Controversies in Public Health and Health Policy 1st edition Carney Test Bank

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Chapter 1: Health vs. Health Care

Multiple Choice

1. The U.S. National Research Council in 2011 concluded that U.S. life expectancy in middle-aged Americans:

A. Ranked below other high-income countries
B. Ranked above 50% of high-income countries
C. Ranked below 50% of high-income countries
D. Ranked above 25% of high-income countries

Ans: A
Page 2

2. In 2000, the World Health Organization ranked the U.S. healthcare system _____ in the world.
A. 20th
B. 42nd
C. 37th
D. 50th

Ans: C
Page 2

3. In the 2013 publication *U.S. Health in International Perspective: Shorter Lives, Poorer Health*, "health disadvantage" is observed in which of the following U.S. groups?

A. Men over age 75
B. Children and adolescents
C. All age groups under 75
D. Women younger than age 50

Ans: C
Page 3

4. Using data from 2007, in which country do women have the longest life expectancy?

A. Denmark
B. United States
C. Sweden
D. Japan

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Ans: D
Page 4

5. Using data from 2007, in which country do men have the shortest life expectancy?

A. United States
B. Finland
C. Canada
D. Switzerland

Ans: A
Page 4

6. In the 2013 publication *U.S. Health in International Perspective: Shorter Lives, Poorer Health*, which of the following categories are worse in the U.S. than in comparison countries?

A. HIV and AIDS
B. Injuries and Homicides
C. Infant Mortality and Low Birth Weight
D. All of these

Ans: D
Page 5

7. In 2011, what was the leading cause of death in the United States?

A. Malignant Neoplasms
B. Unintentional Injury
C. Diabetes mellitus
D. Heart Disease

Ans: D
Page 6

8. In 2000, what was the leading "actual cause of death"?

A. Tobacco use
B. Poor diet and physical inactivity
C. Alcohol
D. Infections

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Ans: A
Page 7

9. What is the largest contributor to premature death in the United States?

A. Health care
B. Environmental factors
C. Social factors
D. Habits and behaviors

Ans: D
Page 7

10. In terms of changing demographics, the United States population is becoming:

A. Younger and more urban
B. Older and more diverse
C. Older and more rural
D. Larger and less diverse

Ans: B
Page 8

11. A study in four U.S. communities in North Carolina, Mississippi, Minneapolis, and Maryland risks for heart disease were higher in:

A. Middle-aged smokers
B. Older sedentary individuals
C. Individuals with some college education
D. Disadvantaged neighborhoods

Ans: D
Page 9

12. Comparing non-Hispanic white individuals aged 55 to 64 in the United States and England, concluded:

A. People in the United States used more tobacco and had worse health habits than people in England
B. People in the United States at every socioeconomic level were not as healthy as people in England

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C People in the United States with higher incomes were healthier than people in England
D. People in the United States with more education were healthier than people in England

Ans: B
Page 10

13. The best definition of public health from the Institute of Medicine is:

A. Public health is primarily about providing health care for uninsured individuals
B. Public health is the role the government plays in providing programs for citizens.
C. Public health is what we do collectively to ensure conditions where people can be healthy.
D. Public health is childhood immunizations, regulations, and smoking cessation programs.

Ans: C
Page 10

14. The most prominent change between the late 1980's and 2000 in the Institute of Medicine's model for public health in the United States was:

A. A law requiring all businesses to provide health care
B. Recognition that the government's role was not sufficient
C. The requirement for academic institutions to participate in public health
D. The media's role in promoting healthy behaviors

Ans: B
Page 11

15. Which of the following is included in the CDC's ten great public health achievements from 1900 to 1999?

A. Water fluoridation
B. Decline in alcohol misuse
C. Reduction in diabetes
D. Advances in cancer

Ans: A
Page 12

16. Which of the following was cited by CDC in 2013 as an imminent health threat?

A. Tobacco use

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B. Antibiotic-resistant infections
C. Heart disease deaths
D. Cancer

Ans: B

Page 12

17. The use of measurable goals and objectives for the United States is called:

A. Vital Records
B. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance
C. Healthy People
D. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Ans: C
Page 12

18. One benefit of using the Healthy People approach in individual states in the United States is:

A. Allows states to set priorities
B. Costs less than other planning approaches
C. Is identical to federal priorities
D. Does not require use of any data

Ans: A
Page 13

19. In order to see measurable improvements in health outcomes over a ten-year period, which of the following is required?

A. Doubling of health care resources
B. New genetic discoveries
C. Environmental regulation
D. Sustained public health partnerships

Ans: D
Page 15

20. Using data from 2007, in which country do men have the longest life expectancy?

A. United States

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B. Finland
C. Canada
D. Switzerland

Ans: D
Page 4

True or False

21. People in the United State generally live longer than people in most other peer counties.

Ans: F
Page 1

22. The United States generally spends more on health than other peer counties, with inferior health outcomes.

Ans: T
Page 1

23. Most of the difference in health status between the United States and peer countries can be explained by differences in health status in low income populations.

Ans: F
Page

24. Difference in health status between the United States and high-income countries can be explained by a single factor: health care.

Ans: F
Page 5

25. In the time period 1990 to 2000, increases in the contribution of poor diet and physical inactivity as "actual causes of death" were observed.

Ans: T
Page 7

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26. Determinants of health include genetics, health care, environmental factors, social determinants, and habits and behaviors.

Ans: T
Page 7

27. Demographic changes in the United States since 1950 includes a growing older population.

Ans: T
Page 8

28. In 2013 public health achievements cited by the CDC include more Americans quitting smoking.

Ans: T
Page 12

29. In 2013, a reduction in prescription drug abuse was cited as a public health achievement by the CDC.

Ans: F
Page 12

30. Healthy People has been universally used since it first began before 1990.

Ans: F
Page 13

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