The Well-Managed Ambulatory Practice 1st edition Woodcock Test Bank

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Test Bank for

THE WELL-MANAGED AMBULATORY PRACTICE

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CHAPTER 1

Multiple Choice Questions

1. In the 17th century, physicians in major urban centers in Europe created consultation centers to serve the poor. What did these centers later become referred to as?

a. Hospitals

b. Clinics

c. Pharmacies

*d. Dispensaries

2. What industry began giving the first form of medical insurance to their workers?

a. Banking

*b. Railroad

c. Healthcare

d. Education

3. The Social Security Amendments of 1965 introduced what key part of the U.S. healthcare system?

a. Private insurance

b. Blood bank

c. Cancer research

*d. Medicare and Medicaid

4. What is the NAMCS?

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*a. A data repository

b. The organization that accredits hospitals in the United States

c. The first public health clinic

d. None of the above

5. The United States spent approximately $3.8 trillion in 2019 on healthcare. On which category of healthcare was the largest portion spent?

a. Dental services

b. Government administration and net cost of health insurance

*c. Hospital care

d. Physician and clinical services

e. Other

RATIONALE: Thirty-one percent (31%) of the nation's healthcare dollar in 2019 was spent on hospital care, representing the single largest category. The next largest category—Physician and Clinical Services—received 20% of the spend. Government administration and net cost of health insurance landed at 8% and dental services at 4%.

6. Which of these is NOT one of the CDC's five key headings that comprise the Social Determinants of Health?

a. Healthcare access and quality

*b. Air quality

c. Social and community context

d. Economic stability

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7. When was the first ambulatory surgery center (ASC) erected?

a. 1850

*b. 1970

c. 2000

d. 1900

RATIONALE: The first ambulatory surgery center (ASC) was erected in 1970.

8. The Institute of Medicine (IOM) issued a report titled, “The Future of Public Health,” advocating that local health departments concentrate on three core functions. Which of the following was not one of the three?

a. Assessment

b. Policy development

*c. The workforce

d. Assurance

RATIONALE: The Institute of Medicine’s 1988 report titled, “The Future of Public Health,” advocated that local health departments concentrate on three essential functions: assessment, policy development, and assurance.

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9. This quote from Lemuel Shattuck, a Massachusetts bookseller and statistician, in 1850 from Shattuck's Report of the Massachusetts Sanitary Commission revealed the importance of and established the basis for what field?

Even those persons who attempted to maintain clean and decent homes were foiled in their efforts to resist diseases if the behavior of others invited the visitation of epidemics

*a. Public health

b. Medicine

c. Outpatient clinics

d. Travel restrictions

RATIONALE: Lemuel Shattuck, a Massachusetts-based bookseller and statistician, issued the "Report of the Sanitary Commission of the State of Massachusetts," revealing the importance of public health.

10. In 1966, Dr. John Deitrick, the Dean of Cornell University Medical Center, wrote: "For the patient, there are long waiting periods and delays… the ___ does not seem to be designed for the convenience of the administration of the hospital… there is considerable disregard for the comfort and convenience of the patient and for the efficient and effective use for the physician's time." What place is Dr. Deitrick referring to?

a. Hospital

b. The surgical wing

c. Pharmacy

*d. Outpatient department

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True/False

1. A hospital-based outpatient clinic is considered an ambulatory care setting.

True

2. By 1900, only two states had formed health departments.

False

RATIONALE: 40 states and local areas had formed health departments by 1900.

3. For much of the 20th century, outpatient clinics in hospitals primarily served the poor and uninsured.

True

4. In 2019, 9% of patients served by health centers were in or near poverty.

False

RATIONALE: Ninety-one percent (91%) of patients served by health centers in 2019 were in or near poverty.

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5. The growth in EHR system adoption was strongly facilitated by the government.

True

6. After the managed care models of the 1990s were rebuffed, patient financial responsibility decreased gradually.

False

RATIONALE: Patient financial responsibility escalated at a rapid pace after the managed care models of the 1990s were rebuffed.

7. A medical home is defined as “a place where patients feel safe and valued by the practitioners.”

False

RATIONALE: A medical home is defined “not simply as a place but as a model of the organization of primary care that delivers the core functions of primary health care.”

8. In 2001, the U.S. Public Health Service was formed.

False

RATIONALE: In 1912 the U.S. Public Health Service was formed.

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9. Mental health services are provided by the U.S Public Health Service.

True

RATIONALE: Local, county, and state health departments play a significant role in the treatment of communicable diseases, mental health, and maternal and child health.

10. Medical training programs have yet to shift their focus to the ambulatory setting.

False

RATIONALE: In concert with changes to the delivery system, medical training programs began to shift their focus to the ambulatory setting, staffing students and residents into hospital outpatient clinics as routine shifts essential to their program requirements as learners and trainees, respectively.

11. The system of "Managed care" requires patients to obtain authorizations, referrals, and other permissions to be seen by specialists, obtain medications, or have tests performed.

True

RATIONALE: "Managed care"—a term that encompasses a variety of payment mechanisms linked to administrative functions designed to manage costs—created many administrative barriers to accessing care largely focused on the ambulatory setting. Patients were required to obtain

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