Health and Health Care Delivery in Canada (Canadian) 4th edition Thompson Test Bank

SKU: 9780323872881-TEST-BANK

Test Bank - Chapter 01

Q1: When and where was Canada's first medical school established?

A. Saskatoon, in 1868 (Correct)
B. Ottawa, in 1867
C. Montreal, in 1825
D. Kingston, in 1855

Rationale: Incorrect: The first medical school was not established in Saskatoon in 1868.

Q2: In 1834, William Kelly deduced which public health principle?

A. Vaccination can successfully eradicate smallpox. (Correct)
B. Education is directly related to health.
C. Quarantine effectively contains infections.
D. Sanitation and disease are related.

Rationale: Incorrect: William Kelly did not deduce that smallpox could be eliminated with a vaccine.

Q3: Which of the following volunteer organizations was involved in the evolution of health care in Canada?

A. The Order of St. John (Correct)
B. The Veterans Society
C. The St. Andrew's Society
D. The Canadian Nurses Association

Rationale: Correct: The Order of St. John was introduced in Canada in 1883; the members had knowledge of first aid, disaster relief, and home nursing.

Q4: What did the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act (1957) propose?

A. Provinces without a health insurance plan must pay additional federal tax. (Correct)
B. Provinces and territories with a health insurance plan would receive substantial funding from the federal government.
C. Certain services would no longer be funded by the federal government.
D. Physicians would be allowed to charge a fee for service to the client.

Rationale: Incorrect: The Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act did not propose an increase in tax for provinces without a plan.

Q5: What major change in political thinking occurred in post–World War II Canada in relation to health care?

A. Universities should educate more nurses. (Correct)
B. The government should not be required to provide access to primary health care.

C. Individual families should be responsible for absorbing the cost of health care.
D. Governments should be responsible for providing basic services like health care.

Rationale: Incorrect: The need to educate more nurses was not part of post–World War II thinking in Canada.

Q6: What important act was passed by the government of Tommy Douglas in Saskatchewan in 1947?

A. The Hospital Insurance Act (Correct)
B. The Medical Care Act
C. The Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act
D. The Canada Health Act

Rationale: Correct: The Hospital Insurance Act was passed by the government of Saskatchewan, led by Tommy Douglas, in 1947. It guaranteed Saskatchewan residents hospital care in exchange for a modest insurance premium payment.

Q7: What important recommendation was embodied in the Hall Report?

A. Individuals should take responsibility for some of their health care costs. (Correct)
B. Preventive health measures would be a wise investment.
C. Extra billing should not be part of Canada's health care system.
D. Provinces should retain full control as well as financial responsibility for health care.

Rationale: Incorrect: The Hall Report did not propose that individuals pay for some of their health care costs.

Q8: Why did the Established Programs Financing (EPF) mechanism of funding become inadequate for health care?

A. The government imposed many corporate tax cuts. (Correct)
B. Health care spending increased dramatically, causing provincial and territorial overspending.
C. The cost of education took up more dollars than had been anticipated.
D. The population of Canada increased much faster than was anticipated.

Rationale: Incorrect: Tax cuts did not cause the inadequacy of funding.

Q9: Which of the following is a main principle of the Canada Health Act?

A. Health insurance should cover 100% of dental care. (Correct)
B. Health insurance should cover all medical services.
C. All residents of Canada should be provided with health care.
D. Eligible Canadians should receive accessible health care.

Rationale: Incorrect: Health insurance for dental care was not covered by the Canada Health Act.

Q10: Which amendment to the Canada Health Act did the Romanow Report recommend?

A. Canadians should pay user fees when they access the health care system. (Correct)
B. Funds for health care should be donated from private sources.
C. The criterion of accountability should be added.
D. Canadians in less accessible areas should pay a higher insurance premium.

Rationale: Incorrect: The Romanow Report did not recommend user fees.

Q11: What was the main intent of the Indian Act (1867)?

A. Registration of refugees from India. (Correct)
B. Recognition of the 'Shaman' as a powerful healer.
C. Assimilation of Indigenous People.
D. Elimination of smallpox.

