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**

2. **Why health care costs are continuously increasing? What contributes to the increase of costs the most?**

3. **Describe why fully free market regulation is not possible in health care? Use examples.**

4. **What does it mean "the asymmetry of information" and describe the consequences of it in health care**

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

    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

PART 2 Sociology of health and illness

EXAMPLES OF OPEN QUESTIONS

(one question of this type will be included in exam)

1. What is stigma and stigmatization? What is destigmatization and how it could be promoted?

2. What is health-related quality of life? Why measurements of health-related quality of life are important in health care?

3. What cultural factors may affect health of an individual? Give some examples.

4. What social factors may affect health of an individual? Give some examples.

5. What do you think is the best model of physician-patient relationships? Why?

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