

CHAPTER 2-Illness and Health Care

TRUE/FALSE

1. An epidemiologist is concerned with the social origins and distributions of health problems in a population and how patterns of health and disease vary between and within societies.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: page 33

2. Globally, prevalence rates for AIDS are higher for women.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 33

3. As of the year 2002, Canadian women had a longer life expectancy than did Canadian men.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 35

4. Canada has the longest life expectancy in the world.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 35

5. Between the years 2005 and 2010, every country in the world had an average life expectancy of at least 50 years.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 35

6. Among Canadian youth, deaths from “external causes” are extremely high.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 36

7. The second leading cause of death for Canadian teenagers 15 to 19 years old is cancer.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 36

8. Suicide is the leading cause of death among teenagers 15 to 19.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 36

9. Maternal mortality rates are the highest in developed countries.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 37

10. Finland currently has the lowest infant mortality in the world.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 37

11. Most of the under-five mortality rate occurs in developing countries.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 37

12. Perinatal transmission is the most common mode of HIV transmission in the world.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 39

13. The second most common mode of HIV transmission worldwide is through tainted blood transfusions or blood products.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 39

14. Perinatal transmission of HIV refers to the transmission of the disease through heterosexual contact.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 39

15. Simply put, one disability-adjusted life year (DALY) is equal to one lost year of healthy life.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 39

16. In seven countries in southern Africa, at least 20 percent of the adult population is living with HIV.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 39

17. The most significant increases in infection rates for global HIV/AIDS are in the intravenous drug user category.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 39

18. In some sub-Saharan countries, the life expectancy at birth in the year 2000 was lower than it was in 1975.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 40

19. In Canada, the group most at risk for developing HIV/AIDS is men who have sex with other men.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 41

20. Heterosexual contact with a high-risk partner and injection drug use are the two major risk factors for HIV infection in Canadian women.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 41

21. Currently, young people aged 10 to 19 years account for almost half of the total reported HIV cases in Canada.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 41

22. According to a Health Canada study (2002), approximately 40 percent of Canadians will suffer from a mental illness at some point in their lifetime.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 45

23. Globalization has been found to have no impact on patterns of health and disease.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 47

24. A stigma refers to any personal characteristic associated with social disgrace, rejection, or discrediting.

37. Regarding mental health, women are more likely to abuse drugs and have higher rates of personality disorders, whereas men are more likely to suffer from mood disorders such as depression and anxiety.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 56

38. Although women are more likely to *attempt* suicide, men are more likely to *succeed* at it.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 56

39. HIV infections and AIDS deaths in men outnumber those in women on every continent except sub-Saharan Africa.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 56

40. Although women live longer than men, women tend to have higher rates of illness and disability.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 56

41. In Canada, First Nations and Métis youth are more likely than non-Aboriginal youth to use all types of drugs.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 57

42. In Canada, the life expectancy of Status Indians is seven to eight years shorter than for non-Aboriginal Canadians.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 57

43. The prevalence of daily smoking among adult Aboriginal Canadians occurs at about half the rate found among the general Canadian population.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 57

44. According to the World Health Organization's first-ever analysis of the world's health systems, Norway provides the best overall health care among major countries.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 58

45. Evidence suggests that Canada's health-care system is eliminating inequalities among Canadians in relation to health-care services.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 59

46. Canada's health-care system is better known as medicaid.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 59

47. Canada's health care system provides access to universal comprehensive coverage for medically necessary in-patient and outpatient physician services.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 59

48. In 2001, of the 30 countries in the OECD, only three—the United States, Germany, and Switzerland—spent more than Canada on health care as a proportion of GDP.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 60

49. According to the 1996–97 National Population Survey, slightly more than half of Canadians have dental insurance.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p.: 62

50. In 2000, the average Canadian spent less than a \$100 on prescription drugs, over-the-counter remedies, and other non-prescribed products.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 63

51. Men tend to be the recipients of most organ replacement surgeries.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 63

52. According to a study done in the year 2000, only a slight majority of births are attended by professionals in developing countries.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 64

