**Multiple Choice**

1. A general measure of hospital utilization is:

A) Complexity of procedures performed.

B) Hospital discharges per 10,000 population.

C) Intensity of services available in hospitals.

D) A and C.

Ans: B

Complexity:

Ahead:

Subject: Chapter 2

2. The decline in hospital days per 10,000 population between 1980 and 2007 reflects:

A) An increase in number of times individuals were admitted/discharged from the hospital.

B) A decrease in the average length of time they stayed in the hospital once admitted.

C) A decrease in number of times individuals were admitted/discharged from the hospital.

D) A and B.

E) B and C.

Ans: E

Complexity:

Ahead:

Subject: Chapter 2

3. If the expected age of death for a male aged 20 is 75, then a 20-year-old man who dies is considered to have lost how many years of life?

A) 20 years of life

B) 75 years of life

C) 55 years of life

D) None of the above

Ans: C

Complexity:

Ahead:

Subject: Chapter 2

4. If a person has a medical condition that has a quality of life index of 0.75, and the condition persisted for two years, then the individual would experience:

A) 0.75 QALYs during that two-year period

B) 1.50 QALYs during that two-year period

C) 0.25 QALYs during that two-year period

D) 0.50 QALYs during that two-year period

Ans: B

Complexity:

Ahead:

Subject: Chapter 2

5. An individual has a medical problem and is being treated for 10 weeks, after which quality of life will return to normal. During the 10 weeks, the individual has a quality of life of 0.4 for the first three weeks and 0.8 for the remaining seven weeks. The individual’s total adjusted quality of life for the 10 weeks is:

A) 6.8

B) 1.2

C) 5.1

D) 0.6

Ans: A

Complexity:

Ahead:

Subject: Chapter 2

**True/False**

1. Medical care is the process of combining certain inputs to yield an output.

Ans: True

Complexity:

Ahead:

Subject: Chapter 2

2. Structural quality refers to what is actually done in the provision and receipt of care.

Ans: False

Complexity:

Ahead:

Subject: Chapter 2

3. DRGs are a patient classification system.

Ans: True

Complexity:

Ahead:

Subject: Chapter 2

4. Crude rates are numbers of events that occurred.

Ans: True

Complexity:

Ahead:

Subject: Chapter 2

5. Crude rates enable better comparisons among populations.

Ans: False

Complexity:

Ahead:

Subject: Chapter 2

6. Unemployed adults are the major contributor to the uninsured adult population under age 65.

Ans: False

Complexity:

Ahead:

Subject: Chapter 2

7. Premature deaths occur at an age later than the target age.

Ans: False

Complexity:

Ahead:

Subject: Chapter 2

**Short Answer**

1. What are the two ways the processes generated within the healthcare system can be viewed?

Ans: The first approach is to directly examine factors that influence health. The second approach measures how much health is being produced.

Complexity:

Ahead:

Subject: Chapter 2

2. Why is survival time considered to be a good indicator of health status?

Ans: Survival-time indicators place emphasis on the duration component of health status a person’s well-being is a function of the time spent in each health state, not merely the health state at a given moment in time.

Complexity:

Ahead:

Subject: Chapter 2

3. What are the three components of health as defined by the World Health Organization?

Ans: 1) physical well-being; 2) mental well-being, and 3) social well-being.

Complexity:

Ahead:

Subject: Chapter 2