Questions for exam in "Economic, social, cultural and organizational aspects of healthcare"

PART 1 Economic and Organisational Aspects
EXAMPLES OF OPEN QUESTIONS
(one similar question in exam)

1. **Describe the most important global social, demographic and economic trends impacting the health care delivery** Global social, demographic, and economic trends such as population aging, urbanization, escalating healthcare expenses, technological advancements, and shifting disease patterns significantly shape healthcare delivery worldwide.

2. **Why health care costs are continuously increasing? What contributes to the increase of costs the most?** Healthcare costs persistently rise due to multiple factors, including advancements in medical technologies, escalating administrative expenses, aging populations, and the prevalence of chronic diseases, with varying contributions based on regions and contexts.

3. **Describe why fully free market regulation is not possible in health care? Use examples.** Full free market regulation in healthcare faces challenges due to issues like information asymmetry, ethical dilemmas (e.g., care denial based on financial ability), and market failures in ensuring universal access to essential services. For instance, disadvantaged individuals might struggle to access necessary healthcare in a purely free market.

4. **What does it mean "the asymmetry of information" and describe the consequences of it in health care** Asymmetry of information in healthcare occurs when one party has more or better information than the other. In healthcare, this happens between providers who possess medical knowledge and patients who lack it, leading to challenges in decision-making, potentially affecting treatment outcomes and costs.

EXAMPLES OF MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS
(six similar question in exam)

1. A demographic tendency with the least important impact on the increase in health care costs in Europe:
    a. **Growth in birth rate**
    b. Growth in number of elderly people
    c. Increase in expected life years

2. In general, thanks to rapid development in medical technologies happens all except:
    a. Diseases are treated faster
    b. Previously fatal diseases become chronic
    c. **Health care costs decrease**
    d. Treatment increasingly is performed on outpatient basis

3. Which of the statements describing the goals of universal coverage health care systems is wrong?
    a. Equal and satisfactory health status for all
    b. Sufficient protection of citizens from catastrophic financial situation in case of serious illness
    c. **Free health care services equally for all**

4. In health care with fee-for-service system the information asymmetry between supply and demand sides leads to:
    a. **Increased use of health care resources**
    b. Decrease of health services costs
    c. Increase of patients' satisfaction

5. The primary health care in the whole health care system is the ------- as compared with secondary and tertiary levels of care
    a. **Less costly**
    b. More costly
    c. Same costly

6. The main contributor to increase of health care costs are:

      a. Increase of bureaucracy

      b. Ageing

      c. Rapid development of new technologies

      d. Corruption

7. The resources in an economy:

      a. Are always fixed

      b. Can never decrease

      c. Always increase over time

      d. Are limited at any moment in time

8. Human wants are:

      a. Always fixed

      b. Limited

      c. Unlimited

      d. Likely to decrease over time

9. Economics is the study of

      a. how society manages its unlimited resources.

      b. how to reduce our wants until we are satisfied.

      c. how society manages its limited resources.

      d. how to fully satisfy our unlimited wants.

      e. how to avoid having to make trade-offs.

10. The health literacy is defined as the ability of the patient to perceive, process and understand the basic information and services needed to make the right decisions about their health

      a. It is true (Health literacy involves understanding health information to make informed decisions.)

      b. It is false

11. The patient-centred healthcare means:

      a. Patient involvement and empowerment

      b. Patients' strict compliance with doctors 'and nurses' instructions

      c. None of the above

12. Factors contributing to the risks (accidents) in health care are (tick the most appropriate)

      a. Patient factors

      b. Communication factors

      c. Task factors

      d. All of the mentioned

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PART 2 Sociology of Health and Illness
EXAMPLES OF OPEN QUESTIONS
(one question of this type will be included in exam)

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1. **What is stigma and stigmatization? What is destigmatization and how it could be promoted?** Stigma refers to negative attitudes or beliefs held by society towards a certain group or condition, leading to discrimination and social exclusion. Stigmatization is the process of applying these negative perceptions. Destigmatization involves reducing or eliminating these negative associations. Promotion of destigmatization involves education, awareness campaigns, media representation that humanizes affected individuals, and policies that protect against discrimination.

