

1. There are many differences across international public health systems. What is a characteristic of physicians in France?
 - A) Physicians are evenly distributed between rural and urban areas.
 - B) About 40% of physicians are women.
 - C) Physician visits can take 15 to 30 minutes.
 - D) Physicians see about 15 patients a day.

2. There are many differences across international public health systems. What is the ratio of generalists to specialists?
 - A) 1:1
 - B) 2:1
 - C) 3:1
 - D) 4:1

3. In the midst of many successes and challenges related to health and illness, the public health delivery system in the United States supports efforts to address significant health care concerns that affect both citizens and refugees/asylees through government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and philanthropic organizations. What is a nongovernmental organization?
 - A) Agency that conducts business within one country
 - B) Agency that acquires resources to help others from private versus public sources
 - C) A group that collects data related to health care use across a variety of professional and service parameters
 - D) An organization that uses endowed funds or private fundraising to address the needs of individuals, families, and populations

4. Through public efforts, the U.S. government becomes involved with providing services that benefit the social welfare of citizens in terms of health at what levels?
 - A) Local
 - B) Local and state
 - C) State and national
 - D) Local, state, and national

5. The federal government plays an important role in regulation of public health. What public health entities are often regulated?
1. Food
 2. Medications
 3. School health
 4. Devices
 5. Environment
- A) 1, 2, 3, 4
B) 1, 2, 4, 5
C) 1, 3, 4, 5
D) 2, 3, 4, 5
6. Which federal agency is directly involved with the health and health care of U.S. citizens or refugees/asylees?
- A) United States Department of Health and Human Services
B) National Institutes of Health
C) Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
D) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
7. In the United States what is the goal of public health?
- A) Focused on the individual person
B) Provision for systems of health insurance based on health
C) Focus care on disease management and health promotion on cultural relevance
D) Keep populations healthy through a larger “reach” than connection at the individual level
8. In the United States, the system of health care has historically given and continues to give stronger support to what type of care?
1. Individual rather than community care
 2. Community rather than individual care
 3. Cure rather than prevention
 4. Preventions rather than cure
- A) 1, 3
B) 1, 4
C) 2, 3
D) 2, 4

9. What percentage of the U.S. population is completely uninsured?
- A) 5.7
 - B) 15.7
 - C) 25.7
 - D) 35.7
10. In the midst of many successes and challenges related to health and illness, the public health delivery system in the United States supports efforts to address significant health care concerns that affect both citizens and refugees/asylees through government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and philanthropic organizations. What is a philanthropic organization?
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11. There are differences across international public health systems. Which country spends the most on health care?
- A) Canada
 - B) England
 - C) Japan
 - D) United States
12. Which is the fastest growing health care expenditure in the United States?
- A) Health care technology
 - B) Hospital care
 - C) Outpatient treatment and surgery
 - D) Prescription medications
13. National Health Expenditure Accounts are a measure of expenditures on health care goods and services in the United States. These accounts are prepared by the National Health Statistics Group. In the most recent set of estimates, expenditures totaled what percentage of U.S. health spending?
- A) 2
 - B) 3
 - C) 4
 - D) 5

14. Key indicators in the United States reveal a gap between the overall American population and people of different genders and ethnicities. When does marginalization occur?
- A) People who have difficulty in accessing care
 - B) Individuals with higher rates of morbidity
 - C) People who live below the poverty level
 - D) Individuals who have negative outcomes when receiving care
15. There are challenges that need to be conquered in lessening the gap between health expenditures and disparities. The Department of Health and Human Services has identified several areas for which health disparities exist and need to be addressed. What do these areas include?
- 1. Infant mortality
 - 2. Cancer screening
 - 3. Cardiovascular disease
 - 4. Diabetes
 - 5. End stage renal disease
- A) 1, 2, 3, 4
 - B) 1, 3, 4, 5
 - C) 1, 2, 4, 5
 - D) 2, 3, 4, 5
16. There are differences across international public health systems. In Canada, who is the most powerful in the health care system?
- A) Nurse practitioners
 - B) Physicians
 - C) Government
 - D) Health administrators
17. There are differences across international public health systems. What is the average length of hospital stay in Germany?
- A) 3 days
 - B) 6 days
 - C) 9 days
 - D) 14 days

18. There are differences across international public health systems. What type of payment system does the Netherlands have?
- A) Universal long-term payment system
 - B) Dual-level payment system
 - C) Private health insurance linked to employment
 - D) Free health insurance paid by the government
19. International health organizations are classified based on their relationships with other distinguished organizations that match their commitment to specific aspects of population-based health, the specific implementation of health goals both directly and indirectly, and their particular resources including financial contributions. What is a multilateral agency?
- A) Conducts business within two countries
 - B) Responsible for health and welfare of citizens nationally
 - C) Uses both governmental and nongovernmental resources
 - D) Acquires resources to help others from private versus public sources
20. The International Council of Nurses (ICN) is a federation of more than 130 national nurses associations, representing more than 13 million nurses worldwide. In what areas is the International Council of Nurses particularly active?
- A) Basic nursing practice
 - B) Secondary health care
 - C) Women's health
 - D) Safe immunization programs

Answer Key

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. D
5. B
6. A
7. D
8. A
9. B
10. D
11. D
12. D
13. B
14. C
15. A
16. D
17. C
18. B
19. C
20. C