

Chapter: Chapter02

True/False

1. Historically, communities have always taken aggressive actions to deal with health issues.

Ans: False

Page: 34

2. Highly organized and developed resources in our national institutions and organizations can be a hindrance for communities to respond effectively to their own problems.

Ans: True

Page: 34

3. Funding that comes from the federal government to the state government is referred to as horizontal funding.

Ans: False

Page: 34

4. The most widely recognized international health organization today is the United Nations.

Ans: False

Page: 35

5. One of the World Health Organization's most noteworthy achievements was helping to eradicate smallpox.

Ans: True
Page: 37

6. The Department of Health and Human Services is the only entity under the federal government that plays a role in our nation's health.

Ans: False
Page: 39

7. The Administration for Children and Families is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Older Americans Act of 1965.

Ans: False
Page: 42

8. The Superfund legislation was enacted to deal with the cleanup of hazardous substances in the environment.

Ans: True
Page: 43

9. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is an institute under the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

Ans: False
Page: 47

10. The core functions of public health are utilized by state health agencies.

Ans: True

Page: 48

11. Local health departments are responsible for restaurant inspections.

Ans: True

Page: 50

12. The American Red Cross is classified as a quasi-governmental health organization.

Ans: True

Page: 52

13. Voluntary health agencies were created in Europe.

Ans: False

Page: 54

14. Voluntary health agencies are usually supported by paid staff and volunteers.

Ans: True

Page: 54

15. Philanthropic foundations spend most of their efforts on fundraising.

Ans: False

Page: 57

Multiple Choice

16. Agencies that are funded primarily through tax dollars are referred to as

- A) governmental agencies
- B) voluntary agencies
- C) philanthropic foundations
- D) professional associations

Ans: A

Page: 35

17. The Secretary of Health and Human Services is

- A) elected by the general public
- B) appointed by the president
- C) hired by a board of directors
- D) appointed by the Centers for Disease Control

Ans: B

Page: 40

18. Which agency maintains records, analyzes disease trends, and publishes epidemiological reports on all types of diseases?

- A) National Institutes of Health (NIH)
- B) Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)
- C) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- D) Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)

Ans: C

Page: 43

19. Which agency is a leading medical research center, and the federal focal point for medical research in the United States?

- A) National Institutes of Health (NIH)
- B) Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)
- C) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

D) Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)

Ans: A

Page: 47

20. The power to arrest someone who refuses to undergo treatment for a communicable disease lies with

- A) a community health nurse
- B) a member of the local board of health
- C) a local health officer
- D) a scientist within the NIH

Ans: C

Page: 51

21. The potential for school health programs to make a significant contribution to community health is enormous because

- A) parents support all of the content presented in the coordinated school health program
- B) funding is substantial for the coordinated school health program
- C) students spend so much time in health classes while in school
- D) school attendance is required throughout the United States

Ans: D

Page: 51

22. An example of a quasi-governmental health organization is

- A) the National Institutes of Health (NIH)
- B) a county health department
- C) the National Science Foundation
- D) the American Cancer Society

Ans: C

Page: 52

23. Nongovernmental health agencies are funded primarily by
- A) private donations
 - B) tax dollars
 - C) fees for services
 - D) grants from the state health department

Ans: A

Page: 53

24. Most voluntary health agencies exist at the
- A) local level only
 - B) local and state levels
 - C) local, state, and national levels
 - D) local, state, national, and international levels

Ans: C

Page: 54

25. Raising money to fund their programs, providing education, providing service to those affected, and advocacy are the basic objectives of
- A) philanthropic foundations
 - B) voluntary health agencies
 - C) professional health organizations
 - D) social, service, and religious organizations

Ans: B

Page: 54

26. The mission of professional health organizations is to
- A) promote high standards of professional practice for their specific professions
 - B) raise money for community health agencies
 - C) provide services to people affected with various diseases and conditions
 - D) expand worksite health promotion programs

Ans: A

Page: 55

27. The activities of philanthropic foundations are unique because

- A) they have so many staff members
- B) they have money to give away
- C) they are quasi-governmental agencies
- D) they reduce health care costs

Ans: B

Page: 57

28. The contributions of religious groups to community health have been

- A) substantial
- B) minimal
- C) relatively ineffective in the past 100 years
- D) expensive

Ans: A

Page: 58

29. The main reason for corporate involvement in community health is due to

- A) the federal mandates for employee wellness programs
- B) efforts to keep infectious disease rates low
- C) their tax status
- D) the provision of health care benefits to employees

Ans: D

Page: 58

30. The largest and most visible international health agency is the

- A) United Nations
- B) Department of Health and Human Services
- C) World Health Organization
- D) Pan American Health Organization

Ans: C

Page: 35

Short Answer

31. Describe the organization of the World Health Organization (WHO).

Ans: Membership is open to any nation that has ratified the WHO constitution and receives a majority vote of the World Health Assembly, which is comprised of member nations. WHO is administered by staff including a director-general and nine assistant directors-general. Staffing is done to ensure political balance.

Page: 35

32. Provide four examples of the 22 core functions of the World Health Organization.

Ans: 1. Act as the directing and coordinating authority on international health work
2. Assist governments, upon request, in strengthening health services
3. Promote improved standards of teaching and training in the health, medical, and related professions
4. Assist in developing an informed public opinion among all peoples on matters of health

Page: 36

33. List at least two federal agencies other than the Department of Health and Human Services that contribute to the betterment of our nation's health, and explain how they do this.

Ans: The Department of Agriculture inspects meat and dairy products and coordinates the WIC program. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) addresses safety and health in the workplace.

Page: 39

34. List and provide the key responsibility for at least three operating divisions of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Ans: Administration on Aging-carries out the provisions of the Older Americans Act; Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality-provides research on health care quality, costs, outcomes, and patient safety; Indian Health Services-provides federal health services to American Indians and Alaska Natives.

Page: 42

35. Explain one way a state health department can be at the disposal of local health departments.

Ans: State health departments have laboratory services and diagnostic testing procedures available that are too expensive for local health departments to maintain.

Page: 49

36. Provide at least four barriers to coordinated school health programs.

Ans: Insufficient local administrative commitment, inadequately prepared teachers, too few school days to teach health in the school year, insufficient community and parental support.

Page: 51

37. List three categories of nongovernmental health agencies.

Ans: voluntary, professional, philanthropic, service, social, religious, corporate

Page: 54

38. Explain why consumers should ask voluntary agencies how they spend their money prior to contributing.

Ans: Some agencies spend very little money on the cause, and more on fundraising and overhead costs. Well run agencies should spend less than 15% of what they raise on fundraising expenses.

Page: 55

39. Provide at least two examples of social or service groups and explain their involvement in community health.

Ans: The Shriners' have established children's hospitals and burn centers. The Lions' provide pilot dog programs and services to those who are visually impaired such as eyeglasses for low-income school-aged children.

Page: 58

40. Explain corporate involvement in community health.

Ans: Many corporations provide health insurance coverage for their employees. To assist in keeping insurance costs down, companies may offer worksite health promotion programs to help keep workers healthy such as nutrition education, fitness programs, smoking cessation services, and substance abuse counseling.

Page: 58