

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

chapter 1

Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Which two components resulted from the split in 2004 of the block-funding grant called the Canada Health and Social Transfer (CHST)?
 - a. separate transfers for health and postsecondary education
 - b. medicare and an education transfer
 - c. the Canada Health Transfer and the Canada Social Transfer
 - d. a health funding transfer and a social assistance funding transfer
2. Which of these statements best describes the responsibilities of the provinces in relation to health care?
 - a. Provinces are responsible for the administration and delivery of health services.
 - b. Provinces are responsible only for acute care within their jurisdiction.
 - c. Provinces have sole responsibility for financing their own health care services.
 - d. Provinces take direction from the federal government on the delivery of health services.
3. Which one of the following population groups in Canada is recognized as most at risk for serious health disparities compared to the general population?
 - a. recent immigrants
 - b. First Nations adults
 - c. adult males
 - d. elderly women
4. Which of the following statements best describes the overall goal of health care delivery in Canada?
 - a. to provide Canadians with requested health service, without the need to pay
 - b. to provide Canadians with reasonable access to medically necessary insured services, without the need to pay directly
 - c. to provide all Canadians with free health care
 - d. to provide health services through increased access to employer-sponsored health insurance
5. Which of the following best describes the current health status of the Canadian population?
 - a. The Canadian population is generally healthier than ever.
 - b. Canadians are not affected by new infectious disease strains.
 - c. Cardiovascular disease is no longer prevalent among Canadians.
 - d. Canadians experience few mental health problems.
6. In addition to health emergencies and chronic disease and injury prevention, which of the following is the third main area of responsibility of the Canadian public health system?
 - a. disaster management
 - b. primary care
 - c. health promotion
 - d. infectious disease control

chapter 1

7. Which of the following is the internationally respected report on the determinants of health (published in 1974) that established Canada as an early leader in population health?
- a. the Lalonde Report
 - b. the Kirby Report
 - c. the Epp Report
 - d. the Clair Report
8. The *Canada Health Care Act*, which was passed in 1984, defines five principles for health care in Canada: universality, comprehensiveness, accessibility, portability, and public administration. Which of the following funding provisions is also specified in this *Act*?
- a. Clients may be charged for non-emergency care.
 - b. Doctors within the public insurance plan cannot extra bill for their services and no user fees can be charged for insured services.
 - c. Doctors may “extra bill” if they so choose.
 - d. Private clinics may charge user fees for some insured services.
9. Which type of a health care delivery system best describes regionalization of health care in Canada?
- a. consolidated
 - b. integrated
 - c. accountable
 - d. primary care
10. Based on commonly used international comparisons, where does Canada rank in terms of annual total spending on health care?
- a. first
 - b. second
 - c. fifth
 - d. tenth
11. Approximately how many registered nurses (RNs) are there in Canada?
- a. 500,000
 - b. 296,000
 - c. 100,000
 - d. 25,000
12. Which of the following dollar amounts is the average spent annually on health care per person in Canada, based on Statistics Canada data for 2013?
- a. \$6,500
 - b. \$5,988
 - c. \$1,200
 - d. \$850

chapter 1

13. Which of the following federal acts was passed in 1977 and changed the funding arrangement between the federal government and the provinces from cost-sharing to block funding provided by the federal government?
- a. the *Canada Health Act*
 - b. the *Medicare Act*
 - c. the *Established Programs Financing Act* (EPF)
 - d. the *Constitution Act*
14. Total health care spending estimates include both public and private payment sources. Approximately what percentage of total health spending in Canada for 2013 was paid for through tax dollars?
- a. 100%
 - b. 70%
 - c. 50%
 - d. 25%
15. Which province was the first to implement universal hospital insurance?
- a. Ontario
 - b. Québec
 - c. Saskatchewan
 - d. Nova Scotia
16. Which of these national bodies is responsible for the accreditation of health service organizations in Canada?
- a. Canadian Nurse Accreditation Association
 - b. Accreditation Canada
 - c. 3M Accreditation Awards Committee
 - d. Canadian College of Health Services Executives
17. In which year did all provinces and territories expand their public insurance plans to include both *physician and hospital* services?
- a. 1962
 - b. 1972
 - c. 1977
 - d. 1984
18. Privacy legislation in Canada has two federal privacy laws: the *Privacy Act* and the *Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA)*. The *Privacy Act*, created in 1983, states that clients have the right to
- a. have privacy in all aspects of their care.
 - b. have access to personal information.
 - c. say no to having their electronic documents viewed.
 - d. take copy of their records and review them.

19. Which of these statements best describes the goal of population health?

chapter 1

- a. to improve the health of an entire population
 - b. to analyze the health status of a population
 - c. to improve immunization rates among a population
 - d. to improve child health in a particular population
20. Health care is often viewed at five levels: primary health care, hospital (acute) care; community care; specialized services; and _____
- a. rehabilitation.
 - b. long-term care.
 - c. pharmaceutical and utilization.
 - d. palliative care.
21. The *Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA)* allows individuals
- a. access to their personal information.
 - b. to control who can see their personal information.
 - c. to have a say in their confidential information.
 - d. protection against private sector organizations collecting and using personal information.
22. Health care delivery in Canada is provided through which of the following initiatives?
- a. public initiatives only
 - b. private community initiatives only
 - c. a combination of public and private initiatives
 - d. charitable initiatives only

Indicate one or more answer choices that best complete the statement or answer the question.

23. The *Canada Health Act*, passed in 1984, defines five principles for health care in Canada: universality, comprehensiveness, accessibility, portability, and public administration. Which statement below illustrates that the nurse is aware of one of two provisions also created with the *Canada Health Act*?
- a. "Clients may be charged for non-emergency care."
 - b. "Doctors within the public insurance plan cannot extra bill for their services, and no user fees can be charged for insured services."
 - c. "Doctors may 'extra bill' if they so choose."
 - d. "Private clinics may charge user fees for some insured services."
24. A triage nurse is caring for a client who is visiting Ontario from Saskatchewan. The client tells her that she does not have health care coverage because she is a visitor from out of province. The nurse knows that, according to the *Canada Health Act*, created in 1984, her client is protected under the principles of this act. What principles is she protected by?
- a. universality, portability, accessibility, and comprehensiveness
 - b. comprehensiveness, accessibility, universality, and privacy
 - c. accessibility, comprehensiveness, universality, and confidentiality

chapter 1

d. public administration, accessibility, universality, and comprehensiveness

25. The nurse knows that primary health care is important for population health. Primary health care is concerned with health promotion and disease prevention, and has five guiding principles. The nurse identifies the following as examples of primary health care interventions. *Select all that apply.*

- a. visiting a doctor
- b. talking to a dietician or pharmacist
- c. calling a toll-free health advice line
- d. admission to rehabilitation

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

chapter 1

Answer Key

1. c
2. a
3. b
4. b
5. a
6. c
7. a
8. b
9. b
10. c
11. b
12. b
13. c
14. b
15. c
16. b
17. b
18. b
19. a
20. c
21. d
22. c
23. b
24. a
25. a, b, c

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

chapter 1