

Chapter 1: Introduction

Multiple Choice Test Questions

1. Today's Western medicine arose predominantly from which tradition?
 - a. Homeopathy
 - b. Chinese medicine
 - *c. Allopathy
 - d. Osteopathy
2. Which of the following best represents the World Health Organization's definition of health?
 - *a. A state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being
 - b. The absence of disease
 - c. The absence of infirmity
 - d. A state of complete physical well-being
3. Which of the following is an example of a social environment factor that would threaten health?
 - a. Having an abnormal gene that is associated with increased risk for heart disease
 - b. Working daily with farm machinery
 - c. Living near a toxic waste site
 - *d. Living alone
4. Which of the following is an example of primary *prevention*?
 - a. Visual examination by a dermatologist
 - *b. Use of sun screen
 - c. Biopsy of a mole
 - d. Radiation therapy
5. Which of the following is the best example of a provider of medical products, one of the five major components of a health care system?
 - *a. A manufacturer of prosthetic legs
 - b. A cardiologist
 - c. A community hospital
 - d. A medical school
6. The U.S. health care system would most accurately be described as which of the following?
 - a. Centralized
 - b. Single-payer
 - *c. Fragmented
 - d. Unprofitable
7. About how many people worked in the health care system in the U.S. in 2018?
 - a. 2.3 million
 - b. 5.8 million
 - *c. 12.7 million
 - d. 19.6 million

8. Which of the following is an example of a *voluntary* agency?
- *a. American Heart Association
 - b. Department of Health and Human Services
 - c. A privately owned clinic
 - d. A proprietary hospital
9. Which of the following is an example of tertiary *care*?
- a. A chest x-ray
 - b. An immunization
 - *c. Open-heart surgery
 - d. Treatment for hypertension
10. Employees with high psychological demands and low decision-making latitude are:
- a. Less likely to become ill
 - b. Less comorbid conditions
 - *c. At risk for poor health outcomes
 - d. Contract less communicable diseases
11. What is the leading cause of death for people 65 years and older?
- a. Chronic lower respiratory disease
 - b. Cancer
 - c. AIDS
 - *d. Heart disease
12. What is the leading cause of death for people 44 years or younger?
- a. Cancer
 - b. AIDS
 - *c. Unintentional injuries
 - d. Suicide and homicide
13. What is the second leading cause of death for people 20 to 24 years old?
- a. Unintentional injuries
 - *b. Suicide and homicide
 - c. AIDS
 - d. Cancer
14. In 2016, 73% of all deaths in the United States occurred among people 65 years and older. How does this affect the health care system?
- *a. Encourages emphasis on heart disease and cancer
 - b. Promotes training of nurse practitioners
 - c. Encourages treatment in ambulatory care settings
 - d. Fosters research on AIDS
15. Medical products include which of the following?
- a. Pharmaceuticals
 - b. Durable medical equipment
 - c. Nondurable medical products
 - *d. All of the above

16. Which is an example of primary *care*?
- a. X-rays
 - b. Surgery
 - c. Chemotherapy
 - *d. Immunizations
17. Which of the following is a strength of the U.S. health care system?
- a. Equitable distribution of and access to health services
 - *b. Technical accomplishments
 - c. Health status of the population compared with dollars spent on health care
 - d. Macro-efficiency
18. Which group has the highest age-adjusted death rate?
- a. White women
 - b. Black women
 - *c. Black men
 - d. White men
19. Prevalence of diabetes is lowest in which of the following groups?
- a. Whites compared to all other racial and ethnic groups
 - b. Persons above 400% of the federal poverty level (FPL) compared to persons below the FPL
 - c. Women compared to men
 - *d. All of the above
20. About 42% of persons 65 and older report having no functional limitations. Among persons 18 to 64 years, how many have no functional limitations?
- a. 55%
 - b. 60%
 - *c. 70%
 - d. 80%