrials.govへの最終終了報告書の作成と提出も含まれます。さらに、試験記録のアーカイブ化手順についても学びます。

CCRP日本語問題集 & CCRP学習範囲

業界のリーダーとなっているために、我々は確かに独自のリソースを拡大し続ける必要があります。我々 GoShikenは常に試験問題集とソフトウェアの内容を更新します。だから、あなたの使用しているSOCRAのCCRP試験のソフトウェアは、最新かつ最も全面的な問題集を確認することができます。あなたのSOCRAのCCRP試験準備のどの段階にあっても、当社のソフトウェアは、あなたの最高のヘルパープロフォーマになることができます。我々はSOCRAのCCRP試験のデータを整理したり、分析したりするため、経験豊富なエリートチームにそれを完了させます。

SOCRA Certified Clinical Research Professional (CCRP) 認定 CCRP 試験問題 (Q79-Q84):

質問 # 79

A clinical investigator received an honorarium from the sponsor of a covered study. At what payment value must this be reported?

- A. \$5,000
- B. Any amount
- C. \$10,000
- D. >\$25,000

正解: C

解説:

* 21 CFR 54.2(f) & 54.4(a): Requires disclosure of "significant payments of other sorts" (SPOOS) that exceed \$25,000 or equity interests exceeding \$50,000.

* However, honoraria or consulting exceeding \$10,000 annually also trigger disclosure.

Thus, the reporting threshold is \$10,000.

References: 21 CFR 54.2(f), 54.4(a).

質問 # 80

The FDA may propose to terminate an IND during a Phase I study if the FDA finds that which of the following conditions exists?

- A. An investigator failed to submit safety reports to the FDA
- B. The sponsor failed to submit an accurate annual report of the study to the FDA
- C. The reviewing IRB/IEC at one of the sites that is planning to enroll subjects has not yet reviewed and approved the study
- D. The FDA issued a clinical hold, and 30 days have elapsed

正解: D

解説:

The FDA has authority to impose clinical holds and terminations on IND studies when subject safety is at risk.

* 21 CFR 312.44(b)(1): "The FDA may propose to terminate an IND if it finds that human subjects would be exposed to an unreasonable and significant risk of illness or injury."

* 21 CFR 312.42(e): "If an IND is placed on clinical hold and the deficiencies have not been adequately addressed within 30 days, FDA may terminate the IND." Annual reports (A) are required but noncompliance usually results in clinical hold, not immediate termination.

IRB approval delays (B) do not trigger termination; the site simply cannot begin. Investigators report safety data to sponsors, not directly to FDA (C).

Thus, the correct answer is D (The FDA issued a clinical hold, and 30 days have elapsed).

References:

21 CFR 312.44(b)(1) (Termination of an IND).

21 CFR 312.42(e) (Clinical hold procedures).

質問 # 81

Which of the following adverse events occurring during a study of an investigational new drug would require the sponsor to notify the FDA as soon as possible but in no case later than seven calendar days after the initial receipt of the information?

- A. An infection not related to the investigational drug requiring hospitalization for antibiotic therapy

- B. Death due to disease progression, mentioned in the investigator's brochure
- C. Death as a result of arrhythmias (irregular heart rhythm), not mentioned in the investigator's brochure and thought to be related to the use of the drug
- D. Aplastic anemia requiring hospitalization, mentioned in the investigator's brochure

正解: C

解説:

Sponsors must report serious, unexpected, and suspected adverse reactions (SUSARs) to the FDA.

* 21 CFR 312.32(c)(2): "Any adverse experience associated with the use of the drug that is both serious and unexpected shall be reported...as soon as possible but no later than 7 calendar days after the sponsor's initial receipt of the information, if it is fatal or life-threatening."

* ICH E2A 4.2: Requires expedited reporting of life-threatening or fatal SUSARs within 7 days.

Among the options, only (C) - death from arrhythmias not previously identified in the Investigator's Brochure and suspected to be drug-related - meets the definition of a SUSAR requiring 7-day expedited reporting. Events already listed in the IB (A, D) or unrelated to the drug (B) do not trigger expedited reporting.

Thus, the correct answer is C.

References:

21 CFR 312.32(c)(2) (Expedited safety reporting).

ICH E2A, §4.2 (Expedited reporting of fatal/life-threatening adverse events).

質問 # 82

In accordance with the ICH GCP Guideline, at what intervals should the on-site study monitoring be performed?

- A. At least weekly
- B. Once a year until study close-out
- C. In a timely manner before, during, and after the study
- D. Every 4-6 weeks until study close-out

正解: C

解説:

Monitoring ensures trial integrity and subject safety.

* ICH E6(R2) 5.18.3: "The sponsor should ensure that the trials are adequately monitored. The determination of the extent and nature of monitoring should be based on considerations such as the objective, purpose, design, complexity, blinding, size, and endpoints of the trial."

* Monitoring must occur before (initiation visit), during (periodic), and after (closeout).

It is not limited to fixed weekly or monthly intervals (A, B) and not as infrequent as yearly (D). Instead, it is risk-adapted and flexible, but must cover all phases of the study.

Correct answer: C (Timely manner before, during, and after).

References:

ICH E6(R2), §5.18.3.

質問 # 83

Which of the following is one of the responsibilities of an investigator who is NOT a sponsor?

- A. Ensuring that all participating investigators are promptly informed of significant new adverse events
- B. Reporting serious adverse events to the applicable regulatory agency
- C. Ensuring proper monitoring of an investigation at all investigational sites
- D. Maintaining control of the investigational product

正解: D

解説:

For non-sponsor investigators, responsibilities are limited to site-level conduct and product accountability.

* ICH E6(R2) 4.6.1: "Responsibility for investigational product(s) accountability at the trial site rests with the investigator/institution."

* 21 CFR 312.61: Requires the investigator to administer investigational drugs only to subjects under their supervision and maintain control.

Other responsibilities listed belong to sponsors:

21 CFR 312.61.

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2026年GoShikenの最新CCRP PDFダンプおよびCCRP試験エンジンの無料共有: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Sr9yo_XJ9BOMNds2JxfW44nvXfhhLb4k