**Chapter: 01 - Quiz**

**Multiple Choice**

1. The first patient navigators were designed to help which types of patients?

A) Wealthy patients

B) Veterans of the Armed Forces

C) Poor and uninsured patients

D) Medicare Advantage patients

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Health Navigation Professionals

Subject: Chapter 1, page 1

2. When do the services of a health navigation professional first become useful?

A) When a patient has a simple medical concern

B) When a patient seeks health care

C) When a patient fails to show up for a follow-up appointment

D) When a patient falls behind on medical bills

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Health Navigation Professionals

Subject: Chapter 1, page 6

3. What is an example of primary prevention?

A) Screening for risk factors

B) Controlling the most severe symptoms of a disease

C) Environmental changes that promote health

D) Visiting a doctor at the first sign of illness

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Levels of Preventive Care

Subject: Chapter 1, page 9

4. Which is not one of the three E’s of primary prevention?

A) Education

B) Enforcement

C) Engineering

D) Engagement

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Primary Prevention

Subject: Chapter 1, pages 10–11

5. Which is a controllable health risk?

A) Smoking cigarettes

B) Family history

C) Being unable to afford health insurance

D) Age

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Risks and Risk Assessment

Subject: Chapter 1, page 21

6. Why is the Framingham Heart Study considered one of the most important studies in public health?

A) It focuses on the risks of developing a variety of very common cancers.

B) Because Framingham is located near Harvard Medical School.

C) It has collected a lot of different data over a long period of time.

D) It is the first study to examine people who are immune to cardiovascular disease.

Ans: C

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Risks and Risk Assessment

Subject: Chapter 1, page 27

7. What is a difference between observable risks and calculated risks?

A) Observable risks are risks related to environmental factors.

B) Observable risks are verifiable.

C) Calculated risks are verifiable.

D) Calculated risks are based on past performance of a doctor.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Risks and Risk Assessment

Subject: Chapter 1, page 16

**True/False**

8. True or False? Evidence-based recommendations come from surveys of the most common types of treatments for a particular illness.

Ans: False

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Risks and Risk Assessment

Subject: Chapter 1, page 30

9. True or False? Tertiary preventative treatment involves supporting people in their current health status.

Ans: True

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Tertiary Prevention

Subject: Chapter 1, page 14

10. True or False? Victim-blaming is blaming an individual for their circumstances without taking into account the contexts surrounding them.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Risks and Risk Assessment

Subject: Chapter 1, page 24