

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

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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