Community Health, Chapter 2, Notes

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1. Governmental health agencies are financed primarily by:
A. donations.
B. tax dollars.
C. voluntary giving.D. member dues.
E. none of the above are correct
Ans: B
Page: 39
2. World Health Day is commemorated each year on April 7 because it was on that day in 1948 that the officially began its work.
A. Environmental Protection Agency
B. International Red Cross
C. World Health Organization
D. United Nations Children's Fund
E. all of the above are correct
Ans: C
Page: 39
3. The last known case of smallpox was diagnosed on October 26, 1977, in what country?
A. Somalia
B. Kenya
C. Zaire
D. Malawi
E. none of the above are correct
Ans: A
Page: 35
4. Once known solely for its work to control communicable diseases, the CDC now also:
A. maintains records.
B. analyzes disease trends.
C. publishes epidemiological reports on all types of diseases.

- D. supports state and local health departments.
- E. all of the above are correct

Ans: E

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- 5. Which division of the Public Health Service was created by Superfund legislation?
- A. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
- B. Environmental Protection Agency
- C. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
- D. Indian Health Service
- E. None of the above are correct

Ans: A Page: 45

- 6. The Food and Drug Administration sets health and safety standards for all:
- A. food.
- B. cosmetics.
- C. drugs.
- D. all of the above
- E. just A and C

Ans: D

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- 7. Which division of the Public Health Service has its purpose to improve the nation's health resources and services and their distribution to underserved populations?
- A. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- B. Health Resources and Services Administration
- C. National Institutes for Health
- D. Health Resources Administration
- E. None of these are a division of the Public Health Service

Ans: B Page: 47

- 8. Inspection of restaurants is the task of the:
- A. Food and Drug Administration.
- B. Department of Health and Human Services.
- C. state health department.
- D. local health department.
- E. none of the above are correct

Ans: D Page: 50

- 9. The research arm of the Public Health Service is the:
- A. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- B. Health Resources and Services Administration.
- C. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.
- D. National Institute of Health.
- E. none of the above are correct

Ans: D Page: 47-48

- 10. In most states, those eligible to head a local health department include:
- A. physicians and dentists.
- B. nurses.
- C. veterinarians and individuals with masters degrees in public health.
- D. A and B
- E. A and C

Ans: E Page: 50-51

- 11. The local health officer has far-reaching powers such as:
- A. arresting someone who refuses to undergo treatment for a communicable disease.
- B. closing a restaurant on the spot if it has serious health law violations.
- C. impounding a shipment of food if it is contaminated.
- D. all of the above are correct
- E. just A and B

Ans: D Page: 51

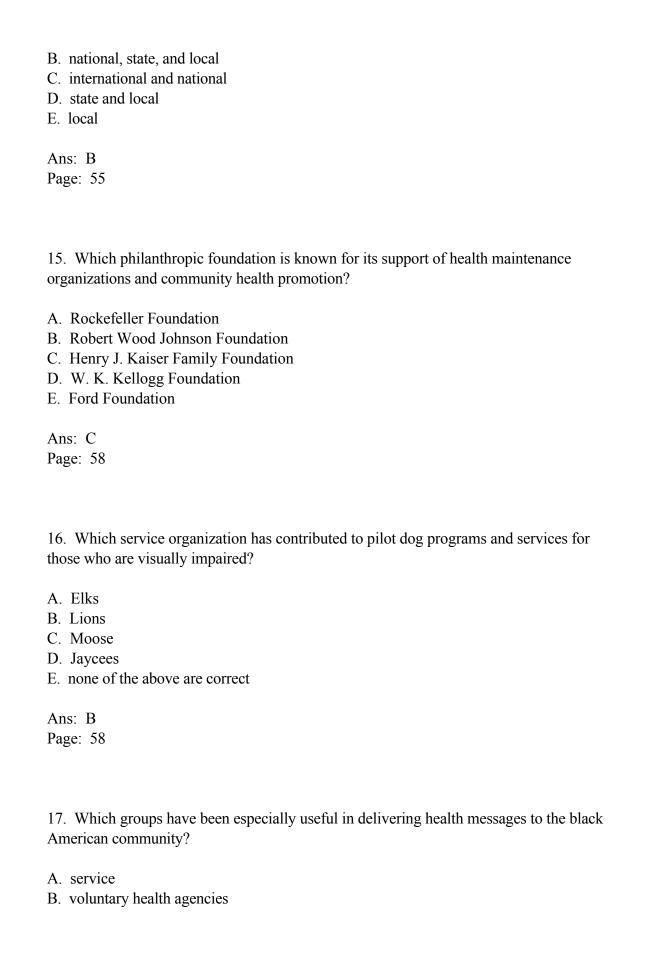
- 12. Which of the following are quasi-official health organizations?
- A. WHO, FDA, and CDC
- B. American Cancer Society and American Heart Association
- C. American Red Cross and National Academy of Sciences
- D. American Lung Association and local health departments
- E. All of the above are quasi-official health organizations

