📝 Healthcare System, Policy & Governance

Section A: True / False (10 Questions)

(With Correction)

1. Healthcare refers only to curative services and does not include prevention or rehabilitation.
2. Healthcare policy is the collective result of laws, administrative decisions, programs, and regulations governing the health system.
3. Health insurance provides direct medical treatment to patients.
4. Patients, providers, payors, and policymakers are known as the “Four Ps” of healthcare.
5. Primary care serves as the first point of contact within the healthcare system.
6. Tertiary care focuses mainly on preventive and community-based services.
7. The healthcare policy development process is linear and ends after implementation.
8. The Easton and Koh model describes healthcare policy as a cyclical process.
9. International organizations such as WHO and the World Bank influence national healthcare policies.
10. Rehabilitation aims to restore functionality and improve quality of life after illness or injury.

Section B: Multiple Choice Questions (10 Questions)

1. **Which of the following best defines healthcare?**
   a) Insurance coverage for medical expenses
   b) Organized provision of services to maintain or restore health

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c) Government regulations only

d) Hospital-based services only

2. **Which entity is responsible for financial risk management in the healthcare triangle?**

   a) Provider

   b) Patient

   c) Insurer

   d) Regulator

3. **Which level of care includes highly specialized procedures such as organ transplants?**

   a) Primary care

   b) Secondary care

   c) Tertiary care

   d) Public health

4. **According to the course content, healthcare policy mainly aims to:**

   a) Increase hospital profits

   b) Regulate only physicians

   c) Improve population health through effective systems

   d) Replace insurance systems

5. **Which organization sets global health standards and emergency guidelines?**

   a) IMF

   b) World Bank

   c) WHO

   d) OECD

6. **Which payment model encourages providers to reduce unnecessary services?**

   a) Fee-for-service

   b) Capitation

c) Out-of-pocket payment

d) Reimbursement model

7. **In the healthcare system, secondary care is mainly delivered through:**

   a) Community health centers

   b) Home care services

   c) Hospitals and specialist clinics

   d) Public health agencies

8. **Which of the following is NOT a core component of healthcare?**

   a) Health promotion

   b) Disease prevention

   c) Financial underwriting

   d) Diagnosis and treatment

9. **The Walt and Gilson model analyzes healthcare policy through:**

   a) Cost, revenue, and profit

   b) Context, content, actors, and process

   c) Supply and demand

   d) Risk and return

10. **Which healthcare financing source is mainly based on general taxation?**

    a) Private insurance

    b) Social health insurance

    c) Public funding

    d) Employer-based insurance

Section C: Essay Questions (3 Questions)

1. Explain the difference between healthcare and health insurance.

2. Describe the healthcare policy triangle.

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3. Discuss healthcare layers and levels of care.

📊 **Case Study 1**

A public hospital is facing overcrowding, long waiting times, and budget deficits.

Questions:

1. Identify the healthcare layer(s) involved.
2. Explain how healthcare policy could address these challenges.
3. Discuss the role of insurers and providers in solving the problem.

GOOD LUCK

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