# EU Health Policy Overhaul: New Pharma Regulations, Ebola Outbreak Respon

EU Health Policy · Practice Test · 10 Questions

**1. The EU's new General Pharmaceutical Legislation, known as the "Pharma Package," finalized after a decade, will replace the framework in place since 2004. What is the new baseline regulatory market protection model introduced by this legislation?**

A) 7+1(+1)+1 years
B) 8+1(+1)+1 years
C) 9+2+1 years
D) 10+1(+1) years

**2. In response to the Bundibugyo Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda, the European Commission has provided substantial support. What was the approximate amount of emergency aid, vaccines, treatment, and health security funding committed by the EU for this response?**

A) EUR150 million
B) EUR250 million
C) EUR493 million
D) EUR750 million

**3. The EU Health Council meeting on June 16, 2026, saw an agreement on the negotiating position for the European Biotech Act I directive. This directive specifically updates rules concerning which two key areas?**

A) Vaccine development and clinical trials
B) Digital health records and cybersecurity
C) Genetically modified micro-organisms (GMMs) and the processing of organs
D) Rare disease treatments and orphan drug designation

**4. A recent hantavirus cluster linked to a cruise ship, where Andes hantavirus was identified, prompted an EU expert deployment. What is a critical characteristic of the Andes hantavirus that makes it particularly concerning compared to other hantaviruses?**

A) It causes hemorrhagic fever exclusively.
B) It has an unusually long incubation period.
C) It is the only hantavirus that can be transmitted person-to-person.
D) It is resistant to all known antiviral treatments.

**5. The European Commission recently adopted a new strategy positioning the EU as a frontline actor in global health. What is this initiative called, aimed at scaling up global prevention, preparedness, and response to future health threats?**

A) European Health Security Shield
B) Global Health Resilience Initiative
C) EU Pandemic Preparedness Pact
D) One Health Global Action Plan

**6. The European Health Data Space (EHDS) Regulation is set to fundamentally reshape how health data is accessed, shared, and reused. From a trade secrets perspective, what is the primary challenge it introduces for companies operating in the health and life sciences ecosystem?**

A) It mandates the open-sourcing of all proprietary software.
B) It requires a complete overhaul of intellectual property laws.
C) It creates a structural tension where trade secret data may be subject to mandatory access for secondary uses.
D) It prohibits all commercial use of health data for research purposes.

**7. The European Commission is preparing to launch a 2026 EU-wide inquiry focusing on the impact of social media and excessive screen time. What specific demographic is the primary focus of this inquiry regarding their wellbeing?**

A) Elderly populations in long-term care
B) Healthcare professionals facing burnout
C) Children and young people
D) Individuals with chronic mental health conditions

**8. The 2026 Lancet Countdown Europe report highlighted a significant health impact of climate change in the region. What specific health concern is experiencing a sharp rise, with an estimated 62,000 deaths in 2024?**

A) Vector-borne diseases like malaria
B) Heat-related deaths
C) Respiratory illnesses from air pollution
D) Waterborne diseases from extreme floods

**9. The European Parliament recently approved the deregulation of plants developed using genetic editing technology in food production. Under the new directive, what is the key condition for these genetically edited plants to have relaxed labelling requirements and most environmental assessments?**

A) They must be grown exclusively in controlled indoor environments.
B) They must demonstrate a 50% increase in yield.
C) No foreign genes have been introduced, meaning they could theoretically have been bred naturally.
D) They must only be used in animal feed, not for human consumption.

**10. The EU Critical Medicines Act (CMA) complements the Pharma Package by adding an industrial-policy layer. What is the primary focus of this act regarding essential medicines?**

A) Establishing uniform pricing across all Member States.
B) Targeting supply chain resilience, mandatory stockpiling, and purchase procurement requirements.
C) Promoting the export of critical medicines outside the EU.
D) Funding research into entirely new categories of critical medicines.