DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit01\_Question01

Which of the following answers is NOT a difference between policy and politics?

* Policy focuses on content while politics focuses on process. (1 Pts)
* Any expert in his/her field can inform policy, while politics is mainly carried by out by politicians and elected officials. (0 Pts)
* Political values and voter expectations guide politics while best evidence and expertise guide policy. (0 Pts)
* Policy is “principle-based,” while politics is the practice and theory of governance. (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit01\_Question02

Of which category of health policy are tobacco control policies an example?

* public health policy (1 Pts)
* mental health policy (0 Pts)
* global health policy (0 Pts)
* pharmaceutical policy (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit01\_Question03

Stakeholders represent the …

* … “who” of the policy. (1 Pts)
* … “what” of the policy. (0 Pts)
* … “why” of the policy. (0 Pts)
* … “how” of the policy. (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit01\_Question04

Which governmental agency focuses on issues related to the general health of the public?

* the Ministry/Department of Health (1 Pts)
* health research institutes (0 Pts)
* the World Health Organization (0 Pts)
* health professionals (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit01\_Question05

In which step of the policy process is the policy put into effect?

* policy implementation (1 Pts)
* decision making (0 Pts)
* policy formulation (0 Pts)
* policy evaluation (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit02\_Question01

Which of the following guides policy?

* all are correct (1 Pts)
* triggering events/problems (0 Pts)
* moral beliefs (0 Pts)
* universal principles (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit02\_Question02

Which of the following is NOT a step in developing a problem statement?

* analyzing the policy options (1 Pts)
* listing the goals and objectives for possible policy solutions (0 Pts)
* revision of the problem statement (0 Pts)
* thinking about the problem (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit02\_Question03

Which statement best defines legislature?

* In a democracy, legislature usually consists of elected representatives, such as members of parliament, senators, and members of parliament. (1 Pts)
* Legislature is the Prime Minister or the elected politician who becomes the President or Minister. (0 Pts)
* Legislature is the Ministry of Health, represented by the Minister. (0 Pts)
* Legislature has no decision-making power. (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit02\_Question04

Which of the following is NOT a policy instrument?

* media (1 Pts)
* ministerial decision (0 Pts)
* law (0 Pts)
* memo (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit02\_Question05

Which of the following statements best describes the role of media in policy?

* Mass media has a significant impact on governments’ policy agendas because it can address and shape issues and public opinion that affect the governmental response. (1 Pts)
* Only mass media has a role in policy agenda setting. (0 Pts)
* The role of media in agenda setting is the same in democratic countries and in totalitarian countries. (0 Pts)
* Media only has a positive impact on policy. (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit03\_Question01

Which of the following is NOT a formal source of evidence?

* evidence obtained from open source websites (1 Pts)
* evidence obtained from quantitative research (0 Pts)
* evidence obtained from qualitative research (0 Pts)
* evidence obtained from mixed methods research (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit03\_Question02

The quality criteria for research is …

* all are correct (1 Pts)
* … rigor. (0 Pts)
* … credibility. (0 Pts)
* … dependability. (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit03\_Question03

Which research paradigm generates a descriptive or causal relationship, ultimately leading to the prediction and control of the phenomenon in question?

* positivism (1 Pts)
* naturalistic paradigm (0 Pts)
* interpretivism (0 Pts)
* constructivism (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit03\_Question04

Which interdisciplinary field aims to understand how policies are initiated, developed, implemented, and evaluated?

* health policy analysis (1 Pts)
* policy evaluation (0 Pts)
* naturalistic paradigm (0 Pts)
* positivism (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit03\_Question05

Conflicts of interest …

* … may contribute to scientific misconduct, hinder the training of scientists, delay the dissemination of research results, harm human health and the environment, and mislead social science decisions. (1 Pts)
* … cannot be mitigated. (0 Pts)
* … are not considered to be a limitation for using evidence in policy making. (0 Pts)
* … are not usually attributed to the source of research funding. (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit04\_Question01

Which of the following statements is false?

* Non-governmental organizations are not considered to be an interest group. (1 Pts)
* Interest groups promote their own interests or put pressure on the government regarding specific issues and/or problems. (0 Pts)
* Sectional and cause groups are different types of interest groups. (0 Pts)
* “Pressure groups” is another name for “interest groups.” (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit04\_Question02

Which kind of group is not officially part of a government agency, but is considered legal by the government and regularly adheres to the “rules of the game?”

