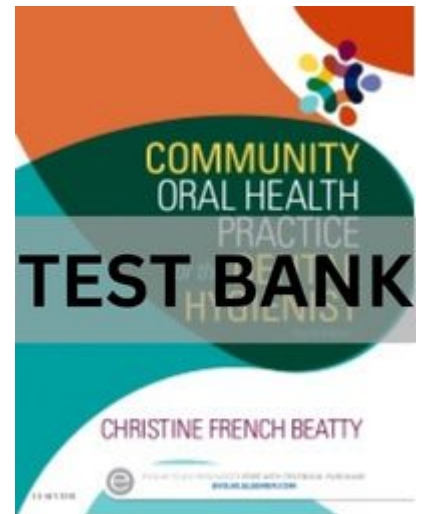


**Chapter 01: People's Health: An Introduction**

**Beatty: Community Oral Health Practice for the Dental Hygienist, 4th Edition**

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**MULTIPLE CHOICE**



1. Which of the following statements differentiates dental public health from the private practice of dentistry?
  - a. Dental public health is funded by the government, but private practice is not.
  - b. Dental public health is the form of dental practice that serves the community as the patient rather than the individual.
  - c. Dental public health does not concern assessment of treatment needs as does private practice.
  - d. Dental public health is concerned solely with prevention rather than treatment of disease.

ANS: B

Dental public health is the form of dental practice that serves the community as the patient rather than the individual. It is concerned with the dental education of the public, with applied dental research, and with the administration of group dental care programs, as well as prevention and control of dental diseases on a community basis.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: pp. 1-2

OBJ: 1

TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 1.0 Promoting Health and Preventing Disease within Groups

2. Which of the following terms refers to the effort that is organized by society to protect, promote, and restore the health and quality of life?
  - a. Class structure
  - b. Population demographics
  - c. Social stratification
  - d. Public health

ANS: D

Both *public health* and *community health* refer to this societal effort. Public health is concerned with lifestyle and behavior, the environment, human biology, and organizations of health programs and systems. The public pertains to the community, state, or nation. Public health is people's health.

DIF: Recall

REF: pp. 1-2

OBJ: 1

TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 1.0 Promoting Health and Preventing Disease within Groups

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3. Public health problems must meet the criteria that they are a condition or situation that is a widespread actual or potential cause of morbidity or mortality and that:
- they have been proven a valid concern by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
  - funding to treat or cure the condition is not available at the local or state level.
  - they do not qualify for treatment as an orphan drug.
  - there is an existing perception that the condition is a public health problem on the part of the public, the government, or public health authorities.

ANS: D

There must be an existing perception that the condition is a public health problem. The history of public health demonstrates that after the problem has been identified and knowledge and expertise have been developed to solve the problem, the community must unify to find social and political support to proceed with the public health solutions.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: pp. 2-3

OBJ: 2

TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 2.0 Participating in Community Programs, 2.1 Assessing Populations and Defining Objectives

4. Which of the following is a public health problem rather than a public health solution?
- Immunizations
  - Fluoridation of drinking water
  - Chronic diseases of the expanding population of older adults
  - Seat belts and air bags

ANS: C

Diseases caused by pollution of the country's air and water systems, chronic diseases of the expanding population of older adults, inadequate funding for dental disease in indigent children, and an increase in violence among youth of today are all viewed as public health problems. Public health solutions are concerned with health promotion and disease prevention. They address the problems of the community at large.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 3

OBJ: 2

TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 2.0 Participating in Community Programs, 2.1 Assessing Populations and Defining Objectives

5. Which of the following represents one of the characteristics of public health solutions?
- A long implementation period demonstrates conscientious planning.
  - Potency should be maintained for a short time in the event that problems require retooling.
  - Socioeconomic status should limit distribution to those who can most easily carry the cost burden.
  - They should be effective immediately upon application.

ANS: D

The seven characteristics of public health solutions are as follows: not hazardous to life or function, effective in reducing or preventing the targeted disease or condition, easily and efficiently implemented, potency maintained for a substantial time period, attainable regardless of socioeconomic status, effective immediately upon application, and inexpensive and within the means of the community.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 3

OBJ: 3

TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 2.0 Participating in Community

## **Community Oral Health Practice for the Dental Hygienist 4th Edition Test Bank**

### Programs, 2.2 Designing, Implementing, and Evaluating Programs

6. Which of the following dental treatment modalities meets all seven characteristics of public health solutions needed to be considered an effective treatment for dental decay?
- Glass ionomer restorative material
  - Stainless steel crown
  - Community water fluoridation
  - Dental amalgam

ANS: C

Community water fluoridation meets all the seven characteristics to be considered an effective solution to the problem of dental decay.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: pp. 1-11

OBJ: 3

TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 2.0 Participating in Community Programs, 2.2 Designing, Implementing, and Evaluating Programs

7. Community water fluoridation:
- reaches all people, regardless of socioeconomic status.
  - requires several years of application before positive effects can be measured.
  - proves to be more of a financial burden than restorative treatment.
  - only meets five of the seven characteristics considered to be an effective solution to the problem of dental decay.

