

Test Bank for Sorrentinos Canadian Textbook for the Support Worker CDN 5th Wilk

Chapter 2: The Canadian Health Care System

Wilk: Sorrentino's Canadian Textbook for the Support Worker, Fifth Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Medicare, Canada's national health insurance system, is best described as:
- A publicly funded health care system
 - An insurance plan run by a public organization
 - An interlocking set of health insurance plans, with the federal government and the 10 provincial and three territorial governments sharing responsibilities within Canada's health care system
 - Health care coverage for all, even the unemployed

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Incorrect. Although medicare is publicly funded, this statement is not a complete description of medicare.
B	Incorrect. Medicare is an interlocking set of health insurance plans.
C	Correct. This is the most complete description of medicare in Canada.
D	Incorrect. Although true, this statement covers only one of the five principles of medicare and therefore does not provide a complete description of medicare.

PTS: 1 DIF: Understanding
REF: Canada's Current Health Care System
OBJ: 1: Describe medicare and how it has evolved.

2. *Comprehensiveness* is a principle of the *Canada Health Act*. Which statement about this principle is correct?
- Residents must comprehend the principle.
 - Residents get coverage only in their home province.
 - All necessary health care services must be insured.
 - Only some health care services are insured.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Incorrect. The principle of comprehensiveness does not pertain to residents' understanding.
B	Incorrect. This statement does not describe comprehensiveness. Residents will get coverage if they move or travel to other provinces, as per the principle of <i>portability</i> .
C	Correct. This principle correctly describes comprehensiveness, which means that all necessary health services, including hospitalization and access to physicians and surgical dentists, must be insured.
D	Incorrect. This principle of comprehensiveness states that all medically necessary health care services are to be insured.

PTS: 1 DIF: Understanding REF: The Principles of Medicare

OBJ: 3: Summarize the principles of medicare described in the Canada Health Act.

3. Which statement most accurately summarizes the evolution of Canada's health care system?
- The Great Depression in the 1930s had a dramatic effect on Canada's health care system.
 - The hardships of the Great Depression inspired Canadians to create a prepaid medical and hospitalization insurance plan.
 - In 1972, all provinces and territories had extended their insurance plans to also cover medical services provided outside hospitals.
 - The hardships of the Great Depression in the 1930s inspired Premier Tommy Douglas of Saskatchewan to introduce a public insurance plan in 1947 that would cover the costs of hospital services. By 1972, all provinces and territories had extended their insurance plans to also cover medical services provided outside of hospitals, giving all permanent residents free access to the same quality of hospital and medical care regardless of their personal status.

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Incorrect. This does not summarize the story of the evolution of Canada's health care system.
B	Incorrect. While this statement is true, it describes only the start of the evolution of Canada's health care system.
C	Incorrect. This statement tells only the latter part of the story.
D	Correct. This statement best describes the evolution of Canada's health care system.

PTS: 1 DIF: Understanding
REF: The Evolution of Canada's Health Care System
OBJ: 1: Describe medicare and how it has evolved.

4. To receive their full share of funding for health care, provincial and territorial medical plans must meet five criteria that are provided in the federal government's *Canada Health Act*. What is the specific role of the federal government in relation to this process?
- Transferring tax money to the provinces and territories to share the cost of medically necessary health care services
 - Developing and implementing government policies and programs that promote health and prevent disease
 - Administering the *Canada Health Act* and providing provincial/territorial funding
 - Prohibiting service providers from billing clients extra charges and user fees and ensuring that all provinces and territories provide the same quality and type of care

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Incorrect. Although this is one of the roles of the federal government, this is not the role that is specific to the statement in the question.
B	Incorrect. The federal government does develop policies that promote health and prevent disease, but this is not its specific role in relation to the question.
C	Correct. It is the federal government's role to administer the <i>Canada Health Act</i>

	and provide provincial/territorial funding in order for provincial and territorial medical plans to receive their full share of federal funding.
D	Incorrect. Although this is one of the roles that must be fulfilled by government, this is not the role that is specific to the statement in the question. Furthermore, this role does not belong to the provincial and territorial governments but instead belongs to the federal government.