53. Canada has a *Disability Act* that ensures the rights and needs of people with disabilities.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 67

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which term refers to the total number of cases of a specific health problem within a population at a given time?
- a. incidence
 - b. prevalence
 - c. epidemiology
 - d. acuteness

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 33 MSC: Remember

2. Which of the following conditions, by definition, can last no longer than three months?
- a. stable
 - b. unstable
 - c. chronic
 - d. acute

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 33 MSC: Remember

3. What is the study of the patterns of health and disease called?
- a. epidemiology
 - b. toxicology
 - c. mortality
 - d. fatality

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 33 MSC: Remember

4. A student takes a course covering acute and chronic illnesses and diseases and the symptoms and impairments they produce. Which of the following is the student studying?
- a. longevity
 - b. morbidity
 - c. health expectancy
 - d. burden of disease

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 33

MSC: Higher Order

5. What is the type of statistic that identifies the total number of people in Canada currently living with AIDS?
- a. prevalence
 - b. incidence
 - c. expectancy
 - d. verocity

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 33

MSC: Higher Order

6. Which term refers to the number of new cases of specific health problems within a given population during a specified period?
- a. incidence
 - b. prevalence
 - c. acuteness
 - d. epidemiology

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 33

MSC: Remember

7. Which type of scientist studies the social origins and distribution of health problems in a population and how patterns of health and disease vary between and within societies?
- a. an actuary
 - b. a physician
 - c. an epidemiologist
 - d. a mortician

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 33

MSC: Remember

8. If we compared the 2007 worldwide *incidence* of HIV infection with the 2007 worldwide *prevalence* of HIV infection, what would we see?
- a. The incidence is much higher than the prevalence.
 - b. The prevalence is much higher than the incidence.
 - c. The incidence is slightly higher than the prevalence.
 - d. The incidence and prevalence are equal.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 33-34

MSC: Remember

9. What is the term for the average number of years that individuals born in a given year can expect to live?
- a. morbidity
 - b. life expectancy
 - c. burden of disease
 - d. disability-adjusted life year

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 34

MSC: Remember

10. What is the term for the shift from a society characterized by a low life expectancy and parasitic and infectious diseases to one characterized by high life expectancy and chronic and degenerative diseases?
- a. the health expectancy transition
 - b. the life expectancy transition
 - c. the burden of disease transition
 - d. the epidemiological transition

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 34 MSC: Remember

11. In 2000, which of the following countries had the longest life expectancy?
- a. the United States
 - b. Great Britain
 - c. Canada
 - d. Japan

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 35 MSC: Remember

12. What was the leading cause of death worldwide in 1998?
- a. infectious and parasitic diseases
 - b. war
 - c. heart disease
 - d. cancer

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 35 MSC: Remember

13. Which of the following countries has the shortest life expectancy for those born between 2005 and 2010?
- a. Zambia
 - b. Mozambique
 - c. Afghanistan
 - d. Rwanda

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 35 MSC: Remember

14. What is the term for the number of deaths of live-born children under the age of one year per 1000 births?
- a. morbidity
 - b. mortality
 - c. still-born rate
 - d. infant mortality rate

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 37 MSC: Remember

15. High rates of maternal mortality are generally found in what type of country?
- a. developed
 - b. industrial
 - c. tropical
 - d. developing

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 38 MSC: Remember

16. Of all the health measures monitored by the World Health Organization, which has the largest discrepancy between developed and developing countries?
- a. under-five mortality
 - b. infant mortality

- c. maternal mortality
- d. disability-adjusted life year

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 38 MSC: Remember

17. What is the leading cause of death and disability for women ages 15 to 49 in developing countries?
- a. HIV infection
 - b. malnutrition
 - c. malaria
 - d. complications associated with pregnancy, and childbirth

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 38 MSC: Remember

18. What is the predominant mode of HIV transmission worldwide?
- a. homosexual contact
 - b. perinatal transmission
 - c. heterosexual contact
 - d. needle sharing