* internal interest groups (1 Pts)
* external interest groups (0 Pts)
* sectional groups (0 Pts)
* cause groups (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit04\_Question03

Which statement about civil society groups is correct?

* Civil society groups are located in the “social part” between private spaces and the public domain. (1 Pts)
* All civil society groups are considered interest groups. (0 Pts)
* Non-governmental organizations are not an example of civil-society groups. (0 Pts)
* Civil society has only started playing a role in health in the last couple of decades. (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit04\_Question04

When it comes to health, …

* … the private sector is a direct provider of services. (1 Pts)
* … the private sector is not involved in health policy making. (0 Pts)
* … the private sector is not involved in healthcare financing. (0 Pts)
* … the private sector’s role in healthcare is considered a new phenomenon. (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit04\_Question05

Public-private partnerships in health …

* All are correct (1 Pts)
* … may cross borders. (0 Pts)
* … connect at least two parties from the private sector and intergovernmental organizations. (0 Pts)
* … have the main goal of improving the provision of health-related goods and services. (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit05\_Question01

Which of the following UN agencies does NOT have any health-related activities?

* Security Council (SC) (1 Pts)
* United Nations Development Program (UNDP) (0 Pts)
* United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (0 Pts)
* United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit05\_Question02

Which field of health is most impacted by globalization?

* infectious diseases (1 Pts)
* chronic diseases (0 Pts)
* health policy (0 Pts)
* obesity (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit05\_Question03

Based on evidence, which policy has proven to be one of the most effective in helping to reduce health inequities?

* universal health coverage (1 Pts)
* raising public and healthcare provider awareness on health inequities (0 Pts)
* increasing the capacity and number of healthcare facilities (0 Pts)
* increasing knowledge of causes and strategies to minimize inequities (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit05\_Question04

Which of the following do the International Health Regulations (IHR) NOT require countries to do?

* evaluate the role of the World Health Organization in promoting cooperation between countries (1 Pts)
* ensure that surveillance systems and laboratories can detect potential threats (0 Pts)
* cooperate with other countries to make decisions in public health emergencies (0 Pts)
* report any potential international public health emergencies (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit05\_Question05

What is the main way in which ideas, policies, and administrative reforms spread across countries and borders?

* cross-national learning (1 Pts)
* policy dialogues (0 Pts)
* international health-related treaties (0 Pts)
* agencies, such as the World Health Organization and United Nations (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit06\_Question01

Which type of leadership style is a leader, acting as a servant or service provider to their team, demonstrating?

* servant leadership (1 Pts)
* democratic or participative leadership (0 Pts)
* relationship-oriented and task-oriented leadership (0 Pts)
* authoritarian or autocratic leadership (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit06\_Question02

What is NOT a difference between leaders and managers?

* Leaders tend to follow a short-term plan, while managers tend to follow a longer-term plan. (1 Pts)
* Leaders asks “why” and “what” questions, while manager asks “how” questions. (0 Pts)
* Leaders encourage the team, while managers instruct the team. (0 Pts)
* Leaders aim to take risks, while managers aim to minimize risk. (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit06\_Question03

The ability to set objectives, provide strategic direction to varied players within the health system, and build commitment across the health sector to achieve priorities for improved health care is defined as …

* … health leadership. (1 Pts)
* … public leadership. (0 Pts)
* … public health leadership. (0 Pts)
* … healthcare administrator. (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit06\_Question04

Which of these statements regarding multi-level governance is true?

* Multi-level governance emphasizes the interdependence of domestic and international levels of authority and communicates the idea that there are multiple, interacting power systems at work. (1 Pts)
* Multi-level governance is only implemented in the European Union. (0 Pts)
* Multi-level governance looks at governance and power distribution vertically. (0 Pts)
* Multi-level governance is not used in healthcare or healthcare policy. (0 Pts)

DLMIHMHPP01\_Unit06\_Question05

According to Maxwell, at which level do leaders spend their time, energy, money, and intellect to assisting others in becoming leaders?

* level 4 — people development (1 Pts)
* level 1 — position (0 Pts)
* level 5 — pinnacle (0 Pts)
* level 3 — production (0 Pts)