PTS: 1 DIF: Understanding

REF: The Federal Role in Health Care

OBJ: 2: Identify the federal, provincial, and territorial roles in the Canadian health care system.

5. In 1945, health services for Indigenous peoples were transferred from the Department of Indian Affairs to Health Canada. Choosing from the following statements, identify the specific role that the federal government took over from Indian Affairs at that time.
- Providing direct delivery of health care services to specific groups, such as First Nations peoples living on reserves; Inuit peoples; serving members of the Canadian Forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP); eligible veterans; and inmates of federal penitentiaries
 - Deciding where hospitals or long-term care facilities will be located and how they will be organized
 - Determining how many physicians, nurses, and other service providers will be needed
 - Developing and administering its own health care insurance plan

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	Correct. The federal government took over the role of providing direct delivery of health care services to Indigenous peoples.
B	Incorrect. This is one of the roles of provincial and territorial governments in health care and does not relate specifically to the question.
C	Incorrect. This is one of the roles of provincial and territorial governments in health care and does not relate specifically to the question.
D	Incorrect. This is one of the roles of provincial and territorial governments in health care and does not relate specifically to the question.

PTS: 1 DIF: Understanding

REF: The Federal Role in Health Care | The Provincial and Territorial Role in Health Care

OBJ: 2: Identify the federal, provincial, and territorial roles in the Canadian health care system.

6. In 1936, Mr. Schott, who was a farmer, was unable to pay his hospital bills. He had to trade cows and eggs to pay the hospital for care they had provided. How could medicare have helped him if it had been in existence at that time?
- His hospital bills would have been paid in full.
 - A monthly payment plan could have been created to assist Mr. Schott.
 - The majority of the bills would have been paid, leaving only a small portion for Mr. Schott to pay himself.
 - He would have been able to borrow money from the plan to pay his bills.

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	Correct. Medicare is Canada's national health insurance system and is available to all citizens regardless of their ability to pay. Medicare would have paid his bills.
B	Incorrect. Medicare is Canada's national health insurance system and is available to all citizens regardless of their ability to pay. Medicare would have paid his bills in full.
C	Incorrect. Medicare is Canada's national health insurance system and is available to all citizens regardless of their ability to pay. Medicare would have paid his bills in full.
D	Incorrect. Medicare is Canada's national health insurance system and is available to all citizens regardless of their ability to pay. Medicare would have paid his bills in full.

PTS: 1 DIF: Understanding
 REF: The Evolution of Canada's Health Care System
 OBJ: 1: Describe medicare and how it has evolved.

7. Michael, a construction worker, was recently diagnosed with a chronic illness that requires him to undergo regular medical tests and make regular visits to the doctor. He is worried that his provincial medical insurance might stop coverage at a certain point in time. Which principle of medicare assures him of full coverage?
- Comprehensiveness
 - Universality
 - Accessibility
 - Portability

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	Correct. Comprehensiveness means the insurance plan must pay for all medically necessary services.
B	Incorrect. Universality means every permanent resident of a province or territory is entitled to receive the insured health care services provided by the plan, on similar terms and conditions.
C	Incorrect. Accessibility means people can receive medically necessary services regardless of their income, age, health status, gender, or geographical location. This is not the principle being illustrated here.
D	Incorrect. Portability means that people can keep their health care coverage even if they are unemployed, change jobs, relocate between provinces and territories, or travel within Canada or abroad.

PTS: 1 DIF: Understanding REF: The Principles of Medicare
 OBJ: 3: Summarize the principles of medicare described in the Canada Health Act.

8. Peter, your client who receives in-home care, refuses to leave his home. As part of his care plan, you engage him in certain activities like reading books and help him perform range-of-motion exercises. What do these tasks best describe?
- Role of a support worker

- b. Physical therapy
- c. Recreational activities
- d. Health promotion and disease prevention

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Incorrect. Although these tasks are part of the role of a support worker, this is not the best answer.
B	Incorrect. Physical therapy is performed by a professional, not by a support worker.
C	Incorrect. The care being provided is more than a recreational activity.
D	Correct. A more recent approach to health care involves developing ways to promote health and prevent diseases from occurring. The activities described encourage health promotion and disease prevention.