Rationale: Incorrect: Registration of refugees from India was not the main intent of The India Act.

Q12: Refugees are provided with mental services under what level of government?

A. Provincial and Territorial governments (Correct)
B. Federal Interim Health Program
C. Refugees are not provided any health services
D. All levels of government provide mental health services for refugees

Rationale: Correct: Provision of mental health care is the responsibility of individual provinces and territories.

Q13: Oral history indicates that prior to contact with Europeans, Indigenous People suffered from which of the following illnesses?

A. Diabetes and cancer. (Correct)
B. Smallpox and measles.
C. Arthritis and jaw abscesses.
D. Addictions to drugs and alcohol.

Rationale: Incorrect: Oral history indicates that Indigenous People did not suffer from diabetes and cancer prior to contact with Europeans.

Q14: What does the Indigenous medicine wheel represent?

A. Body, mind, community and nature imbalances. (Correct)
B. Medicine Man, Shaman, herbal healers, and life-givers.
C. Plants, herbs, roots, and fungi as treatments.
D. Spiritual, physical, cognitive and emotional parts of a person.

Rationale: Incorrect: The medicine wheel does not represent body, mind, community and nature imbalances.

Q15: Segregated hospitals for Indigenous People operated with little regard for traditional healing practices or Indigenous culture. What disease initially lead to the establishment of segregated hospitals for Indigenous People?

A. smallpox. (Correct)
B. tuberculosis.
C. influenza.
D. whooping cough.

Rationale: Incorrect: The Segregated hospitals for Indigenous People were not initially established to segregate Indigenous People with smallpox.

Q16: Which organization is part of a worldwide humanitarian network providing emergency aid and disaster relief at home and abroad?

A. The Order of St. John. (Correct)
B. Canadian Blood Services.
C. Victorian Order of Nurses.
D. Canadian Red Cross.

Rationale: Incorrect: The Order of St. John is not part of a worldwide humanitarian network providing emergency aid and disaster relief at home and abroad.

Q17: At what level is the entry to practice for Registered Nurses in Canada (except Quebec).

A. Baccalaureate. (Correct)
B. Diploma.
C. Graduate.
D. Certificate.

Rationale: Correct: The level of entry to practice for Registered Nurses in Canada (except Quebec) is a baccalaureate degree.

Q18: When and where did Canada's last residential school close?

A. Saskatchewan, in 1996. (Correct)
B. Manitoba, in 1931.
C. Saskatchewan, in 1968.
D. Manitoba, in 1986.

Rationale: Correct: Canada's last residential school closed in Saskatchewan in 1996.

Q19: Priorities identified in the Advancing the Mental Health Strategy for Canada: A Framework for Action (2017-2022) include strategies for which of the following?

A. Management of health records. (Correct)
B. The opioid crisis.

C. Access to psychiatrists.

D. Health promotion.

Rationale: Incorrect: Priorities identified in the Advancing the Mental Health Strategy for Canada: A Framework for Action (2017-2022) do not include strategies for management of health records.

Q20: In 2016, the federal minister of health met with first ministers to initiate talks on a new Canadian Health Accord. What was the outcome?

A. No deal has been reached and negotiations are ongoing. (Correct)

B. To continue with the 2014 Accord.

C. Each province and territory negotiated their own terms of agreement.

D. All jurisdictions eventually accepted the initial offer.

Rationale: Incorrect: The outcome of the talks on the new Canadian Health Accord was not that no deal was reached and negotiations are ongoing.

Review Questions - Chapter 01

Q1: Under which program are refugees provided basic medical health services in Canada?

A. Provinces and Territorial Health Program
B. Federal Interim Health Program (Correct)
C. Refugee Engagement and Community Health Program
D. The Canada Health Transfer Program

Rationale: Refugees are provided with basic medical health services under the Federal Interim Health Program. Other types of medical services, such as mental health care, are left up to individual provinces and territories.

Q2: What were the chief responsibilities of the first formal provincial public health units, established in the early 1900s?

