



NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA
14-16 AHMADU BELLO WAY, VICTORIA ISLAND LAGOS
SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
MAY/JUNE 2012 EXAMINATION

NSS 412 Health Economics
Time Allowed: 2 hours

Total Score: 100 marks

Instruction: Answer all questions in Section A and any 3 in Section B (Total: 4 questions)

SECTION A: (Compulsory 25 marks)

1. "Services" in economics are regarded as ----- actions that satisfies human wants
2. One objective of health care is to reduce morbidity and postpone -----
3. Economics is chiefly guided by the theory of -----
4. "Goods " in economics are regarded as ----- objects that can satisfy human wants
5. An assistance paid to a business or health sector by the government is known as -----
6. A ----- is defined as a "pecuniary burden laid upon individuals or property owners to support the government
7. A given economy is said to be in a state of equilibrium when ----- and ----- are equal
8. The term 'collective good' is also known as -----
9. When a disease is present in a population or geographical area all the time, it is said to be -----
10. In health care delivery, it is expected that the scarcer the health resources, the higher the ----- cost
11. A health indicator is a measure that captures a key dimension of health usually measured in ---- terms
12. An immunization received against a contagious disease is likely to generate ----- effect on the general population
13. Incremental budget in the health system is usually divided into ----- and ----- expenses
14. ----- budget is an organization's statement of expected revenues and expenses for the coming year
15. Budgeting is the process of planning and controlling future operations by comparing actual result with planned -----
16. The economic cost of a disease burden consists of direct and indirect -----

17. The goal of cost containment in health care is to keep cost within the acceptable limits for volume and -----
18. ----- is defined as the relationship between the minimum needs of a community and their ability to satisfy those needs
19. Another name for "user charges" in health care is -----
20. Types of health insurance are: government insurance, Employer-based insurance and -----
21. Government insurance is also known as -----
22. The main objective of cost-containment in health system must be to realize the same benefits at lower cost and to increase ----- without adding costs.
23. The following organization, ----- uses the yardstick of less than one dollar a day to define poverty
24. In ----- economic system, the factors of production are owned and controlled by the people
25. World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that all levels of government should allocate a minimum of ----- percent of their total budgetary expenditure to health care.

(Total: = 25 marks)

SECTION B Answer three questions in this section – (5 to answer 3)

Question 1:

Define economics (1 mark)

Identify and explain the six basic concepts of economics? (24 marks) *(Total: 25 marks)*

QUESTION 2

- a. Give a brief definition of demand and supply (5 marks)
- b. What are the basic determinants of demand? (10 marks)
- c. What are the basic determinants of supply? (10 marks) *Total: 25 marks*

QUESTION 3

- a. What is a budget? (5 marks)
- b. Discuss types of budget (20 marks) *Total: 25 marks*

Question 4

What is the goal of cost containment in healthcare? (6 marks)

What do you understand by the following terms?

- a. Cost awareness (6 marks)
- b. Cost monitoring (6 marks)
- c. Cost control (7 marks) *Total: 25 marks*

Question 5

- a. Write a short essay on the history of health insurance scheme in Nigeria (15 marks)
- b. List 10 objectives of Nigerian Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (10 marks)
Total: 25 marks

