



HEALTH ECONOMICS

Title : كوزات ت

Lecture no : (1-4)

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وَقُلْ رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا



مرحبًا يعطيكم العافية دوقتة شفغ
 معكم زميلتكم مرام الوريجات
 من فريق تنوير
 أنار الله طريقكم بالتفغ والهمغ

شرح كوتون دكتورة أمينة




✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points

1. Arwa has the problem of fear of facing others. She went to a life coach to help her increase her self-confidence and decrease many worries. The life coach - here - is trying to improve Arwa's: *




- Intellectual health.
- Physical health.
- Mental health. ✓
- Spiritual health.
- Social health.

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points

2. **Ahmed was complaining a pain in the eye and headache. The primary health care physician examined him and decided that he needs a specialized ophthalmology doctor, and wrote a report to that specialist. This process is called:** * 


- Preventive care.
- Super-specialized care.
- Health promotion.
- Examination.
- Referral. ✓

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points

3. **Which of the following is NOT an input of a health education program towards smoking cessation?** * 

- Decrease in cigarettes sold in the market ✓
- Posters and mass media advertisements.
- Money.
- Healthcare providers.
- Time

✓ Correct 1/1 Points

4. After an increase in maternal and infant deaths, the minister of health decided to focus on maternal and child health programs rather than elderly health program, until the problem is solved. This principle is called: * 

- Scarcity of health services.
- Micro-economics.
- Opportunity cost. ✓
- Pareto improvement.
- Cost-effectiveness.

5- Which of the following is Not a Criteria of primary health care :

A- Essential health care

B- Accessible


C- Acceptable

D- At an affordable cost

E- Introduced by specialized hospitals


E

✓ Correct 1/1 Points

6. During implementation of a family planning program, the healthcare staff best used the available resources in providing these health services. Then this program will be: * 


- Efficient. ✓
- Competent
- Effective.
- Acceptable
- Measurable.

✓ Correct 1/1 Points

7. **Dr. Sara is the leader of a team that will help improvement of the neonatal emergency services in a certain hospital. She faced a problem of sudden decrease in number of nurses, but she prepared a plan to maintain the same given services. What is this called? *** 

- Universal health coverage.
- Comprehensive efficiency.
- Allocative efficiency.
- Cost effectiveness. ✓
- Opportunity cost.

✓ Correct 1/1 Points

8. **As a health economist, you understand the fact that people want many health services but the current resources can not meet all these needs. This is called: *** 

- Shortage.
- Sacrifices.
- Efficiency.
- Multidisciplinary.
- Scarcity. ✓

✓ Correct 1/1 Points

9. **A policy that makes at least one person better off without hurting anyone is called: *** 


- Dynamic efficiency.
- Pareto improvement. ✓
- Technical efficiency.
- Operational efficiency.
- Effectiveness.

10- If there was a defect in the amount of syringes and medical supplies in a hospital, due to spending the budget on renewing doctors' sleeping section, which expression best describes this defect:

- A- Scarcity
- B- Sacrificies
- C- Efficiency
- D- Pareto
- E- Shortage


E

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points

1. Age and social class are considered: * 


- Physical environmental factors
- Chemical environmental factors.
- Agent factors.
- Demographic factors.
- Host factors. ✓

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points

2. The major problem of chronic diseases is that: * 


- They affect young productive people.
- They need long-term care. ✓
- They have more prevalence in developing countries.
- The hospitals need to attract more people.
- They are treated at primary healthcare facilities.

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points

3. The availability of essential health services at affordable cost will lead to: * 


- Less mortality due to cancer.
- Equity in access of health care. ✓
- Increase in national income.
- Development of tertiary health care.
- Decreased scarcity of resources.

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points

4. Decision making in healthcare largely dependent on: * 


- Efficiency. ✓
- Effectiveness.
- Quantifying resources.
- Dealing with quantitative data.
- Health equality.

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points

5. The fund of healthcare in Jordan should be increased. One of the reasons of this need is the presence of: * 


- Refugees ✓
- Severe infections.
- High percentage of elderly people
- High quality level of medical care in private hospitals
- High level of environmental pollution.

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points

6. The insurance coverage can be increased through: * 


- Lowering health expenditures on district hospitals to save money for insurance.
- Improved physicians performance.
- Increased life expectancy.
- Lower mortality of chronic diseases.
- Increased national income. ✓

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points

7. Dr. Moaz deals with numbers, compare risks and benefits, and works in Jordanian Friends of Eye Bank Organization. Which job Dr. Moaz occupies? * 


- Physician.
- Health economist. ✓
- Manager.
- Leader of health team.
- Head of nursing department.

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points

8. Mr. Ahmad went to a health unit complaining of recurrent headache. The doctor wrote a letter to a specialist in a nearby hospital. Ahmad went to the hospital, being examined, and received a proper treatment. Then Mr. Ahmed was referred to which kind of healthcare? * 


- Primary health care
- Secondary health care ✓
- Tertiary health care
- Second referral health care.
- Universal health coverage.

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points

9. Which of the following provides training programs for health care providers? * 

- Primary health care
- Secondary health care
- Tertiary health care ✓
- District hospitals
- Health units that provide health services with full community participation


✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points

10. You, as a manager in health system, if you want to arrange health problems, which of the following problems will you start its solving? * 

- The problems with no available measures for treatment to provide them as soon as possible.
- The problems with low mortality rates.
- The problems that may be serious even the community doesn't accept it.
- The problems with high prevalence rate. ✓
- The problems that face medical tourism.

