

Multiple Choice

1. In its early origins in colonial America, the patient/physician relationship can be best characterized as:

- A. Interactive and supportive of patient involvement in treatment decisions
- B. Complicated in terms of the ways that patients paid for treatment
- C. Personal, confidential and simple with payments based on patients' financial capacity
- D. Strict "contracted" arrangements between physicians and patients

Ans.: C  
Page: 33

2. As early as the 19<sup>th</sup> century some Americans carried "health insurance" through employers, fraternal orders, guilds, trade associations, unions or commercial insurance companies. However unlike health insurance of today, these insurance policies only provided for:

- A. Maternity care
- B. Fixed payments to compensate for lost wages due to injury, sickness or disability
- C. Job-related injuries
- D. Infectious diseases acquired in the workplace

Ans. B  
Page: 34

3. Blue Cross Hospital Insurance, the predominant form of health insurance for decades, was modeled after:

- A. Baylor University Hospital's school teachers plan
- B. trade union "sickness" insurance
- C. the industrial policies of Metropolitan and Prudential
- D. the American Hospital Association policies

Ans: A  
Page: 35

4. The American Medical Association's initial reaction to Blue Cross hospital insurance plans suggested that the plans:

- A. Would strengthen the quality of hospital care
- B. Were unsound and unethical
- C. Should be available only to professional workers
- D. Would help boost physician income

Ans: B

Page: 35

5. The most significant social legislation passed by any Congress in the history of the United States was the:

- A. Health Maintenance Organization Act of 1973
- B. Hill-Burton Act of 1946
- C. Social Security Act amendments creating Medicaid and Medicare
- D. Social Security Act of 1935

Ans: D

Page: 37

6. The major health care advances of the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century were in the area of:

- A. imaging technology
- B. vaccines and antibiotics to prevent and control infectious diseases, tranquilizers, the birth control pill
- C. infertility management
- D. joint replacement technology

Ans: B

Page: 42

7. The explosion of science and technology in the 1970s resulted in which of the following?

- A. Encouragement for physicians' specialization
- B. Higher costs of health care
- C. Medical school efforts to attract more students to primary care
- D. All of the above

Ans.: D  
Page: 45

8. The Oregon Death with Dignity Act was a response to which of the following?

- A. legal challenges to hospice care
- B. inadequate Medicaid resources to pay for terminal care
- C. public and professional concerns about painful and demeaning terminal medical care
- D. overcrowded hospital intensive care units

Ans: C  
Page: 53

9. A central provision of the ACA to assure health care coverage for most Americans is:

- A. the individual mandate
- B. national prevention strategy
- C. the independent payment advisory board
- D. the small employers' health insurance option

Ans.: A  
Page: 56

10. The Medicaid program has a history of very low reimbursement as compared with Medicare reimbursement; critics cite low Medicaid reimbursement as a major reason that primary care doctors have rejected serving the Medicaid population. An ACA provision addresses this issue by:

- A. Rewarding primary care physicians with bonuses based on increased numbers of Medicaid patients they serve in specific time periods
- B. Reimbursing states for primary care physician fees for Medicaid patients at no less than 100% of Medicare payment rates
- C. Requiring Medicaid patients to pay higher co-pays and deductibles for each physician visit
- D. Requiring physicians to document their losses from Medicaid payment in relation to their costs in order to receive increased reimbursement for services to Medicaid patients

Ans: B  
Page: 62

