Principles of Health Navigation 1st edition Perrin Test Bank

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Import Settings:
Base Settings: Brownstone Default
Information Field: Complexity
Information Field: Ahead
Information Field: Subject
Highest Answer Letter: D
Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No

Chapter: 02 - Quiz

Multiple Choice

1. The first patient navigators were designed to help which types of patients?
A) Wealthy patients
B) Veterans of the armed forces
C) Poor and uninsured patients
D) Medicare Advantage patients
Ans: C
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Health Navigation Professionals
Subject: Chapter 2, page 1

2. When do the services of a health navigation professional first become useful?
A) When a patient has a simple medical concern
B) When a patient seeks health care
C) When a patient fails to show up for a follow-up appointment
D) When a patient falls behind on medical bills
Ans: B
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Health Navigation Professionals
Subject: Chapter 2, page 6

3. What is an example of primary prevention?
A) Screening for risk factors
B) Controlling the most severe symptoms of a disease
C) Environmental changes that promote health
D) Visiting a doctor at the first sign of illness
Ans: C
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Levels of Preventive Care
Subject: Chapter 2, page 9

4. Which is not one of the Three E's of primary prevention?
A) Education

B) Enforcement
C) Engineering
D) Engagement
Ans: D
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Primary Prevention
Subject: Chapter 2, pages 10–11

5. Which of the following is a controllable health risk?
A) Smoking cigarettes
B) Family history
C) Being unable to afford health insurance
D) Age
Ans: A
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Risks and Risk Assessment
Subject: Chapter 2, page 21

6. Why is the Framingham Heart Study considered one of the most important studies in public health?
A) It focuses on the risks of developing a variety of very common cancers.
B) Framingham is located near Harvard Medical School.
C) It has collected a lot of different data over a long period of time.
D) It is the first study to examine people who are immune to cardiovascular disease.
Ans: C
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: Risks and Risk Assessment
Subject: Chapter 2, page 27

7. What is a difference between observable risks and calculated risks?
A) Observable risks are risks related to environmental factors.
B) Observable risks are verifiable.
C) Calculated risks are verifiable.
D) Calculated risks are based on past performance of a doctor.
Ans: B
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Risks and Risk Assessment
Subject: Chapter 2, page 16

True/False

1. True or False? Evidence-based recommendations come from surveys of the most common types of treatments for a particular illness.
Ans: False
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Risks and Risk Assessment
Subject: Chapter 2, page 30

2. True or False? Tertiary preventative treatment involves supporting people in their current health status.
Ans: True
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Tertiary Prevention
Subject: Chapter 2, page 14

3. True or False? Victim blaming is blaming an individual for their circumstances without taking into account the contexts surrounding them.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Risks and Risk Assessment
Subject: Chapter 2, page 24