

*Test Bank for Population Health 4th
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Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following most accurately describes the components of population health?

- A) The general health and well-being of any group of people
- B) The distribution of health outcomes in a population and proper funding of hospitals
- C) Health outcomes, health determinants, and the policies and interventions that affect the determinants in any population
- D) Chronic care management

Answer: C

Ahead: Population Health Defined

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: The Population Health Promise

Complexity: Easy

Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

2. Why do improved outcomes in population health require rigorous analysis of outcomes?

- A) Without data, there can be no good outcomes.
- B) Health needs to be supported with proper funding.
- C) Better health is consistently achieved through outcome analysis.
- D) Health needs cannot be understood without understanding patterns of outcome distribution.

Answer: C

Ahead: Population Health Defined

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: The Population Health Promise

Complexity: Moderate

Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

3. What four major healthcare challenges affecting all Americans have been identified by the National Priorities Partnership?

- A) Inadequate funding, understaffed hospitals, lack of trained personnel, and overutilization
- B) Uninformed consumers, rising costs of medical testing, lack of urgent care centers, and wasteful spending
- C) Eliminating harm, eradicating disparities, reducing disease burden, and removing waste
- D) Keeping well people well, treating acute illness, managing chronic disease, and providing compassionate care for the dying

Answer: C

Ahead: Executive Summary

Subject: Chapter 1
Title: The Population Health Promise
Complexity: Moderate
Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

4. The U.S. healthcare system currently emphasizes:
- A) hospital-based care.
 - B) proper medical care for emergencies and acute illness.
 - C) health promotion and disease prevention.
 - D) wellness and physical fitness.

Answer: B
Ahead: The Current State of Population Health
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: The Population Health Promise
Complexity: Easy
Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

5. Which of the following is the fundamental goal of population health?
- A) Reducing medical errors
 - B) Helping people to live healthier lives
 - C) Improving the health of a population
 - D) Creating greater awareness of the importance of health

Answer: C
Ahead: Executive Summary
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: The Population Health Promise
Complexity: Easy
Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

6. What percentage of the U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) is currently spent on health care?
- A) 18%
 - B) 10%
 - C) 25%
 - D) 5%

Answer: A
Ahead: The Current State of Population Health
Subject: Chapter 1

Title: The Population Health Promise
Complexity: Easy
Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

7. What is the greatest contributor to premature death from chronic illness?
- A) Medical error
 - B) Patient behavior
 - C) Inadequate funding
 - D) Accidents and injuries

Answer: B
Ahead: Foundations of Population Health
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: The Population Health Promise
Complexity: Easy
Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

8. The increasing presence of chronic illness in America results in:
- A) reduced healthcare spending.
 - B) increased healthcare spending and rising cost of health services.
 - C) increased length of hospital stays.
 - D) increased longevity.

Answer: B
Ahead: Foundations of Population Health
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: The Population Health Promise
Complexity: Easy
Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

9. Two of the leading causes of preventable deaths in the United States are:
- A) cancer and heart disease.
 - B) smoking and obesity.
 - C) understaffed hospitals and inadequate funding.
 - D) accidents and injuries.

Answer: B
Ahead: Foundations of Population Health
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: The Population Health Promise

Complexity: Easy
Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

10. What are the four stages of prevention?
- A) Primary, secondary, tertiary, and disease management
 - B) Primordial, primary, secondary, and health determinants
 - C) Primary, screening, public health, and health policy
 - D) Primordial, primary, secondary, and tertiary

Answer: D
Ahead: Preventive Strategies and Pillars of Population Health
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: The Population Health Promise
Complexity: Easy
Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

11. Health outcomes in the United States could be improved by:
- A) ensuring access to quality care regardless of ability to pay.
 - B) increasing medical spending.
 - C) lengthening hospital stays.
 - D) providing more medical care to patients in the healthcare system.

Answer: A
Ahead: Population Health Defined
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: The Population Health Promise
Complexity: Moderate
Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

12. The primary focus of a quality healthcare system should be:
- A) eliminating tobacco use.
 - B) improving emergency room care.
 - C) health maintenance and disease prevention.
 - D) intensive care.

Answer: C
Ahead: The Current State of Population Health
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: The Population Health Promise
Complexity: Moderate

Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

13. What three lifestyle modifications reduce the prevalence of chronic conditions in a population?

- A) Eliminating or reducing tobacco use, eating healthy foods with portion control, and increasing regular physical activity
- B) Maintaining a strict diet, following a rigorous program of physical training, and ensuring proper rest
- C) Eliminating tobacco use, annual physicals, and frequent dieting
- D) Using seat belts, bike helmets, and ski helmets

Answer: A

Ahead: Preventive Strategies and Pillars of Population Health

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: The Population Health Promise

Complexity: Moderate

Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

14. Improved health care and an improved system of health care result from:

- A) increased medical spending.
- B) a proactive approach to health care that emphasizes healthy living.
- C) a reactive approach to health care focused on care for illness and trauma.
- D) All of these are correct.

Answer: B

Ahead: Foundations of Population Health

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: The Population Health Promise

Complexity: Moderate

Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

True/False

1. True or False? The average life expectancy of Americans is increasing.

Answer: False

Ahead: Foundations of Population Health

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: The Population Health Promise
Complexity: Easy
Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

2. True or False? Research shows that the longer a person maintains their health, the shorter the period of significant illness before death.

Answer: True
Ahead: Foundations of Population Health
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: The Population Health Promise
Complexity: Easy
Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

3. True or False? The health status of the U.S. population reflects the high level of spending on health care.

Answer: False
Ahead: The Current State of Population Health
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: The Population Health Promise
Complexity: Easy
Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Fill-in-the-Blank

1. What 1999 Institute of Medicine report helped national and professional organizations start to identify best practices and made recommendations on how to design processes to make health care safer?

Answer: To Err Is Human
Ahead: Preventive Strategies and Pillars of Population Health
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: The Population Health Promise
Complexity: Easy
Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

Essay

1. Name and describe the four pillars of Population Health.

Answer: The four pillars of population health are (1) care management, (2) quality and safety, (3) public health, and (4) health policy. Care management refers to the care coordination and education delivered across many settings to allow for clinical management and promotion of healthy behaviors. Quality and safety refers to having “activated” provider teams that ensure systems and practices are safe. Public health provides a framework for identifying health determinants, health disparities, and disease burden and for implementing strategies to address community-wide health concerns. Health policy efforts support population-focused care management, quality and safety, and public health.

Ahead: Preventive Strategies and Pillars of Population Health

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: The Population Health Promise

Complexity: Difficult

Taxonomy: Evaluating/Creating

2. What three steps are needed to make lasting change in population health?

Answer: The three steps needed to make lasting change in population health are building awareness, identifying population health needs, and recognizing the importance of data and measurement.

Ahead: Foundations of Population Health

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: The Population Health Promise

Complexity: Difficult

Taxonomy: Evaluating/Creating

3. Briefly describe the current state of population health in the United States.

Answer: In the United States, high costs lead people to skip health care and prescriptions. There are major disparities in care based on socioeconomic status. Healthcare quality is suboptimal. Patient safety is lagging.

Ahead: The Current State of Population Health

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: The Population Health Promise

Complexity: Difficult

Taxonomy: Evaluating/Creating

