**LMS Questions for [Health Economics DLMIHMHE01]**

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| **Unit/****Question Number** | **Section** | **Question** | **Correct answer** | **Incorrect answer** | **Incorrect answer** | **Incorrect answer** |
| 1/1 | 1.1 | Which of the following is an example of a morbidity measure? | disability days | healthy days | life expectancy | death rate |
| 1/2 | 1.1 | Which of the following is a measure of primary prevention? | smoking regulations | screening programs | surgeries | palliative care |
| 1/3 | 1.2 | Which of the following is not a health system input? | surgeries | human resources | physical capital | consumables |
| 1/4 | 1.3 | Which of the following failures in the healthcare market is related to adverse selection? | information asymmetry | externality | monopoly | public good |
| 1/5 | 1.4 | Which of the following is an example of positive externalities? | herd immunity | pollution | secondhand smoking | disease transmission |
| **Unit/****Question Number** | **Section** | **Question** | **Correct answer** | **Incorrect answer** | **Incorrect answer** | **Incorrect answer** |
| 2/1 | 2.1 | Which of the following is a rationale for government involvement in healthcare market? | correcting market failures | increasing profits | reducing externalities | creating a perfect competitive market |
| 2/2 | 2.1 | Which of the following is not an entry barrier for healthcare start-ups to enter the market?  | not fully developed technology | large firms controlling the market | high investment requirements | regulations, such as licensing and patent laws. |
| 2/3 | 2.2  | Which of the following is not an example of government revenue? | charity | income tax | consumption tax | natural resource |
| 2/4 | 2.3 | Who were considered “barefoot physicians” in rural China from the 1960s to 1970s? | non-professionals at township level | trained doctors in a rural area | professionals at national level | lead physicians in a hospital |
| 2/5 | 2.5 | Competition in healthcare sector does not occur among which of the following? | patients | physicians | health insurers | hospitals |
| **Unit/****Question Number** | **Section** | **Question** | **Correct answer** | **Incorrect answer** | **Incorrect answer** | **Incorrect answer** |
| 3/1 | 3.1 | Which concept is referred to when it is impossible to benefit one individual without reducing the benefit or utility of another in a society? | Pareto efficiency | maximization | beneficial externality | extra-welfarism |
| 3/2 | 3.3 | According to John Rawls, income and wealth are what? | primary goods | public goods | private goods | perfect goods |
| 3/3 | 3.2 | Which of the following is an example of health inequity? | being exposed to stressful and/or unhealthy living and working situations | biological or genetic differences | health damage from free-choice behavior, for example, playing risky sports | temporary health advantages from the early adoption of a health-promoting behavior by one group |
| 3/4 | 3.4 | Which of the following is not a structural social determinant of health inequities? | behaviors and biological factors | socioeconomic position | macroeconomic policies | cultural and societal values |
| 3/5 | 3.5 | How many principles for action on health equity were pointed out by Whitehead (1992)? | seven | five | six | eight |
| **Unit/****Question Number** | **Section** | **Question** | **Correct answer** | **Incorrect answer** | **Incorrect answer** | **Incorrect answer** |
| 4/1 | 4.1 | Which of the following is not a determinant of the physician’s utility in Benchmark Model? | quality of care | net revenue | leisure time | inducement |
| 4/2 | 4.1 | What is a positive effect of the capitation mechanism? | incentive for long-term relationships between doctors and patients | incentive to increase quality | incentive for undertreatment | incentive for excessive referral |
| 4/3 | 4.2  | Which of the following factors does not influence the supplier-induced demand behavior among physicians? | facility size | healthcare recipient | the insurer | health system |
| 4/4 | 4.3 | Which of the following payment mechanisms for hospital is both retrospective and variable? | fee for service | per case | per patient | global budget |
| 4/5 | 4.3 | Which of the following accounts for the largest percentage of hospital expenditures? | staff wages | administrative costs | pharmaceutical costs | clinical cost |
| **Unit/****Question Number** | **Section** | **Question** | **Correct answer** | **Incorrect answer** | **Incorrect answer** | **Incorrect answer** |
| 5/1 | 5.1 | Which of the following is the most popular measure of health benefits recommended in national health technology assessment guidelines? | quality-adjusted life year | disability-adjusted life year | life year saved | disability day |
| 5/2 | 5.1 | Which of the following is not a technique to measure preferences? | focus group discussion | rating scale | standard gamble | time trade-off |
| 5/3 | 5.2 | Which of the following is not a cost category recommended in the second Washington Panel? | opportunity costs | formal healthcare sector costs | informal healthcare sector costs | non-healthcare sector costs |
| 5/4 | 5.3 | Which of the following is a partly economic evaluation? | cost-minimization analysis | cost-effectiveness analysis | cost-utility analysis | cost-benefit analysis |
| 5/5 | 5.5 | What is the purpose of a sensitivity analysis? | handling uncertainties | measuring costs | measuring benefits | interpreting results |
| **Unit/****Question Number** | **Section** | **Question** | **Correct answer** | **Incorrect answer** | **Incorrect answer** | **Incorrect answer** |
| 6/1 | 6.1 | Which combination of topics is included in econometrics? | economics, statistics, and mathematics | economics, sociology, and mathematics | economics, statistics, and psychology | sociology, psychology, and economics |
| 6/2 | 6.1 | Which of the following is not a primary task of data science in healthcare? | deciding a health policy | providing a quantitative summary of certain features | predicting the patterns | reflecting causal inference |
| 6/3 | 6.1 | Which of the following types of outcome variable is applicable to a linear regression model? | continuous variable | binary variable | categorical variable | multi-nominal variable |
| 6/4 | 6.2 | What is the key difference between a randomized control trial and a quasi-experiment? | randomization | large dataset | missing data | follow-up study |
| 6/5 | 6.2 | Which of the following is an assumption of an instrument variable? | associated with the treatment and unrelated to the outcome, except going through the treatment | associated with the outcome and unrelated to the treatment, except going through the outcome | associated with the outcome and unrelated to the treatment | associated with both the treatment and the outcome |