PTS: 1 DIF: Understanding

REF: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

OBJ: 6: Explain why health promotion and disease prevention are important functions of the Canadian health care system.

9. Your friend recently lost her job and is now worried that she will have to pay to see her doctor. Which principle of medicare will you explain to her to help her stop worrying about this possibility?
- a. Comprehensiveness
 - b. Universality
 - c. Accessibility
 - d. Portability

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Incorrect. Comprehensiveness means the insurance plan must pay for all medically necessary services.
B	Incorrect. Universality means every permanent resident of a province or territory is entitled to receive the insured health care services provided by the plan, on similar terms and conditions.
C	Incorrect. Accessibility means people can receive medically necessary services regardless of their income, age, health status, gender, or geographical location.
D	Correct. Portability means that people can keep their health care coverage even if they are unemployed, change jobs, relocate between provinces and territories, or travel within Canada or abroad.

PTS: 1 DIF: Understanding

REF: The Principles of Medicare

OBJ: 3: Summarize the principles of medicare described in the Canada Health Act.

10. Christina makes an appointment to see her family doctor. After assessing her symptoms over the phone, the doctor sends Christina an electronic referral form so that she can see a respiratory specialist (respirologist) to get an assessment of her asthma. Which stages of health care delivery did Christina go through?

- a. Primary and secondary health care
- b. Primary and tertiary health care
- c. Emergency and quaternary health care
- d. Primary and emergency health care

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	Correct. The call from the family doctor and the sending of an electronic referral form are examples of primary health care. Going to see a respiratory specialist is an example of secondary health care.
B	Incorrect. Tertiary health care is a specialized, highly technical level of health care that takes place in large research and teaching hospitals. The call from the doctor and seeing a respiratory specialist do not fall into the category of tertiary care.
C	Incorrect. There is no indication that this situation was an emergency, and quaternary care is rare because it includes experimental medicine or surgical procedures.
D	Incorrect. There is no indication that this situation was an emergency.

PTS: 1 DIF: Analyzing

REF: Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Health Care Deliveries

OBJ: 4: Differentiate among primary, secondary, and tertiary health care deliveries.

11. Elena twisted her ankle on her way home from work, and it starts to swell as soon as she gets home. She recalls being informed by her family doctor's clinic of an after-hours health care option that can help address some medical and health issues so she does not need to go to the emergency room. What is this option called?
- a. Nurse practitioner
 - b. Walk-in clinic
 - c. Telehealth
 - d. Doctor's cellphone number

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Incorrect. While nurse practitioners are now part of health care teams, this is not the right option after hours.
B	Incorrect. A walk-in clinic is an example of a community-based primary health care centre, but this is not the right option for after hours.
C	Correct. Medical telephone call centres that provide advice and after-hours access to primary health care services (telehealth) is the right option. It aims to reduce the use of emergency care units.
D	Incorrect. Doctors do not hand out their cellphone numbers to be on call after hours.

PTS: 1 DIF: Understanding

REF: Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Health Care Deliveries

OBJ: 4: Differentiate among primary, secondary, and tertiary health care deliveries.

12. Paula wakes up in the middle of the night experiencing fever and chills. She calls telehealth for advice and is instructed to go to the hospital. Which health care delivery stage did she end up in?
- a. Primary health care
 - b. Secondary health care
 - c. Emergency health care
 - d. Tertiary health care

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Incorrect. Although telehealth is primary health care, being rushed to the hospital is tertiary.
B	Incorrect. Secondary health care delivery includes assessment, diagnosis, and preventive services that are associated with more complex medical issues.
C	Incorrect. Emergency health care is a type of care, but it is not one of the health care delivery stages.
D	Correct. Tertiary health care is a specialized, highly technical level of health care that takes place in large research and teaching hospitals.