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 39 MSC: Remember

19. What population measurement combines the number of deaths with the impact of premature death and disability on a population?
- a. morbidity rate
 - b. mortality rate
 - c. epidemiological transition scale
 - d. disability-adjusted life year

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 39 MSC: Remember

20. A disability-adjusted life year (DALY) is a unit of measurement. What other factor besides “years lived with a disability” does this statistic take into account?
- a. years of life lost to premature death
 - b. country of origin
 - c. the economic cost of a disease or illness
 - d. number of available treatment options

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 39 MSC: Remember

21. What country had the highest prevalence of HIV in the world as of 2000?
- a. Niger
 - b. Botswana
 - c. South Africa
 - d. Zambia

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 40 MSC: Remember

22. What was the leading cause of death in Africa in 2000?
- a. starvation
 - b. AIDS
 - c. war
 - d. malaria

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 40 MSC: Remember

23. Which theoretical view contributes to our understanding of how gender interacts with other social factors to make women, especially young women, vulnerable to HIV infection?
- a. conflict theory
 - b. Marxist theory
 - c. cultural transmission theory
 - d. feminist theory

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 45 MSC: Remember

24. According to a Health Canada study done in 2002, what percentage of Canadians suffer from mental health problems?
- a. 20
 - b. 40
 - c. 50
 - d. 60

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 45 MSC: Remember

25. According to a 2002 study done by the Canadian Psychiatric Association, which mental illness was deemed to be the most common in Canada?
- a. psychosis
 - b. post-traumatic stress disorder
 - c. depression
 - d. schizophrenia

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 45 MSC: Remember

26. Which of the following accounted for 12 percent of all disability-adjusted life years lost in 2001?
- a. infectious diseases
 - b. malnutrition
 - c. mental disorders
 - d. sexually transmitted diseases

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 45 MSC: Remember

27. The cause of mental illness is thought to be a combination of which two factors?
- a. genetics and poverty
 - b. genetics and environment
 - c. technological and spatial
 - d. technological and environmental

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 46 MSC: Remember

28. Which factor is thought to be responsible for the global increase in Alzheimer's disease and dementia?
- a. increases in unemployment
 - b. increases in technological advancements
 - c. increases in poverty
 - d. increases in life expectancy

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 46 MSC: Remember

29. If you have a real fear of spiders or snakes, you are probably suffering from which of the following?
- a. anxiety disorder
 - b. dissociative disorder
 - c. somatoform
 - d. personality disorder

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 46

MSC: Higher Order

30. What kind of disorder are problems involving a splitting of normal consciousness, such as amnesia and multiple personality?
- a. anxiety
 - b. dissociative
 - c. impulse control
 - d. mood

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 46

MSC: Remember

31. According to the American Psychiatric Association, what are kleptomania and pathological lying classified as?
- a. dissociative disorders
 - b. mood disorders
 - c. impulse control disorders
 - d. personality disorders

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 46

MSC: Remember

32. According to the textbook, patterns of health and disease are thought to be increasingly affected by which of the following factors?
- a. mobility
 - b. globalization
 - c. conflict and war
 - d. overcrowding

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 46

MSC: Remember

33. Which classification of mental disorders is gambling an example of?
- a. personality disorder
 - b. impulse control disorder
 - c. substance-related disorder
 - d. mood disorder

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 46

MSC: Higher Order

34. Which perspective explains the high cost of medical care by arguing that society must entice people into the medical profession by offering high salaries?
- a. conflict theory
 - b. symbolic interactionism
 - c. structural-functionalism
 - d. feminism

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 47

MSC: Remember

35. Where was the first confirmed case of West Nile encephalitis in Canada discovered?
- a. in a cat in Calgary, Alberta
 - b. in an elderly man in Halifax, Nova Scotia
 - c. in a horse in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
 - d. in a bird in Windsor, Ontario

