Health and Health Care Delivery in Canada (Canadian) 2nd edition Thompson Test Bank

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Chapter 1: The History of Health Care in Canada

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. When and where was Canada's first medical school established?
   a. Saskatoon, in 1868
   b. Ottawa, in 1867
   c. Montreal, in 1825
   d. Kingston, in 1855

   ANS: C

	Feedback
A	The first medical school was not established in Saskatoon in 1868.
B	The first medical school was not established in Ottawa in 1867.
C	The first medical school in Canada was established in 1825 in Montreal.
D	The first medical school was not established in Kingston in 1855.

   DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: p. 4

2. In 1834, William Kelly deduced which public health principle?
   a. Vaccination can successfully eradicate smallpox.
   b. Education is directly related to health.
   c. Quarantine effectively contains infections.
   d. Sanitation and disease are related.

   ANS: D

	Feedback
A	William Kelly did not deduce that smallpox could be eliminated with a vaccine.
B	William Kelly did not deduce that education level was related to health.
C	William Kelly did not introduce quarantine to contain disease.
D	William Kelly suspected a relationship between sanitation and disease and deduced that water might be a source of contamination.

   DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: p. 5

3. Which of the following volunteer organizations was involved in the evolution of health care in Canada?
   a. The Order of St. John
   b. The Veterans' Society
   c. The St. Andrew's Society
   d. The Canadian Nurses Association

   ANS: A

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

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B	The Veterans' Society did not play a part in the evolution of health care in Canada.
C	The St. Andrew's Society did not play a part in the evolution of health care in Canada.
D	The Canadian Nurses Association did not play a part in the early evolution of health care in Canada.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: p. 6

4. What did the *Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act* (1957) propose?
   a. Provinces without a health insurance plan must pay additional federal tax.
   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.

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	The *Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act* did not propose an increase in tax for provinces without a plan.
B	Under the *Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act* (1957), provinces and territories with a health insurance plan would have funding matched by the federal government by 50 cents for every dollar.
C	The *Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Ac*t did not propose the removal of insured medical services.
D	The *Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act* did not allow physicians to charge a fee for service.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: p. 13

5. What major change in political thinking occurred in post–World War II Canada in relation to health care?
   a. Universities should educate more nurses.
   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.

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	The need to educate more nurses was not part of post–World War II thinking in Canada.
B	The lack of responsibility of the government to provide health care was not part of post–World War II thinking in Canada.
C	The belief that families should bear the cost of health care was not part of the political thinking in post–World War II Canada.
D	In post–World War II Canada, and in the aftermath of a depression, the thinking shifted to the idea that governments had an obligation to provide Canadians with a better standard of living, including access to quality health care.

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DIF: Cognitive Level: Analysis REF: p. 12

6. What important act was passed by the government of Tommy Douglas in Saskatchewan in 1947?
   a. The *Hospital Insurance Act*
   b. The *Medical Care Act*
   c. The *Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act*
   d. The *Canada Health Act*

   ANS: A

	Feedback
A	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.
B	The *Medical Care Act* was not passed in Saskatchewan in 1947.
C	The *Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act* was not passed in Saskatchewan in 1947.
D	The *Canada Health Act* was not passed in Saskatchewan in 1947.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: p. 14

7. What important recommendation was embodied in the Hall Report?
   a. Individuals should take responsibility for some of their health care costs.
   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.

   ANS: C

	Feedback
A	The Hall Report did not propose that individuals pay for some of their health care costs.
B	The Hall Report did not propose that preventive health measures would be a wise investment.
C	The Hall Report recommended an end to extra billing and suggested that, instead, doctors be allowed to operate entirely outside of the *Medical Care Act*.
D	The Hall Report did not propose that provinces should retain all financial responsibility for health care.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analysis REF: p. 17

8. Why did the Established Programs Financing (EPF) mechanism of funding become inadequate for health care?
   a. The government imposed many corporate tax cuts.
   b. Health care spending increased dramatically, causing provincial and territorial overspending.
   c. The cost of education took up more dollars than had been anticipated.

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d. The population of Canada increased much faster than was anticipated.

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	Tax cuts did not cause the inadequacy of funding.
B	In the few years following the introduction of the *EPF Act,* health care spending continued to increase dramatically, resulting in provincial and territorial overspending and necessitating cuts to health care.
C	Education cost was not the reason for inadequate health care funds.
D	The population increase was not the reason for inadequate funding of health care.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Synthesis REF: p. 17

9. Which of the following is a main principle of the *Canada Health Act*?
   a. Health insurance should cover 100% of dental care.
   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.

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Health insurance for dental care was not covered by the *Canada Health Act*.
B	The *Canada Health Act* mandated insurance for all medically *necessary* services.
C	The *Canada Health Act* sought to provide care for all eligible Canadians, not every person living here.
D	One of the *Canada Health Act*'s goals was to provide accessible health care to eligible Canadians.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analysis REF: p. 18

10. 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.
    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.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	The Romanow Report did not recommend user fees.
B	The Romanow Report did not recommend funding for health care from private sources.
C	The Romanow Report recommended that the criterion of accountability should be added to the *Canada Health Act*.
D	The Romanow Report did not recommend that rural Canadians pay higher insurance for health care.

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DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge REF: p. 31