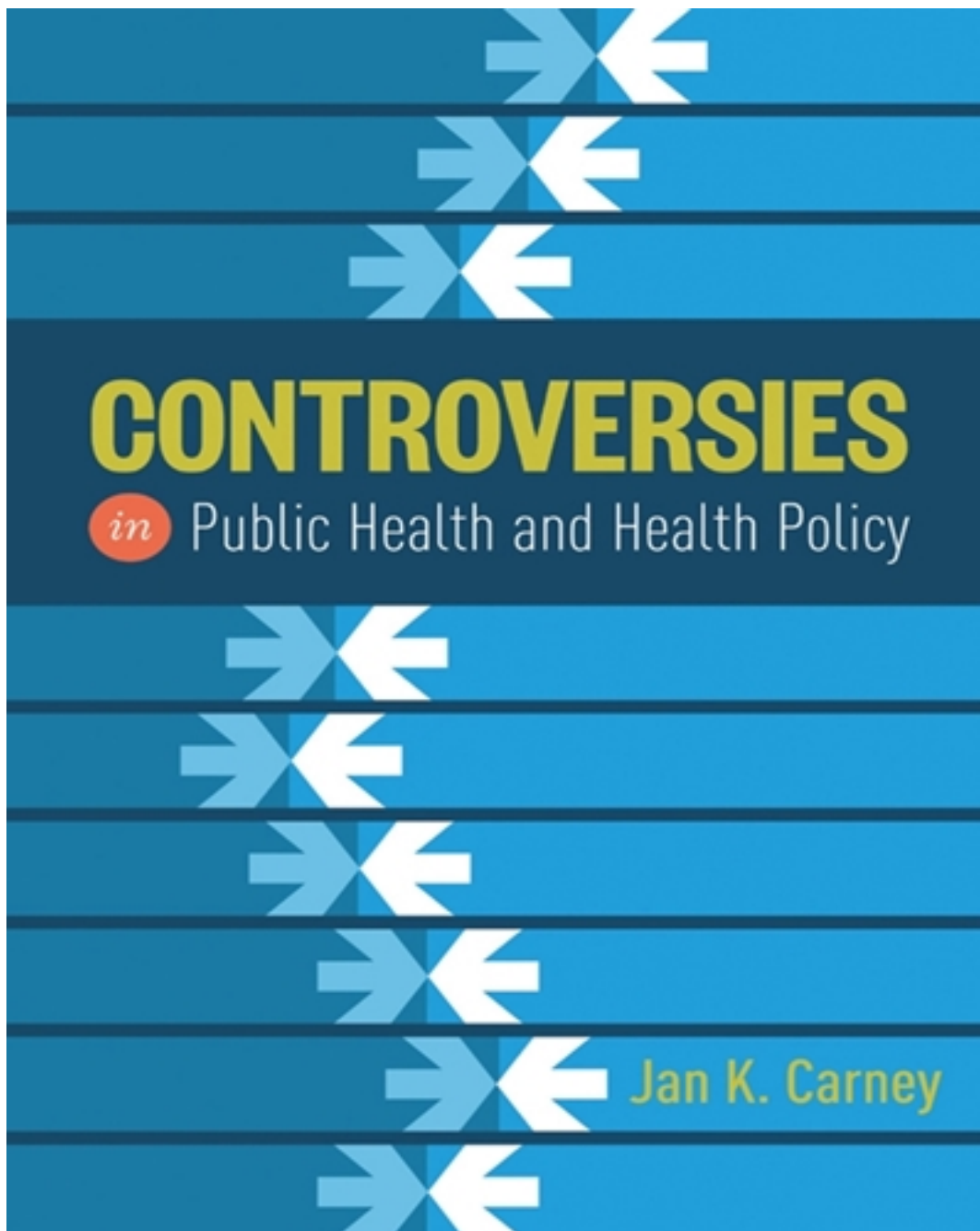


# Test Bank for Controversies in Public Health and Health Policy 1st Edition by Carney

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# Test Bank

## 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. 20<sup>th</sup>
- B. 42<sup>nd</sup>
- C. 37<sup>th</sup>
- D. 50<sup>th</sup>

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

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

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

- 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

- 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

- 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

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

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