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 47

MSC: Remember

36. Which of the following countries banned the use of all types of cell phones by drivers in 2009?

- a. the United States
- b. Germany
- c. England
- d. Canada

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 47 MSC: Remember

37. Which theory focuses on how the lack of wealth, power, and status impacts on health?
- a. feminist
 - b. conflict
 - c. functionalist
 - d. interactionist

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 48 MSC: Remember

38. Which factor, when combined with gender, was found to contribute to a higher mortality rate for women (Grann 2005)?
- a. socio-economic status
 - b. region of the world
 - c. respect for women
 - d. political involvement and acceptance of women

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 48 MSC: Remember

39. Which theories take gender to be a central rather than peripheral concern—one that influences all aspects of social life?
- a. conflict
 - b. structural-functionalist
 - c. feminist
 - d. symbolic interactionist

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 48 MSC: Remember

40. In which part of the world are you most likely to be threatened by diseases like malaria and pneumonia?
- a. North America
 - b. South America
 - c. Asia
 - d. Europe

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 48 MSC: Remember

41. In addition to socio-economic and political factors, which of the following did Markovic and colleagues (2005) find to be an important contributing factor that disadvantaged women's health and well-being?
- a. domestic responsibilities
 - b. divorce
 - c. single parenthood
 - d. lack of education

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 50 MSC: Remember

42. According to a 2008 study by Kuehn, which of the following often describes prostate cancer that is left untreated?
- a. deadly
 - b. non-aggressive

- c. very aggressive
- d. stable

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 50

MSC: Remember

43. What is the term for the practice of defining a growing number of behaviours and conditions as medical problems?
- a. labelling
 - b. stigma
 - c. dependency
 - d. medicalization

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 52

MSC: Remember

44. According to symbolic interactionist theory, when a person is labelled a quadriplegic it can lead to the condition becoming what?
- a. a psychiatric problem
 - b. a mortality risk
 - c. a morbidity risk drinking
 - d. a master status

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 52

MSC: Higher Order

45. How was homosexuality once classified?
- a. as a mental health disorder
 - b. as a dissociative disorder
 - c. as a personality disorder
 - d. as a somatoform disorder

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 53

MSC: Remember

46. According to the textbook, differences in rates of health problems and mortality are best explained by the strong association between education and what other factor?
- a. sex
 - b. income
 - c. race
 - d. intelligence

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 53

MSC: Remember

47. In Canada, higher rates of education are generally associated with which of the following?
- a. high blood pressure
 - b. heart disease
 - c. higher rates of sickness
 - d. lower rates of illness

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 55

MSC: Remember

48. Prior to the twentieth century, what factor caused women to have a lower life expectancy than did men?
- a. lack of education
 - b. lack of access to health care
 - c. deaths associated with childbirth
 - d. high rates of smoking and alcohol abuse

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 56

MSC: Remember

49. Which of the following explains why men are much more prone to life-threatening diseases than are women?
- a. they work in hazardous occupations
 - b. they tend to have more traumatic events in their lives
 - c. they tend to go to doctors more often and are therefore diagnosed more often
 - d. they exercise more strenuously than women

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 56

MSC: Remember

50. On which continent do HIV and AIDS deaths in women outnumber those of men?
- a. North America
 - b. Asia
 - c. Africa
 - d. Europe

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 56

MSC: Remember

51. What is the finding when Aboriginal life expectancy is compared to life expectancy for non-Aboriginals in Canada?
- a. Aboriginals have a life expectancy that is seven to eight years shorter.
 - b. Non-Aboriginal children have a higher infant mortality rate.
 - c. Both populations have approximately the same life expectancy.
 - d. Only Aboriginals from the Western provinces have a similar life expectancy.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 57

MSC: Higher Order

52. In Canada, when Aboriginal peoples are compared to non-Aboriginal peoples, what is the finding?
- a. Aboriginal peoples have lower rates of accidental death and injury.
 - b. Aboriginal peoples have a higher life expectancy.
 - c. Aboriginal peoples have a lower infant mortality rate.
 - d. Aboriginal peoples have a higher risk of violent death.