PTS: 1 DIF: Analyzing

REF: Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Health Care Deliveries

OBJ: 4: Differentiate among primary, secondary, and tertiary health care deliveries.

13. Ingrid has moved to Toronto from the United States and needs an MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) for diagnostic purposes. She does not need to worry about the cost because it is included in her provincial health care coverage. Which principle of medicare is being met in this example?
- a. Universality
 - b. Accessibility
 - c. Comprehensiveness
 - d. Portability

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Incorrect. Universality means that every permanent resident of a province or territory is entitled to receive the insured health care services provided by the plan, on similar terms and conditions.
B	Incorrect. Accessibility means that people must have reasonable access to insured health care services.
C	Correct. Comprehensiveness means the insurance plan must pay for all medically necessary services. In a hospital, all necessary medications, supplies, and diagnostic tests are covered.
D	Incorrect. Portability means that people can keep their health care coverage even if they are unemployed, change jobs, relocate between provinces and territories, or travel within Canada or abroad.

PTS: 1 DIF: Understanding

REF: The Principles of Medicare

OBJ: 3: Summarize the principles of medicare described in the Canada Health Act.

14. Why was home care initially created and how is it being used today? Choose the correct answer from the following statements.
- It was initially created to assist families who needed help with a new baby; it is now also used to support persons with disabilities.
 - It was initially created to take care of clients with mental disabilities; more recently, it has become a way to help families who cannot afford private nursing care at home.
 - It was initially created to decrease dependence on family members as caregivers; today, it has become an alternative to palliative care.
 - It was initially created to provide care for people who needed at-home assistance after hospital discharge; today, it provides community care and support to a wide variety of people.

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Incorrect. The statement is not accurate. Home care was first created to provide care for people who needed at-home assistance after hospital discharge; today, it provides community care and support to a wide variety of people.
B	Incorrect. Nothing in this statement is correct. Home care was first created to provide care for people who needed at-home assistance after hospital discharge; today, it provides community care and support to a wide variety of people.
C	Incorrect. Nothing in this statement is correct. Home care was first created to provide care for people who needed at-home assistance after hospital discharge; today, it provides community care and support to a wide variety of people.
D	Correct. Home care was first created to provide care for people who needed at-home assistance after hospital discharge; today, it provides community care and support to a wide variety of people.

PTS: 1

DIF: Understanding

REF: Home Care

OBJ: 5: Identify how the focus of the Canadian health care system is shifting to home care.

15. Afshin lives in Alberta and is going on a month-long vacation to Halifax. While in Halifax, he can continue to use his health care coverage. Which principle of medicare does this illustrate?
- Comprehensiveness
 - Universality
 - Accessibility
 - Portability

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Incorrect. <i>Portability</i> means that people can keep their health care coverage even if they are unemployed, change jobs, relocate between provinces and territories, or travel within Canada or abroad.
B	Incorrect. <i>Portability</i> means that people can keep their health care coverage even if they are unemployed, change jobs, relocate between provinces and territories, or travel within Canada or abroad.
C	Incorrect. <i>Portability</i> means that people can keep their health care coverage

	even if they are unemployed, change jobs, relocate between provinces and territories, or travel within Canada or abroad.
D	Correct. <i>Portability</i> means that people can keep their health care coverage even if they are unemployed, change jobs, relocate between provinces and territories, or travel within Canada or abroad.

PTS: 1 DIF: Understanding REF: The Principles of Medicare
OBJ: 3: Summarize the principles of medicare described in the Canada Health Act.

16. Offering hepatitis B vaccines in elementary schools is an example of which of the following?
- The medicare system
 - Disease prevention programs
 - Home care services
 - Facility-based treatment

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	Incorrect. It is funded by medicare, but this is not the best answer. Vaccination programs are examples of disease prevention programs.
B	Correct. <i>Disease prevention programs</i> refer to strategies that prevent the occurrence of disease or injury. Some sectors of government and industry have policies to promote health and prevent illness by improving the quality of people's lives. Examples of such policies include immunization programs.
C	Incorrect. Vaccination programs are examples of disease prevention programs.
D	Incorrect. Vaccination programs are examples of disease prevention programs.

