

# GOVERNING PANDEMICS 101

GENEVA  
GRADUATE  
INSTITUTE

GLOBAL  
HEALTH  
CENTRE

## SESSION 4 QUIZZES:

INTERNATIONAL SHARING OF DATA & SAMPLES; DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND ACCESS TO VACCINES

### QUIZ 1

1. Why is it important to share pathogens among scientific and other relevant institutions? (Multiple Choice)
  - a. To enable them to file patents on the pathogens or their sequences
  - b. To enable researchers to publish scientific papers on their findings
  - c. To identify and characterize the pathogen
  - d. To start research and development of diagnostics and vaccines
  
2. Why is the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework important for global health security? (Multiple Choice)
  - a. Because it can predict the influenza strains for the following year
  - b. Because it provides a possible model for an international legal regime for the sharing of pathogens and benefits
  - c. Because it leads to financial benefits for the states that contribute influenza samples
  - d. Because it clarifies the conditions for sharing pandemic influenza viruses for public health purposes

### QUIZ 2

1. Which of these did NOT happen during the 2020-2021 period of the Covid-19 pandemic? Choose as many as apply. (Multiple Choice)
  - a. It was possible to start vaccine development as soon as genomic sequencing data was shared in January 2020
  - b. Vaccines were developed in record time
  - c. Countries with greater wealth or vaccine production capacity secured most of the global vaccine supply, making it difficult for other countries for the international mechanism Covax to get access.
  - d. Nearly 100% of people who had access to vaccines were willing to be vaccinated
  - e. Only the most advanced industrialized countries were able to develop or produce vaccines.
  
2. Which ONE of these is FALSE regarding vaccine development and production for pandemics? (Single Choice)
  - a. It works the same way as vaccine development and production for childhood illness like measles
  - b. Governments usually get closely involved in funding and facilitating research and development (R&D), and in purchasing the final product.
  - c. For pandemics, there has been much more attention paid to developing vaccines to prevent infection rather than on diagnostics or drugs to treat infection
  - d. Structured international cooperation to develop and ensure global access to vaccines for pandemics is quite recent, most efforts have been national only.