

### 30 Difficult MCQs - Health Systems & UHC

1. What is the best example of a health system component according to WHO?

- A) Government hospitals only
- B) Physicians only
- C) A mother caring for a sick child at home
- D) Medical schools only

Answer: C

2. Which function of a health system is responsible for collecting, pooling and purchasing funds?

- A) Stewardship
- B) Financing
- C) Service delivery
- D) Resource generation

Answer: B

3. Which of the following is NOT one of the major objectives of a health system?

- A) Improving health
- B) Responsiveness
- C) Financial fairness
- D) Maximizing profit

Answer: D

4. A well-trained workforce is considered part of:

- A) Responsiveness
- B) Good health system characteristics
- C) Risk pooling
- D) Equity

Answer: B

5. Which indicator is most commonly used to assess population health?

- A) Number of hospitals
- B) Life expectancy
- C) Number of physicians
- D) Hospital beds

Answer: B

6. Horizontal equity refers to:

- A) Different treatment for different needs
- B) Similar treatment for similar needs
- C) Equal payment by everyone
- D) Equal insurance premiums

Answer: B

7. Vertical equity refers to:

- A) Similar treatment for similar needs
- B) Equal healthcare spending
- C) Different treatment for different needs
- D) Equal insurance contribution

Answer: C

8. Risk pooling primarily aims to:

- A) Increase hospital profits
- B) Spread financial risk across the population
- C) Increase taxes
- D) Reduce healthcare demand

Answer: B

9. Which financing component involves raising money from taxes and donors?

- A) Pooling
- B) Purchasing
- C) Revenue collection
- D) Stewardship

Answer: C

10. Without risk pooling, healthcare costs are most likely to:

- A) Be shared equally
- B) Be covered by the government
- C) Fall entirely on the sick individual
- D) Disappear

Answer: C

11. Technical efficiency means:

- A) Lowest cost
- B) Matching services to demand
- C) Producing output with minimum inputs
- D) Equal access

Answer: C

12. Allocative efficiency occurs when:

- A) Cost is minimized
- B) Output matches demand
- C) Inputs are minimized
- D) Services are privatized

Answer: B

13. Which measure reflects years of healthy life gained?

- A) DALYs
- B) QALYs
- C) GDP
- D) Mortality rate

Answer: B

14. DALYs measure:

- A) Healthy life years gained
- B) Years lost due to illness/disability
- C) Hospital utilization
- D) Treatment quality

Answer: B

15. Which payer offers the greatest potential for risk pooling?

- A) Out-of-pocket payment
- B) Government-financed systems
- C) Charity only
- D) Employers only

Answer: B

16. The Beveridge model is primarily financed through:

- A) Payroll deductions
- B) Taxes
- C) Donations
- D) User fees

Answer: B

17. In the Bismarck model, healthcare is financed mainly by:

- A) Taxes only
- B) Employers and employees
- C) Patients only
- D) Donors

Answer: B

18. Which country is a classic example of the Beveridge model?

- A) Germany
- B) Canada
- C) United Kingdom
- D) Japan

Answer: C

19. The National Health Insurance model combines elements of:

- A) Beveridge and Bismarck
- B) Mixed and Private
- C) Socialism and Communism
- D) None

Answer: A

20. A major disadvantage of the National Health Insurance model is:

- A) No insurance coverage
- B) Waiting lists
- C) No physicians
- D) High infant mortality

Answer: B

21. Most LMIC countries operate under:

- A) Beveridge only
- B) Bismarck only
- C) Mixed health systems
- D) NHI only

Answer: C

22. Universal Health Coverage means:

- A) Free healthcare for everyone
- B) Healthcare without financial hardship
- C) Insurance only for workers
- D) Government hospitals only

Answer: B

23. Which is NOT a pillar of UHC?

- A) Equity
- B) Quality
- C) Financial protection
- D) Profitability

Answer: D

24. UHC is based on the principle that health is:

- A) A luxury
- B) A market commodity
- C) A human right
- D) A private good

Answer: C

25. The Brandt Line highlights differences between:

- A) Urban and rural areas
- B) North and South development levels
- C) Public and private sectors
- D) Rich and poor individuals only

Answer: B

26. UHC is considered a triple win because it improves health, reduces poverty and:

- A) Increases taxes
- B) Promotes economic growth
- C) Privatizes hospitals
- D) Reduces education

Answer: B

27. SDG target 3.8 focuses on:

- A) Climate change
- B) Universal Health Coverage
- C) Literacy
- D) Employment

Answer: B

28. A successful UHC reform requires:

- A) Evidence-based policy making
- B) Ignoring stakeholders
- C) Less accountability
- D) Reduced primary care

Answer: A

29. No one-size-fits-all recipe means:

- A) Every country should copy Cuba
- B) Every country should copy Canada
- C) Each country needs a context-specific approach
- D) UHC cannot work

Answer: C

30. According to the lecture, ethics and governance are important because they ensure:

- A) Higher profits
- B) Fairness and accountability
- C) More private hospitals
- D) Fewer regulations

Answer: B