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points

1


What is the interpretation of this curve? * 



- There is no relation between inflation and unemployment on the long run.
- There is a negative relationship between inflation and unemployment on the long run.
- There is a positive relationship between inflation and unemployment on the short run.
- There is a negative relationship between inflation and unemployment on the short run. ✓
- There is no relation between inflation and unemployment on the short run.

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points


2

When deciding a new policy, policy makers have to study what will be the: * 

- Inflation rate.
- Productivity. ✓
- Market economy rewards.
- Promotion of centrally-planned economy.
- Tradeoffs.

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points


3

Which one of the following will lead to loss of consumer sovereignty? * 

- Command economy. ✓
- Market economy.
- Decentralized economy.
- Inflation.
- Unemployment.

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points


4

A drug company's manager wants to add a new drug to lines of production. He studied what will be the additional benefits and costs before making the decision. Which of these situations will make him refuse to produce the new drug? * 

- If the marginal cost will exceed the marginal benefit. ✓
- If the marginal benefits will exceed the marginal cost.
- If other drug companies already produce the same drug.
- If there is an inflation in the country.
- If the opportunity costs will be minimal.

✓ Correct 1/1 Points

5

Which of the following principles explain how people interact with each other? * 

- The cost of something is what you give up to get it.
- Markets are usually a good way to organize economic activity ✓
- The standard of living depends on a country's production
- Society faces a short-run tradeoff between inflation and unemployment
- People face tradeoffs

* Which situation of the following will need a governmental action to improve efficiency :

A- Economic Prosperity

B- Command economy system

C- Presence of many buyers and sellers


D- Presence of incentives

E- Market Failure

E ✓

✓ Correct 1/1 Points


7

Jordan exports textile products to Saudi Arabia and imports foods from Saudi Arabia. Which principle does this situation belong to? * 

- People Respond to Incentives
- People Face Tradeoffs
- Trade Can Make Everyone Better Off ✓
- Governments Can Sometimes Improve Market Outcomes
- The Standard of Living Depends on a Country's Production

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points


8

Suppose that a face masks company comes up with an idea of giving one packet free with every two packets of masks that a customer purchases. A customer who wanted to buy one packet is now buying two packets and getting one free. Which principle of economics does this situation belong to? * 

- How people interact with each other
- The cost of something is what you give up to get it.
- Markets are usually a good way to organize economic activity
- The standard of living depends on a country's production
- People respond to incentives. ✓

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points


9

The decentralized economy can organize economic activity through: * 

- Trade that can make every side wins.
- Responding to incentives.
- The invisible hand. ✓
- The Phillips theory.
- Governmental direct interventions.

✓ **Correct** 1/1 Points


10

In a certain country, endoscopic medical supplies are produced by only one company. The company decided to increase the selling price by 100% suddenly. What is this called? * 

- Command economy.
- Market economy.
- Opportunity cost.
- Market power. ✓
- Inflation.

✓ Correct 1/1 Points

1

Which of the following is much more expensive and costly in healthcare? * 

- Medical and nursing time.
- Treatment with drugs.
- Surgical operations.
- System deficiencies. ✓
- Assistive devices.

✓ Correct 1/1 Points


2

In Maslow's hierarchy of needs, high self-confidence and respecting others is a part of: * 

- Physiological needs.
- Need for esteem. ✓
- Self-actualization need.
- Security need.
- Love and social needs

✓ Correct 1/1 Points


3

Depression due to poor health is considered a/an: * 

- Indirect cost.
- Fiction cost.
- Intangible cost. ✓
- Opportunity cost.
- Marginal cost.

✓ Correct 1/1 Points


4

You are hired as a new manager to a healthcare facility and you noticed there were big mistakes in planning and facility management. The action that should you take is: * 

- Policy reform. ✓
- Changing all healthcare staff in the facility.
- Cutting costs in order to maximize profit.
- Employment of newly graduated doctors.
- Increasing overall spending on medical supplies.

✓ Correct 1/1 Points


5

An infectious disease spread in a certain town, leading to high number of cases. Among those cases were workers in a steel factory. They cannot go to the factory because they are sick. As a manager of this factory, you think -mainly- about: * 

- Fixed costs.
- Opportunity costs.
- Variable costs.
- Average cost.
- Productivity costs ✓

✓ Correct 1/1 Points

6

Which of the following items is NOT mandatory during planning a program that needs to calculate the capital cost? * 

- The sum actually paid
- The interest payments
- The productivity cost. ✓
- The cost of loans.
- The opportunity cost.

✓ Correct 1/1 Points

8

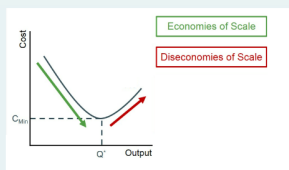
Paying salaries to the healthcare workers is considered: *

- Deflation.
- Gross Domestic Product.
- Macroeconomic topic. ✓
- Microeconomic topic.
- National income.

✓ Correct 1/1 Points

8

We can use this figure to understand: *



- Fixed cost.
- Average cost. ✓
- Total cost.
- Marginal cost.
- Direct cost.

9

The food for these children is considered? *



- A want.
- A cost.
- A need. ✓
- A demand.
- A buying power.

✓ Correct 1/1 Points

5

Which of the following is NOT a basic need? *

- Food.
- Shelter.
- Clothing.
- University education. ✓
- High quality primary healthcare.