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 57

MSC: Higher Order

53. What is the term for the tendency for hazardous waste sites and polluting industries to be located near areas inhabited by those who are poor and socially marginalized?
- a. genocide
 - b. gynocide
 - c. environmental hatred
 - d. environmental racism

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 57

MSC: Remember

54. Which of the following do Aboriginal people in Canada experience at higher rates than other Canadians?
- a. illicit drug use
 - b. work-related injuries
 - c. post-partum depression
 - d. mononucleosis

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 57

MSC: Remember

55. Which of the following countries have a national health insurance system that is sometimes referred to as socialized medicine?

- a. Great Britain and Canada
- b. United States and China
- c. Greece and Belgium
- d. Australia and New Zealand

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 58 MSC: Remember

56. What term is often used to refer to the health care systems in Canada and Britain?

- a. inadequate coverage systems
- b. socialized medicine
- c. managed care plans
- d. reimbursement programs

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 58 MSC: Remember

57. Canada's health care system is better known as which of the following?

- a. medicaid
- b. insurer option plan
- c. medicare
- d. Canacare

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 59 MSC: Remember

58. Which province was the first in Canada to provide public health care insurance?

- a. Manitoba
- b. Ontario
- c. Quebec
- d. Saskatchewan

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 59 MSC: Remember

59. In Canada, the cost of health care is generally shared between the provinces and which other party?

- a. the federal government
- b. consumers
- c. taxpayers
- d. the hospitals

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 59 MSC: Remember

60. Which of the following does medicare cover the cost of?

- a. prescription drugs
- b. dental care
- c. cosmetic surgery
- d. necessary patient procedures

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 59 MSC: Remember

61. In Canada, the federal government is responsible for delivering health services to which group?

- a. veterans
- b. senior citizens
- c. children under the age of 15 years
- d. prisoners serving a term less than two years

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 61 MSC: Remember

62. In Canadian society, which of the following is responsible for the management and delivery of health services for the majority of Canadians?
- federal government
 - provincial governments
 - municipal governments
 - licensed medical practitioners

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 61

MSC: Remember

63. The fifth annual *Health Care in Canada* survey of the attitudes of health professionals and members of the public asked what people thought about allowing Canadians to pay to receive speedier services from private clinics. What did the survey find?
- Opinion was almost evenly split.
 - Health professionals favoured a two-tiered system; members of the public did not.
 - Members of the public favoured a two-tiered system; health professionals did not.
 - Both health professionals and members of the public overwhelmingly favoured the introduction of a two-tiered system.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 62

MSC: Remember

64. Which of the following groups is least likely to have dental care?
- children
 - women
 - seniors
 - the middle class

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 62

MSC: Remember

SHORT ANSWER

1. What are the leading causes of death for both women and men in Canada?

ANS:

Student responses will vary.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 35-36

2. Briefly discuss any three personal health practices that young Canadians engage in that were identified as being “high risk.”

ANS:

Student responses will vary.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 36

3. What is the disability-adjusted life year (DALY) and why are people critical of it?

ANS:

Student responses will vary.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 39

4. Describe two areas of unmet needs that exist in Canada, despite our universal health care system.

ANS:

Student responses will vary.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 59-60

5. What is telemedicine?

ANS:

Student responses will vary.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 67

ESSAY

1. Discuss the differences between the terms “incidence” and “prevalence”. Provide an example to illustrate each term

ANS:

Student responses will vary.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 33

2. Explain why maternal mortality rates are high in less developed countries.

ANS:

Student responses will vary.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 38

3. Increasingly, “normal” aspects of life, such as birth, aging, sexual development, menopause, and death, have come to be seen as medical events. How might a conflict theorist explain this trend known as “medicalization”?

ANS:

Student responses will vary.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 52

4. Explain why lower socioeconomic groups in Canada have higher mortality rates.

ANS:

Student responses will vary.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 53-55

5. Why has Canada emphasized the importance of health promotion in the last 25 years? Does it appear to be working? Explain.

ANS:

Student responses will vary.