2. **What is health-related quality of life? Why measurements of health-related quality of life are important in health care?** HRQoL refers to an individual's perceived health status and how it impacts their quality of life. Measurements of HRQoL are crucial in healthcare as they provide insights beyond clinical indicators. They consider the patient's subjective experience, allowing healthcare providers to tailor interventions and assess the effectiveness of treatments based on the patient's overall well-being.

3. **What cultural factors may affect health of an individual? Give some examples.** Cultural factors influencing health can encompass beliefs, traditions, dietary habits, religious practices, and attitudes towards health and illness. For instance, cultural dietary preferences may impact nutritional intake, while cultural attitudes towards seeking medical help can affect access to healthcare services.

4. **What social factors may affect health of an individual? Give some examples.** Social determinants such as socioeconomic status, education level, access to healthcare, employment opportunities, social support networks, and community resources significantly impact an individual's health. For example, limited access to education might hinder health literacy, while inadequate housing might lead to increased exposure to health risks.

5. **What do you think is the best model of physician-patient relationships? Why?** The best model of physician-patient relationships is often patient-centered care. This model prioritizes the patient's preferences, values, and needs, fostering a collaborative approach between the patient and healthcare provider. It enhances trust, communication, and shared decision-making, resulting in improved treatment adherence and patient satisfaction.

TOPICS FOR MULTICHOICE QUESTIONS (based on lecture PPTs and required readings, six question in exam)

1. Social and cultural factors influencing health
2. Impact of social inequality on individual and public health
3. Stigma
4. Models of physician-patient relationship
5. Teamwork in health care. Role of communication in healthcare professions

12 made-up questions on the topics above:

1. Which of the following is an example of a social factor that influences health outcomes?
a) Genetics
b) Access to healthcare facilities
c) Cultural beliefs
d) Personal hygiene

2. How does social inequality most significantly affect public health?
a) It improves overall community health.
b) It reduces healthcare costs for marginalized groups.
c) It creates disparities in health outcomes.
d) It ensures equitable access to healthcare.

3. What is the primary consequence of stigmatization in healthcare?
a) Increased trust between healthcare providers and patients
b) Improved access to healthcare services
c) Reluctance to seek treatment or disclose health issues
d) Enhanced social support for affected individuals

4. In a paternalistic model of physician-patient relationship, who primarily makes decisions about the patient's healthcare?
a) The physician
b) Both the physician and the patient equally
c) The patient
d) The patient's family

5. Why is effective communication crucial in healthcare teamwork?

a) It ensures a hierarchical structure within the team.

b) It facilitates better patient outcomes and safety.

c) It decreases the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration.

d) It limits the involvement of nurses in decision-making.

6. Which factor contributes significantly to successful teamwork in healthcare settings?

a) Laminated communication among team members

b) Lack of respect for diverse perspectives

c) Interdisciplinary collaboration

d) Centralised decision-making by physicians

7. Which cultural factors can significantly influence dietary habits and impact health outcomes?

a) Economic status

b) Genetic predisposition

c) Religious beliefs

d) Gender

8. How does social inequality most likely affect access to preventive healthcare services?

a) Increases availability of preventive healthcare in marginalised communities

b) Decreases awareness about preventive measures

c) Ensures equitable distribution of preventive care

d) Reduces financial barriers to accessing preventive care

9. What is a common consequence of stigma associated with mental health issues?

a) greater acceptance and support from the community

b) Decreased willingness to seek treatment

c) Enhanced mental health literacy

d) Reduced impact on overall well-being

10. In a shared decision-making model, how are healthcare decisions typically made?

a) Solely by the patient

b) Solely by the physician

c) By considering both the physician's expertise and the patient's preferences

d) By the patient's family

11. What role does effective communication play in reducing medical error in healthcare settings?

a) It increases the likelihood of errors

b) It reinforces hierarchical structures

c) It enhances clarity and reduces misunderstandings

d) It limits collaboration among healthcare professionals

12. Which factor is crucial for fostering a collaboration team environment in healthcare?

a) Limited information sharing among team members

b) Hierarchical decision-making structures

c) Respect for diverse perspectives and expertise

d) Autonomy of individual healthcare professionals