

Test Bank for Effective Management of Long-Term Care Facilities 4th Singh

Multiple Choice

1. Public policy is aimed at addressing:

- A) ideas.
- B) issues.
- C) strategies.
- D) legislation.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Introduction

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

2. What is meant by the term *public policy*?

- A) Service to the public
- B) The government's decisions and actions
- C) Election for public office
- D) The public's best interests

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Introduction

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

3. How do administrative bodies, such as the CMS, make policy?

- A) By formulating rules and regulations
- B) By issuing executive orders
- C) By establishing a policy agenda
- D) By passing new laws

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Types of Policy

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

4. What did the U.S. Supreme Court direct states to do per its decision in *Olmstead v. L.C.*?

- A) Increase payments to nursing homes.
- B) Close down substandard nursing homes.
- C) Provide community-based services to the disabled.
- D) Increase eligibility for home health care.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Types of Policy

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

5. Which of the following is true about policy making in the United States?

- A) Administrative agencies are not involved in policy making.
- B) Most of the policies come down through the court system.
- C) Policy making has followed an ad hoc approach.
- D) Nursing homes are required to appoint boards of charities.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Long-Term Care Policy: Historical Perspectives

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

6. What brought an end to the poorhouse system in the United States?

- A) The Hospital Survey and Construction Act, 1946
- B) The work of reformers such as Dorothea Lynde Dix
- C) Appointment of Boards of Charities to oversee poorhouses
- D) Federal grants to states under the Old Age Assistance program.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Long-Term Care Policy: Historical Perspectives

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

7. Which policy triggered the start of a nursing home industry in the United States?

- A) Federal grants to states under the Old Age Assistance program

- B) The Hospital Survey and Construction Act, 1946
- C) Creation of Medicare and Medicaid
- D) OBRA-87

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Long-Term Care Policy: Historical Perspectives

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

8. Which of the following triggered regulations to license nursing home administrators?

- A) Shortage of nursing home administrators
- B) Demands from the nursing home industry
- C) Public criticism of the conditions of participation
- D) Substandard care in nursing homes

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Long-Term Care Policy: Historical Perspectives

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

9. Which of the following policies has made the most impact in reducing institutional care in favor of community-based LTC services?

- A) Social Services Block Grants
- B) 1915(c) waivers
- C) Hill-Burton Act
- D) Old Age Assistance program

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Long-Term Care Policy: Historical Perspectives

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

10. Under Medicaid, most community-based LTC services are provided through:

- A) Social Services Block Grants.
- B) 1915(c) waivers.
- C) the Hill-Burton Act.

D) the Old Age Assistance program.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Long-Term Care Policy: Historical Perspectives

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

11. Under which of the following programs is money transferred to community-based services when a person leaves a nursing home?

A) Medicaid

B) 1915(c) waivers

C) Medicare

D) Money Follows the Person program

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Long-Term Care Policy: Historical Perspectives

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

12. The Nursing Home Reform Act contained in OBRA-87 was triggered by:

A) a Congressional investigation into abuse and neglect of nursing home residents,

B) class-action lawsuits across the country.

C) a mandate from the U.S. Supreme Court.

D) the Institute of Medicine's scathing report on nursing homes.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Long-Term Care Policy: Historical Perspectives

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

13. Identify the pair of factors that drive access.

A) Availability of services/Need for long-term care

B) Nursing homes/Home- and community-based services

C) Financing/Availability of services

D) Health policy/Financing

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Current State of Long-Term Care Policy

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

14. What happens when access is limited?

- A) Financing becomes limited to those who can afford the services.
- B) Rationing becomes inevitable.
- C) People who need services are not able to obtain them.
- D) It becomes necessary to reduce the utilization of services.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Current State of Long-Term Care Policy

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

15. What is the main objective of the Money Follows the Person policy?

- A) Make nursing home care more affordable.
- B) Move people out of nursing homes into the community.
- C) Reduce existing payment levels for nursing homes.
- D) Enable more people to purchase private LTC insurance.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Current State of Long-Term Care Policy

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

16. What is the main issue with financing for long-term care services under Medicare?

- A) It pays only for postacute, short-term stays.
- B) It requires exhaustion of one's financial resources.
- C) It must be supplemented with private insurance.
- D) Payment is often inadequate to cover the cost of operations.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Current State of Long-Term Care Policy

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

17. What prompts nursing homes to resort to cost shifting?

- A) Resources must be conserved to improve access.
- B) Resources must be conserved to improve quality.
- C) Nursing homes generally engage in profitmongering.
- D) Payment from government sources is inadequate.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Current State of Long-Term Care Policy

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

18. The level of reimbursement for nursing homes has implications for:

- A) quality of care.
- B) access.
- C) utilization.
- D) both access and utilization.

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Current State of Long-Term Care Policy

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

19. What main incentive is offered to people to purchase LTC insurance under the Partnership for Long-Term Care program?

- A) Medicare will cover all long-term care expenses once insurance benefits are exhausted.
- B) People receive direct subsidies from the state to purchase LTC insurance.
- C) People can obtain LTC insurance that will pay lifetime benefits.
- D) People can shield their assets when applying for Medicaid in the future.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Current State of Long-Term Care Policy

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

20. The Quality Assurance Performance Improvement program used a(n) _____ approach.

- A) inspection-driven
- B) standards-driven
- C) data-driven
- D) sanctions-driven

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Current State of Long-Term Care Policy

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

21. What are the likely consequences of the demographic imperative?

- A) Increased financial burden and shortage of workers
- B) Increased health and disability trends in an aging population
- C) A moderation in the number of people with activity limitations
- D) New ways of delivering cost-effective LTC services

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Policies for the Future

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

22. The generation of national wealth in the future will necessitate policies that

- A) make the government responsible for the distribution of goods and services.
- B) are geared toward containing costs in the delivery of health care services.
- C) would support government-run health programs.
- D) make the population more productive.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Policies for the Future

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

True/False

1. True or false? Public policy is often an important consideration when private organizations make strategic decisions.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Introduction

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

2. True or false? Public policy is made by all three branches of government: legislative, judicial, and executive.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Types of Policy

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

3. True or false? The President of the United States is the chief public policy maker.

Ans: False

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Types of Policy

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

4. True or false? During colonial times, the poorhouse was developed specifically for the elderly.

Ans: False

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Long-Term Care Policy: Historical Perspectives

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

5. True or false? Medicare is a public insurance program that covers health care services for the poor.

Ans: False

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Long-Term Care Policy: Historical Perspectives

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

6. True or false? Licensing of both nursing homes and administrators is the responsibility of each state rather than the federal government.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Long-Term Care Policy: Historical Perspectives

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

7. True or false? Social Services Block Grants specifically provided funding for long-term care services for the elderly.

Ans: False

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Long-Term Care Policy: Historical Perspectives

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

8. True or false? Emphasis on quality of life was included in the Nursing Home Reform Act.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Long-Term Care Policy: Historical Perspectives

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

9. True or false? Assisted living facilities are licensed by states and are not bound by federal regulations.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Long-Term Care Policy: Historical Perspectives

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

10. True or false? In the United States, financing for long-term care is quite fragmented.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Current-State of Long-Term Care Policy

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

11. True or false? Future delivery of long-term care cannot be shouldered primarily by the government.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Policies for the Future

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future

12. True or false? In the future, doctors will be required to play a more active role in addressing unhealthy behaviors by individuals.

Ans: False

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Policies for the Future

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Long-Term Care Policy: Past, Present, and Future