A. Ensuring that all provinces had a bureau of public health
B. Overseeing the establishment of health clinics in every district
C. Promoting immunization clinics, parenting education, control of infectious diseases, and related public health matters (Correct)
D. Educating the public on disease control

Rationale: Public health units assumed responsibility for public health matters, including activities such as pasteurizing milk, testing cows for tuberculosis (TB), managing TB sanatoriums, and controlling the spread of sexually transmitted infections. Maternal and child care became a focus of public health initiatives at the beginning of the twentieth century. Both doctors and nurses actively promoted such things as immunization clinics and parenting education.

Q3: An amendment to which of the following pieces of legislation led to the introduction of a national unemployment insurance program?

A. The British North America Act (Correct)
B. The Canada Health Act
C. The Hospital Insurance Act
D. The Medical Care Insurance Act

Rationale: In 1940, under Prime Minister Mackenzie King, the provincial and federal governments agreed to amend the British North America Act to allow the introduction of a national unemployment insurance program.

Q4: What did Tommy Douglas's Hospital Insurance Act guarantee to residents of Saskatchewan?

A. Free hospital care for all residents of the province
B. Hospital care for residents in exchange for a modest insurance premium payment (Correct)
C. Hospital care only for employed residents of the province

D. Hospital care for residents only in cases of acute illness

Rationale: In 1947, Tommy Douglas's government passed the Hospital Insurance Act, guaranteeing Saskatchewan residents hospital care in exchange for a modest insurance premium payment.

Q5: Who is responsible for administering health care under the Medical Care Act?

A. The federal government
B. The provincial government (Correct)
C. Health care providers and physicians
D. Health insurance companies

Rationale: Each province was free to administer its health plan in its own way as long as the criteria outlined in the Medical Care Act (1966) were met. To be eligible for federal funds, provincial and territorial health plans had to meet the criteria of universality, portability, comprehensive coverage, and public administration.

Q6: The Established Programs Financing Act (EPFA) resulted in an increase in health care expenditures for the provinces and territories. What steps were taken to curb costs?

A. Extra billing was enforced.
B. Some services were delisted. (Correct)
C. Clients had to pay out-of-pocket for health care services used.
D. No fees were paid to doctors.

Rationale: In the few years following the introduction of the EPFA (1977), health care spending continued to increase dramatically. Hospitals, therefore, began cutting back on staff, services, and the number of beds. Some medical services were delisted from provincial and territorial coverage (no longer considered medically necessary, and removed from the government's list of insured services); others were eliminated altogether.

Q7: Which of the following reports prompted the creation of the Canada Health Act?

A. The Hall Report and the Mazankowski Report
B. The Romanow Report and the report of the Parliamentary Task Force on Federal–Provincial Arrangements
C. The Hall Report and the report of the Parliamentary Task Force on Federal–Provincial Arrangements (Correct)
D. The Kirby Report and the Mazankowski Report

Rationale: Together, the Hall Report and the report of the Parliamentary Task Force on Federal–Provincial Arrangements prompted the Canada Health Act, new and comprehensive legislation that replaced both the Hospital Services and Diagnostic Services Act and the Medical Care Act.

Q8: When and where did Canada's last residential school close?

A. Saskatchewan, in 1996 (Correct)

B. Manitoba, in 1931

C. Saskatchewan, in 1968

D. Manitoba, in 1986

Rationale: Canada's last residential school closed in Saskatchewan in 1996.

Q9: The Canada Health Act's criterion of accessibility ensures that individuals be given access to insured health care services in which of the following locations?

A. In the province or territory of residence

B. In the closest location where the service is offered (Correct)

C. Anywhere in Canada

D. Anywhere in the world, with a valid health card

Rationale: Reasonable access means access to services when and where they are available. Therefore, individuals living in an area where a required service is not available must be granted access to that service in the closest location it is offered.

Q10: Which of the following reports presented recommendations to ensure the survival of Canada's health care system while continuing to provide Canadians with a high level of health care?

A. The Romanow Report (Correct)

B. The Hall Report

C. The Kirby Report

D. The Mazankowski Report

Rationale: The Romanow Report's purpose was to present recommendations to ensure the survival of Canada's health care system while continuing to provide Canadians with a high level of health care.