**Chapter: Midterm**

**Multiple Choice**

1. When were the first health navigation programs developed?

A) 1860

B) 1910

C) 1950

D) 1990

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Health Navigation Professionals

Subject: Chapter 1, page 1

2. When a health navigation professional intervenes at a patient’s first appointment, what is likely to happen?

A) The patient will have higher health care costs

B) The condition will be less likely to escalate into a serious condition due to a lack of communication

C) The hospital will be able to bill for the highest level of care coordination services

D) The patient may experience increased worry because of the seriousness of their condition

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Health Navigation Professionals

Subject: Chapter 1, page 7

3. What is an example of tertiary prevention?

A) Sunscreen

B) Physical therapy

C) Colonoscopy

D) Seatbelts

Ans: B

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Tertiary Prevention

Subject: Chapter 1, page 14

4. What are the two types of risk?

A) Observable and anecdotal

B) Verifiable and projected

C) Observable and calculated

D) Calculated and projected

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Risks and Risk Assessment

Subject: Chapter 1, page 16

5. What is an example of a risk that is not controllable?

A) Smoking cigarettes

B) Cholesterol level

C) Genetics

D) Obesity

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Risks and Risk Assessment

Subject: Chapter 1, page 23

6. What is victim blaming?

A) Blaming a doctor when a patient does not get better

B) Blaming a patient’s parents for not providing a safe childhood

C) Blaming a patient for factors beyond their control

D) Blaming a pharmaceutical company for a drug with unintended side effects

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Risks and Risk Assessment

Subject: Chapter 1, page 24

7. What are the three core functions of public health?

A) Assessment, policy development and assurance

B) Assessment, regulation and service delivery

C) Monitor, empower, engage

D) Policy development, consumer engagement, protection

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: What is Public Health?

Subject: Chapter 2, page 2

8. What is the mission of the CDC?

A) To coordinate public health assistance to foreign countries

B) To provide emergency healthcare services during disasters

C) To oversee the Medicare and Medicaid programs

D) To protect the public against health and safety threats

Ans: D

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: U.S. Federal Structure and Agencies Related to Health

Subject: Chapter 2, page 6

9. When a disease has spread across an entire country, continent or the world, it is called what?

A) Pandemic

B) Epidemic

C) Plague

D) Outbreak

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: U.S. Federal Structure and Agencies Related to Health

Subject: Chapter 2, page 8

10. How is HIV spread?

A) Through person-to-person contact

B) Through contaminated water supplies

C) Through coughing and sneezing

D) Through bodily fluids

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: U.S. Federal Structure and Agencies Related to Health

Subject: Chapter 2, page 17

11. Which of the following is not a symptom of the flu?

A) Fever

B) Bloody stool

C) Cough

D) Body aches

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: U.S. Federal Structure and Agencies Related to Health

Subject: Chapter 2, page 22

12. Which federal agency helps to monitor air quality across the US?

A) FEMA

B) CDC

C) EPA

D) Homeland Security

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: State, County and Local Health Organizations

Subject: Chapter 2, page 28

13. Why is it important for a health navigator to understand consumer safety agencies?

A) Consumer product hazards can affect many different populations and situations.

B) Health navigators are mandatory reporters for dangers that pose a threat to infants under the age of 2.

C) A primary role of a health navigator is to ensure a patient’s home is free from any recalled products.

D) Health navigators are likely to have children and should be cognizant of the dangers of harmful products.

Ans: A

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: State, County and Local Health Organizations

Subject: Chapter 2, page 32

14. Which of the following is not a principle of quality improvement?

A) Systems and processes

B) Team work

C) Quality of patient care and satisfaction

D) Benchmarking

Ans: D

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Defining Quality

Subject: Chapter 3, page 3

15. What is accreditation?

A) A license issued by federal agency or authorized non-profit

B) A process of validation with some standards body

C) Assurance that a healthcare organization provides excellent care and service

D) The process of verifying a doctor’s credentials before allowing them to practice at a hospital

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: National Regulatory Agencies

Subject: Chapter 3, page 5

16. Which of the following is not a duty of an Institutional Review Board (IRB) Committee?

A) Ensure that the rights of test subjects are balanced with the research needs of the community

B) Determine if the proposed activities involve human participant research

C) Require that informed consent information given to participants

D) Suspend research that causes unexpected serious harm to participants

Ans: A

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Institutional Review Board (IRB) Committee

Subject: Chapter 3, page 18

17. What is the role of physician assistants?

A) Clerical jobs, preparing patients and cleaning exam rooms

B) Provide primary care under the direction of a doctor