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Chapter: Chapter 01 – Quiz

Multiple Choice

1. Understanding individual parts of a system as well as how these parts interact through recurring patterns to produce a whole describes which theory?
A) General Systems Theory
B) Systems Thinking Theory
C) Theory of Change
D) Social Science Theory
Ans: B
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Systems Theory and Foundations
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Overview of the United States Health Care System
Taxonomy: Recall

2. George Engel 1970s “biopsychosocial model” was a better way to understand:
A) psychology.
B) disease expression.
C) biopsychology.
D) social science.
Ans: B
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Systems Theory and Foundations
Subject: Chapter 1
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Taxonomy: Recall

3. System thinking could be applied to health because the model recognized the interaction of which factors?
A) Biological
B) Psychological

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C) Sociological
D) All of these are correct.
Ans: D
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Systems Theory and Foundations
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Overview of the United States Health Care System
Taxonomy: Recall

4. “Groups of interacting, interrelated, or interdependent components that form a complex and unified whole best describes a(n):
A) society.
B) organization.
C) system.
D) foundation.
Ans: C
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Systems Theory and Foundations
Subject: Chapter 1
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Taxonomy: Recall

5. Attributes of Complex Adaptive Systems include which of the following?
A) Agents, interconnections, self-organization, emergence, and co-evolution
B) Functionality, usability, reliability, performance, and supportability
C) Dependability, efficiency, predictability, reliability, and responsiveness
D) Nonlinearity, emergence, spontaneous order, adaptation, and feedback loops
Ans: A
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Systems Theory and Foundations
Subject: Chapter 1
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Taxonomy: Recall

6. Allowing healthcare professionals to assess the interactions and interdependencies among parts of a system and seek out opportunities to generate sustainable solutions describes:
A) complex adaptive systems.
B) complex thinking.
C) systems thinking.
D) problem solving.
Ans: C
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Systems Thinking
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7. The WHO defines health as:

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A) the state of being free from illness or injury.
B) a form of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.
C) the extent of an individual's continuing physical, emotional, mental, and social ability to cope with their environment.
D) the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition.
Ans: B
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Health System
Subject: Chapter 1
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Taxonomy: Recall

8. Health determinants include which of the following five categories?
A) Genetics, behavior, environmental and physical influences, medical care, and social factors
B) Material circumstances, psychosocial circumstances, health status, and behavioral and biological factors
C) Social, economic, cultural, and physical environments and education
D) Policymaking, social factors, health services, individual behavior, and biology and genetics
Ans: D
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Health System
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Overview of the United States Health Care System
Taxonomy: Recall

9. An approach that serves as a catalyst to compel ministries (or government departments and agencies) to work with the health ministry (or the Department of Health and Human Services in the United States) to address the public health implications and potential unintended consequences that affect the health of individuals, communities, and the nation describes:
A) critical success factors.
B) Health in All Policies.
C) WHO Health System Framework.
D) Health System Building Blocks.
Ans: B
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Health System Building Blocks
Subject: Chapter 1
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Taxonomy: Application

10. The Institute for Healthcare Improvement developed a framework for healthcare improvement in response to increasing healthcare costs, quality concerns, chronic health conditions, and an aging population. This framework best describes:
A) Triple Aim.
B) Framework for Safe, Reliable, and Effective Care.
C) Framework for Improving Health Equity.
D) Model for Improvement.
Ans: A

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Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Health System Building Blocks
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Taxonomy: Recall

11. The Institute for Healthcare Improvement Triple Aim for Populations consists of which of the following dimensions?
A) Population health
B) Per capita cost
C) Experience of care
D) All of these are correct.
Ans: D
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Health System Building Blocks
Subject: Chapter 1
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Taxonomy: Recall

12. The Triple Aim framework consists of pursuing which of the following dimensions?
A) Improving the patient experience of care (including the ability of patients to access high-quality care that patients are satisfied with)
B) Improving the health of the population
C) Reducing the per capita cost of health
D) All of these are correct.
Ans: D
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead:
Subject: Chapter 1
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Taxonomy: Recall

13. The United States does not have a well-integrated and coordinated healthcare delivery system everyone enjoys. Which of the following describes the major subsystems of United States Healthcare Delivery?
A) Seeks to achieve efficiency by integrating the basic functions of healthcare delivery
B) There are multiple subsystems developed either through market forces or as a result of policy initiatives to address the needs of certain population segments.
C) Employs mechanisms to control (manage) utilization of medical services
D) Determines the price at which the services are purchased and how much the providers get paid
Ans: B
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Major Subsystems of United States Healthcare Delivery
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Taxonomy: Recall

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14. Major subsystems of the United States Health System include Managed Care System, Military and Veterans Systems, Vulnerable Population System, Indian Health System, Integrated Delivery Systems, Long-term Care System, Public Health System, and:
A) Community Health System.
B) Home Care System.
C) Behavioral Care System.
D) Psychiatric Care System.
Ans: C
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Major Subsystems of United States Healthcare Delivery
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Overview of the United States Health Care System
Taxonomy: Recall

15. Basic characteristics that differentiate the Unites States healthcare delivery system from that of other countries include which of the following?
A) No central governing agency and little integration and coordination
B) A technology-driven delivery system focusing on acute care
C) Delivery of health care under imperfect market conditions
D) All of these are correct.
Ans: D
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Distinguishing Characteristics of the United States Health System
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Overview of the United States Health Care System
Taxonomy: Recall

16. An integrated delivery system (IDS) is best described as:
A) a vertically integrated health service networks that include physicians, hospitals, post-acute services, and sometimes offer health insurance.
B) a network of organizations that provides, or arranges to provide, a coordinated continuum of services to a defined population and is willing to be held clinically and fiscally accountable for the outcomes and health status of that population.
C) an organized, coordinated, and collaborative network that links various healthcare providers to provide a coordinated, vertical continuum of services to a particular patient population or community.
D) an organization or group of healthcare providers, which aligns local healthcare facilities and man- ages them with one governing board through ownership or formal agreements.
Ans: B
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Integrated Delivery Systems
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True/False

1. True/False? Health determinants are the varied factors that affect the health status of populations or groups of people.

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Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Health System
Subject: Chapter 1
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Taxonomy: Recall

2. True/False? All health systems have common elements or building blocks necessary for a functioning health system despite the unique health determinants and population health.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Health System
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Overview of the United States Health Care System
Taxonomy: Recall

3. True/False? Access means the ability to purchase healthcare services at any price.
Ans: False
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: A Technology-Driven Delivery System Focusing on Acute Care
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Overview of the United States Health Care System
Taxonomy: Recall

4. True/False? In the United States, the delivery of health services is mostly in private hands, and so health care is fully governed by free-market forces.
Ans: False
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Delivery of Health Care Under Imperfect Market Conditions
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Overview of the United States Health Care System
Taxonomy: Recall

5. True/False? A stakeholder is an individual, group, organization, or entity interested in an issue, topic, or outcome.
Ans: True
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Major Stakeholders in United States Health System
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Overview of the United States Health Care System
Taxonomy: Recall

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