PTS: 1 DIF: Understanding
REF: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention
OBJ: 6: Explain why health promotion and disease prevention are important functions of the Canadian health care system.

17. Home care services include which of the following?
- Medical services
 - Care provided in hospitals
 - Services provided by support workers
 - Surgical consults

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Incorrect. Medical services are not included as part of home care.
B	Incorrect. Hospitals are not included as part of home care.
C	Correct. Support workers are valuable members of home care teams/services to provide personal care and home support.
D	Incorrect. Surgical consults are not included as part of home care.

PTS: 1 DIF: Understanding REF: Home Care
OBJ: 5: Identify how the focus of the Canadian health care system is shifting to home care.

18. How do support workers contribute to health promotion and disease prevention?
- By reading about disease prevention
 - By creating a health-promotion care plan
 - By providing care and services that can help prevent health problems
 - By reading about health promotion

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Incorrect. Although this would be helpful, this is not the correct answer.
B	Incorrect. This is not within the support worker's scope of practice.
C	Correct. Support workers provide nonmedical care and services that can help prevent major health problems.
D	Incorrect. Although this would be helpful, this is not the correct answer.

PTS: 1 DIF: Understanding

REF: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

OBJ: 6: Explain why health promotion and disease prevention are important functions of the Canadian health care system.

19. Which of the following statements about home care is correct?
- Home care does not include care in clients' own homes.
 - Home care is the most common community-based service.
 - Home care is available only to older persons.
 - Home care promotes dependence on caregivers.

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	Incorrect. Home care <i>does</i> involve care in clients' own homes.
B	Correct. Home care is health care and support services provided to people in their places of residence, including private homes, licensed live-in facilities, and assisted-living facilities. Home care is the most common of the community-based services.
C	Incorrect. Home care is available to a wide variety of clients (not specific to age or illness).
D	Incorrect. Home care actually promotes support for caregivers.

PTS: 1 DIF: Understanding

REF: Home Care

OBJ: 5: Identify how the focus of the Canadian health care system is shifting to home care.

20. Over the past two decades, the role and structure of hospitals have changed dramatically. More specifically, the Canadian health care system has seen a shift in focus from hospital care to home care. What is the major focus of home care?
- Enabling people to stay at home longer
 - Increasing length of hospital stays
 - Decreasing dependence on family
 - Assisting with client admission to facilities

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	Correct. One major focus of home care is to enable people to remain in their homes, as healthy as possible and independent, for as long as possible.
B	Incorrect. The availability of home care can actually decrease the length of hospital stays.
C	Incorrect. Although this would be a nice benefit, this is not a focus of home care.
D	Incorrect. This is not a major focus of home care.

PTS: 1 DIF: Understanding REF: Home Care
 OBJ: 5: Identify how the focus of the Canadian health care system is shifting to home care.

21. Norma is a support worker assigned to provide care for Mrs. Morneau, who has been on bedrest for more than 6 months now. Norma has been tasked with keeping her client's skin clean and dry, changing her position in bed frequently, and helping her perform range-of-motion exercises. What is this care an example of?
- A treatment program
 - Home care
 - Physical therapy
 - Health promotion and disease prevention

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Incorrect. These tasks are not meant to treat illness but rather to promote health and prevent diseases.
B	Incorrect. The question does not specify whether Mrs. Morneau is being cared for at home or in a health care facility.
C	Incorrect. Physical therapy is done by a physical therapist, not a support worker.
D	Correct. By performing these tasks, Norma is helping to improve her client's quality of life and preventing her from developing illness or disability in the future.

PTS: 1 DIF: Analyzing REF: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention
 OBJ: 6: Explain why health promotion and disease prevention are important functions of the Canadian health care system.

22. Which of the following statements best explains why clients today are sent home after hospital procedures sooner than they used to be?
- Clients are sent home sooner because operating hospitals is extremely expensive.
 - Clients are sent home sooner partly to save money and partly as a result of technological advances, but also to reduce infection rates.
 - Clients are sent home sooner to cut health care costs.
 - Clients are sent home sooner because more clients prefer to stay home.

