

Import Settings:

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Highest Answer Letter: D

Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No

NAS ISBN13: 9781284168129, add to Ahead, Title tags

Chapter: Chapter 02 - Quiz

Multiple Choice

1. In the phrase "The United States spends more per capita on health care than any other country," what does *per capita* mean?

- A) Per 1,000 persons
- B) Per 100,000 persons
- C) Per person
- D) Per 10,000 persons

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Healthcare Statistics

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Current Operations of the U.S. Healthcare System

2. Which professional organization represents nursing, assisted living, developmentally disabled, and subacute-care providers?

- A) American Association of Homes and Services
- B) The Joint Commission
- C) American Hospital Association
- D) American Health Care Association

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Major Stakeholders in the Healthcare Industry

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Current Operations of the U.S. Healthcare System

True/False

1. True or False? The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 live births occurring among the population of a designated area during a 2-year period.

Ans: False

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Healthcare Statistics
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Current Operations of the U.S. Healthcare System

2. True or False? Life expectancy at age 65 is the average number of years that a person at that age can be expected to live, assuming that age-specific mortality levels remain constant.

Ans: True

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Healthcare Statistics

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Current Operations of the U.S. Healthcare System

3. True or False? Life expectancy at age 65 is the average number of years that a person at that age can be expected to have a quality life.

Ans: False

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Healthcare Statistics

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Current Operations of the U.S. Healthcare System

4. True or False? Bad debt or charitable care means that the provider either doesn't expect payment after the person's inability to pay has been determined or efforts to secure the payment have failed.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Major Stakeholders in the Healthcare Industry

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Current Operations of the U.S. Healthcare System

Short Answer

1. _____ provide around-the-clock social and personal care to the elderly, children, and others who cannot take care of themselves. Examples are assisted-living facilities.

Ans: Residential care facilities

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Major Stakeholders in the Healthcare Industry

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Current Operations of the U.S. Healthcare System

2. _____ include kidney dialysis centers, mental health and substance abuse clinics, and surgical and emergency centers. These centers provide different types of services that can be obtained without an overnight stay.

Ans: Outpatient care centers

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Major Stakeholders in the Healthcare Industry

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Current Operations of the U.S. Healthcare System

Essay

1. Identify and describe the roles of the five major stakeholders of the U.S. healthcare industry.

Ans: The main group of consumers are patients who need healthcare services either from a physician, hospital, or outpatient facility. Employers consist of both private and public employers. Hospitals provide total medical care, which ranges from diagnostic services to surgery and continuous nursing care. They can provide both outpatient and inpatient care. Nursing and residential care facilities provide nursing, rehabilitation, and health-related personal care to those who need ongoing care. Other healthcare practitioners include physicians, dentists, chiropractors, optometrists, psychologists, therapists, and alternative medicine practitioners. Home healthcare services are provided primarily to the elderly. Outpatient care centers include kidney dialysis centers, mental health and substance abuse clinics, and surgical and emergency centers. Ambulatory healthcare services include transport services, blood and organ banks, and smoking cessation programs. Medical and diagnostic laboratories provide support services to the medical profession. The federal and state governments are the largest stakeholder in the U.S. healthcare system. The health insurance industry, a major healthcare payor, is also a major stakeholder in the healthcare industry. Medicare and Medicaid are also governmental healthcare payors. Educational and training facilities such as medical schools, nursing schools, public health schools, and allied health programs play an important role in the U.S. healthcare industry. The pharmaceutical industry is integral to the success of a healthcare system. Professional associations play an important role in healthcare policy. There are associations that represent physicians, nurses, hospitals, long term care, etc.

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Major Stakeholders in the Healthcare Industry

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Current Operations of the U.S. Healthcare System

2. What are residential care facilities? Give three examples.

Ans: Residential care facilities provide around-the-clock social and personal care to the elderly, children, and others who cannot take care of themselves. Examples of residential care facilities are drug rehabilitation centers, group homes, and assisted-living facilities.

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Major Stakeholders in the Healthcare Industry

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Current Operations of the U.S. Healthcare System