Ans: C Page: 53

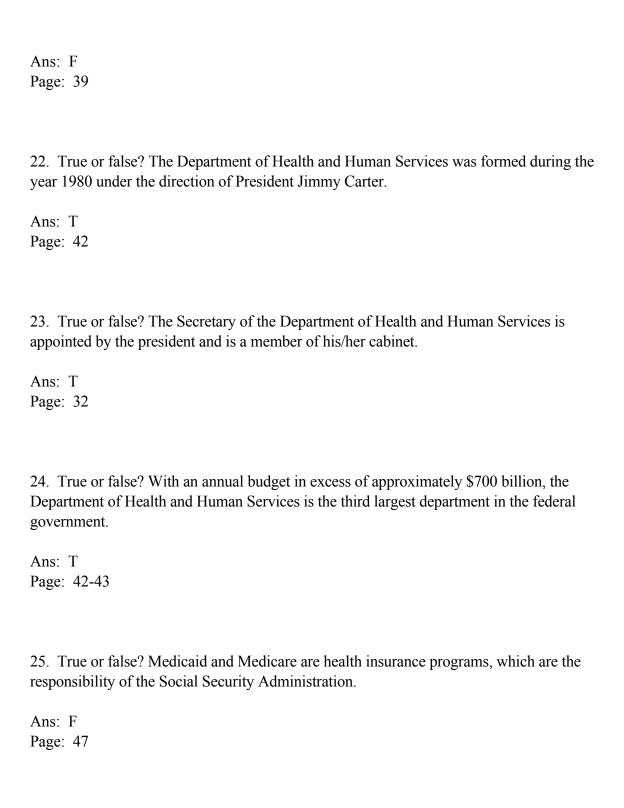
- 13. All of the following are nongovernmental health agencies except:
- A. voluntary and professional agencies.
- B. local health departments.
- C. philanthropic and service agencies.
- D. religious agencies and corporations.
- E. both A and C

Ans: B Page: 54

- 14. At what level(s) do most voluntary health agencies exist?
- A. international, national, state, and local



C. philanthropic foundationsD. religiousE. all of the above are correct	
Ans: D Page: 59	
18. The primary reason for corporate America's interest in community health is:	
 A. lack of access to health care. B. minimize the cost of health care. C. the mal-distribution of health care. D. the concern for national health insurance. E. just A and C 	
Ans: B Page: 59	
True/False	
19. True or false? The most widely recognized international governmental health organization today is the World Health Organization.	
Ans: T Page: 39	
20. True or false? The United Nations' Children's Fund (UNICEF) was formed in 1888.	
Ans: F Page: 39	
21. True or false? The World Health Organization is the oldest international health organization.	



26. True or false? The head of the state health department is usually a medical doctor

Ans: T

appointed by the governor.

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27. True or false? In sparsely populated rural areas it is not uncommon to find more than one county served by a single health department.Ans: TPage: 50
28. True or false? Most people think of public schools as official health organizations. Ans: F Page: 51
29. True or false? The American Red Cross is funded with tax dollars. Ans: F Page: 53
30. True or false? The American Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross are totally separate organizations. Ans: T Page: 53-54
31. True or false? Nongovernmental or unofficial health agencies are funded by private donations or, in some cases, by membership dues. Ans: T Page: 54
32. True or false? Voluntary health agencies are an American creation.

Ans: T Page: 54

33. True or false? A significant portion of the money raised by voluntary health agencies is designated as the main purpose to provide education both to professionals and to the public.

Ans: Page: 55

34. True or false? It is not uncommon for professional health organizations to lobby to affect legislation in such a way as to benefit their membership and their profession.

Ans: T Page: 56

Short Answer

35. In a sentence or two, state the primary objective and the first three main functions of the World Health Organization.

Ans: The primary objective of WHO, as stated in its constitution, is the attainment by all peoples of the best possible level of health. The functions are (1) articulating consistent, ethical and evidence-based policy and advocacy positions; (2) managing information by assessing trends and comparing performance; setting the agenda for, and stimulating research and development; (3) catalyzing change through technical and policy support, in ways that stimulate cooperation and action and help to build sustainable national and intercountry capacity.

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36. In the United States, the primary national health agency is the Department of Health and Human Services. However, there are other federal agencies also contributing to the betterment of our nation's health. Name three federal agencies and the service(s) they

provide.

Ans: (1) Department of Agriculture inspects meat and dairy products, (2) the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates hazardous wastes, and (3) the Department of Labor houses the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), which is concerned with safety and health in the workplace.

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37. What are the eight agencies of the Public Health Service?

Ans: The National Institutes of Health; Food and Drug Administration; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Health Resources and Services Administration; Indian Health Service; Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry; and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. Page: 42-48

38. How does the state health department provide a link between federal and local health agencies?

Ans: As (1) a conduit for federal funds (block grants) aimed at local health problems, and (2) the link between local needs and federal expertise.

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39. What are the two official duties of the American Red Cross?

Ans: (1) acting as the official representative of the U.S. government during natural disasters, and (2) serving as the liaison between members of the active armed forces and their families during emergencies.

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40. List the basic objectives shared by all voluntary health agencies.

Ans: (1) to raise money to fund research, (2) to provide education both to professionals and the public, and (3) to provide service to those individuals and families that are afflicted with the disease or health problem.

41. Why have religious groups been effective avenues for promoting health programs?

Ans: They (1) have had a history of volunteerism and preexisting reinforcement contingencies for volunteerism, (2) can influence entire families, and (3) have accessible meeting room facilities.

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