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	Incorrect. Although this statement is true about hospitals, this is not the best answer. Clients today are sent home after hospital procedures sooner than they

	used to be for several reasons: because it saves the health care system money, because technological advances now allow this to happen for some procedures, and because it reduces infection rates.
B	Correct. This is the best answer. Clients today are sent home after hospital procedures sooner than they used to be for several reasons: because it saves the health care system money, because technological advances now allow this to happen for some procedures, and because it reduces infection rates.
C	Incorrect. Although this statement is true, it is not the best option because it only partially answers the question. Clients today are sent home after hospital procedures sooner than they used to be for several reasons: because it saves the health care system money, because technological advances now allow this to happen for some procedures, and because it reduces infection rates.
D	Incorrect. This statement is not necessarily true. Clients today are sent home after hospital procedures sooner than they used to be for several reasons: because it saves the health care system money, because technological advances now allow this to happen for some procedures, and because it reduces infection rates.

PTS: 1

DIF: Understanding

REF: Home Care

OBJ: 7: Recognize the emerging importance of home care and the support worker's role in providing some of these services.

23. Which of the following is a classification of home care services?
- Surgical services
 - Gardening services
 - Counselling services
 - Support for instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs)

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Incorrect. This is usually done in hospitals.
B	Incorrect. This is not a health care service.
C	Incorrect. This is done by a professional health care provider usually in a clinical setting.
D	Correct. This is a classification of home care services.

PTS: 1

DIF: Understanding

REF: Home Care Services and Funding

OBJ: 7: Recognize the emerging importance of home care and the support worker's role in providing some of these services.

24. Home care services are classified into categories. Which of the following services are provided by support workers?
- Cleaning services
 - Salon services
 - Professional services
 - Support for instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs)

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Incorrect. This is not a category of home care services.
B	Incorrect. This is not a category of home care services.
C	Correct. These services are performed by licensed members of the health care team.
D	Incorrect. This is one of the roles of support workers, but not a home care category.

PTS: 1 DIF: Understanding

REF: Home Care Services and Funding

OBJ: 7: Recognize the emerging importance of home care and the support worker's role in providing some of these services.

25. Jose, who is a new immigrant to Canada, is very happy because he and his family will no longer need to worry about how they will pay medical bills. This indicates that Jose is aware of which principle of medicare?
- Comprehensiveness
 - Universality
 - Accessibility
 - Portability

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	Incorrect. Comprehensiveness means the insurance plan must pay for all medically necessary services.
B	Correct. Universality means every permanent resident of a province or territory is entitled to receive the insured health care services provided by the plan, on similar terms and conditions.
C	Incorrect. Accessibility means people can receive medically necessary services regardless of their income, age, health status, gender, or geographical location. This is not the principle being illustrated here.
D	Incorrect. Portability means that people can keep their health care coverage even if they are unemployed, change jobs, relocate between provinces and territories, or travel within Canada or abroad.

PTS: 1 DIF: Understanding

REF: The Principles of Medicare

OBJ: 3: Summarize the principles of medicare described in the Canada Health Act.

26. Laura, a support worker, understands the concept of primary health care and disease prevention. All support workers in the facility where she works are to receive the flu shot. Laura is concerned about receiving the vaccine because she heard from a neighbour that it is not safe. What should Laura do?
- Not have the vaccine because it is not safe.
 - Find out more information from her employer or family doctor.
 - Get the flu shot.
 - Discuss it with her clients to get their opinions on the matter.

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	Incorrect. She should find out more information about the vaccine before making a decision.
B	Correct. This is the best option. She needs more information in order to make an informed decision.
C	Incorrect. This is not the best answer. She more information to help her make an informed decision to get the flu shot.
D	Incorrect. This would not be an appropriate topic to discuss with clients.

PTS: 1 DIF: Understanding

REF: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

OBJ: 6: Explain why health promotion and disease prevention are important functions of the Canadian health care system.