

Chapter 2

The Canadian Health-Care System

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The federal, provincial, and territorial governments each have very specific roles and responsibilities that were first outlined in the following act:
 - A) British North America Act
 - B) British South American Act
 - C) European North American Act
 - D) European South American Act

Answer: A LO#1- Describe the history and current state of health care in Canada

2. In the first half of the twentieth century, factors which contributed to the recognized need for a publicly funded health-care system included:
 - A) Canada's population was decreasing, The Great Depression, and two world wars
 - B) Canada's population was growing, The Great Depression, and two world wars
 - C) Canada's population was stagnate, The Great Depression, and two world wars
 - D) Canada's population was growing, The Great Depression, and organizations such as the Victorian Order of Nurses

Answer: B LO#1- Describe the history and current state of health care in Canada

3. Five main principles form the foundation of Canada's national health-insurance program. Within this program "accessibility" refers to:
 - A) the plan must cover all medically necessary health services provided by hospitals, medical practitioners, and dentists working in a hospital setting
 - B) all insured persons of a province or territory are entitled to the same level of insured health services
 - C) Canadians who move or travel between provinces or territories can continue to receive publicly funded health care
 - D) all insured persons must be able to access medically necessary health-care services without financial or other barriers

Answer: D LO#2-Explain the five principles of the Canada Health Act

4. The five main principles which form the foundation of Canada's national health-insurance program are:
 - A) public administration, inclusiveness, universality, portability, accessibility

- B) public administration, comprehensiveness, universality, portability, availability
- C) public administration, comprehensiveness, universality, manageability, accessibility
- D) public administration, comprehensiveness, universality, portability, accessibility

Answer: C LO#2-Explain the five principles of the Canada Health Act

5. The federal government is directly responsible for providing health care to specific groups of Canadians such as
- A) current members of the Canadian Forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), First Nations people live on reserves, and released inmates of federal penitentiaries
 - B) only current members of the Canadian Forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), and inmates of federal penitentiaries
 - C) First Nations people living on reserves, current members of the Canadian Forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), and inmates of federal penitentiaries
 - D) First Nations people living on reserves, current members of the Canadian Forces and the provincial police services, and inmates of federal penitentiaries

Answer: C LO#3-Identify the roles of the federal and provincial or territorial governments in health care.

6. Provinces and territories are required to provide funding for hospital services such as:
- A) ambulance services, inpatients and outpatients; for medically required services to maintain health, prevent disease, or treat an injury, illness, or disability
 - B) inpatients and outpatients, for medically required services to maintain health, prevent disease, or treat an injury, illness, or disability; and for medically required physician services provided by medical practitioners
 - C) inpatients and outpatients, for medically required services to maintain health, prevent disease, or treat an injury, illness, or disability, and prescription drugs
 - D) inpatients and outpatients, dental care, for medically required services to maintain health, prevent disease, or treat an injury, illness, or disability

Answer: B LO#3-Identify the roles of the federal and provincial or territorial governments in health care.

7. According to your textbook, current issues and trends for Canada's health-care system include:
- A) aging population, increased amount of retirees, and a shortage of health-care providers

- B) stable population, an increase of health-care providers, and privacy issues
- C) increased cost of health-care, decreased need for community services, and privacy issues
- D) increased cost of health-care, increased need for community services, and a stable population

Answer: A LO#4- Discuss current issues and trends for Canada's health-care system

8. A Canadian's average lifespan is approximately:
- A) 90 years of age
 - B) 80 years of age
 - C) 65 years of age
 - D) 85 years of age

Answer: D LO#4- Discuss current issues and trends for Canada's health-care system

9. When clients experience sudden illnesses or traumatic injuries it is called "_____", versus long-term diseases or disabilities which is called "_____".
- A) acute, rehabilitation
 - B) acute, chronic
 - C) promotion, chronic
 - D) chronic, acute

Answer: B LO#5- Categorize health-care services by type, urgency, and level.

10. Tertiary care is known as:
- A) prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up of illness and injury
 - B) referring the client to a specialist or facility for more specialized medical care
 - C) highly specialized medical care received by a client who requires advanced and complex procedures and treatments over an extended period of time
 - D) highly specialized medical care received by a client who requires advanced and complex procedures and treatments over a short period of time

Answer: C LO#5- Categorize health-care services by type, urgency, and level.

11. The central focus of the interprofessional health-care team should be:
- A) Doctor, client and family
 - B) Doctor, nursing, client, and family
 - C) client, family members, and significant others
 - D) Doctor, client, family members, and significant others

Answer: C LO#6- Discuss the interprofessional health-care team

12. The personal care provider is expected to have an understanding of the roles of other health-care team members. The role of the physiotherapist is to:
- A) design and implement rehabilitative programs
 - B) assess and provide therapy for complex psychological issues
 - C) plan programs and activities to meet the leisure needs of clients
 - D) design and implement rehabilitative programs

Answer: D LO#6- Discuss the interprofessional health-care team

True/False Questions:

1. The federal Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act in 1957 provided universal insurance for these services across Canada.

Answer: True LO#1-Describe the history and current state of health care in Canada.

2. In 1966 the federal government passed the Canada Health Act to ensure universal health care accessibility for all citizens.

Answer: False LO#1-Describe the history and current state of health care in Canada.

3. When caring for a client from out-of-province, the personal care provider recognizes that the client's Ontario health-care coverage will likely not include medical expenses occurred in another province.

Answer: False LO#2-Explain the five principles of the Canada Health Act

4. The purpose of the Medical Health Act is to ensure that all Canadians have portable and universal access to health care without financial barriers.

Answer: False LO#2-Explain the five principles of the Canada Health Act

5. The federal government is responsible for how the health-care system is financed.

Answer: True LO#3-Identify the roles of the federal and provincial or territorial governments in health care.

6. Federal and territorial governments use transfer payments from the provincial government and a portion of their provincial or territorial income taxes to finance health-care services.

Answer: False LO#3-Identify the roles of the federal and provincial or territorial governments in health care.

7. As the average age of Canadians rises, more and more people retire.

Answer: True LO#4-Discuss current issues and trends for Canada's health-care system.

8. Electronic record keeping allows for more efficient sharing of health-care information between health-care providers.

Answer: True LO#4-Discuss current issues and trends for Canada's health-care system.

9. Disease prevention focuses on education and counselling for clients to make healthy lifestyle choices.

Answer: False LO#5-Categorize health-care services by type, urgency, and level.

10. Hospice-palliative care provides comfort and improves quality of life for people living with terminal illnesses and at end-of-life.

Answer: True LO#5-Categorize health-care services by type, urgency, and level.

11. The client's primary Doctor will determine which health-care providers will make up her unique interprofessional team.

Answer: False LO#6-Discuss the interprofessional health-care team

12. A nurse plans and evaluates interventions based on assessment and diagnosis of client's holistic needs.

Answer: True LO#6-Discuss the interprofessional health-care team