ANS: A

Community water fluoridation has proven to be a safe, cost-effective solution for reducing dental decay in children. It reaches all people regardless of socioeconomic status. It is effective immediately upon initiation and costs far less than the financial burden of restorative treatment. It meets all the seven characteristics to be considered an effective solution to the problem of dental decay.

DIF: Comprehension

REF: p. 3

OBJ: 3

TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 1.0 Promoting Health and Preventing Disease within Groups

8. Which of the following best describes the prevalence of dental disease as a dental health problem?
- Highest among older adults
  - 80% in children aged 2-11
  - Highest in 13- to 19-year-olds
  - Universal

ANS: D

Dental diseases are universal, chronic problems that do not undergo remission if left untreated. For children aged 2-11, approximately 60% have had caries treated; 30% have untreated dental caries.

DIF: Recall

REF: p. 4

OBJ: 4

TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 2.0 Participating in Community Programs, 2.1 Assessing Populations and Defining Objectives

9. What percentage of adults experience some form of facial pain?
- 25%

## **Community Oral Health Practice for the Dental Hygienist 4th Edition Test Bank**

- b. 40%
- c. 60%
- d. 80%

ANS: A

Almost 25% of adults experience some form of facial pain, and toothaches are the most common pain of the mouth reported.

DIF: Recall                      REF: p. 4                      OBJ: 4  
TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 2.0 Participating in Community Programs, 2.1 Assessing Populations and Defining Objectives

10. What impact has fluoridated drinking water had on the rate of dental decay?
- a. Very little or no reduction
  - b. A slight reduction
  - c. A significant reduction
  - d. A slight increase

ANS: C

Organized community efforts have brought fluoridated drinking water to more than 204 million people, and the results have shown a significant reduction in the amount of dental decay. Community water fluoridation is the perfect example of a dental public health solution to the problem of dental decay.

DIF: Comprehension                      REF: p. 4                      OBJ: 3  
TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 2.0 Participating in Community Programs, 2.2 Designing, Implementing, and Evaluating Programs

11. Which of the following components in a public health plan correlate to those in a private practice setting?
- a. Examination, analysis, treatment planning, appraisal
  - b. Survey, analysis, implementation, funding
  - c. Survey, diagnosis, implementation, patient evaluation
  - d. Diagnosis program planning, implementation, fee payment

ANS: B

The relationship between the components in the private practice sector of patient, examination, diagnosis, treatment planning, fee payment, and patient education correlate to community, assessment, analysis, program planning, program implementation, funding, and program evaluation in public health programs.

DIF: Comprehension                      REF: p. 2                      OBJ: 5  
TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 2.0 Participating in Community Programs, 2.2 Designing, Implementing, and Evaluating Programs

12. Which public health component is equivalent to diagnosis in private practice?
- a. Survey
  - b. Analysis
  - c. Program planning
  - d. Program evaluation

ANS: B

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Analysis is equivalent to diagnosis. The survey is equivalent to an examination, program planning is equivalent to treatment planning, and program evaluation is equivalent to patient evaluation.

DIF: Comprehension/Recall                      REF: p. 2                      OBJ: 5  
TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 2.0 Participating in Community Programs, 2.2 Designing, Implementing, and Evaluating Programs

13. The federal government's role in participating in dental health–related activities falls under the jurisdiction of which of the following?
- Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)
  - Department of the Interior (DOI)
  - Institute of Medicine (IOM)
  - Association of State and Territorial Dental Directors (ASTDD)

ANS: A

The federal government's role in participating in dental health–related activities falls under the jurisdiction of the DHHS.

DIF: Recall                      REF: p. 4                      OBJ: 6  
TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 1.0 Promoting Health and Preventing Disease within Groups

14. Which of the following organizations published *Healthy People 2020*?
- World Health Organization (WHO)
  - Association of State and Territorial Dental Directors (ASTDD)
  - Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)
  - National Oral Health Surveillance System (NOHSS)

ANS: C

The DHHS published *Healthy People 2020*. It lists health objectives for the United States, including oral health, that need to be achieved by the year 2030.

DIF: Recall                      REF: p. 7                      OBJ: 9  
TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 1.0 Promoting Health and Preventing Disease within Groups

15. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is an operating agency under which of the following?
- National Institutes of Health (NIH)
  - Public Health Service (PHS)
  - Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)
  - Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)

ANS: B

The CDC, HRSA, NIH, NIDCR, and AHRQ are all operating agencies under the Public Health Service (PHS). The PHS, in turn, is one of four major agencies within the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

DIF: Recall                      REF: p. 5|Figure 1-1                      OBJ: 6  
TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 1.0 Promoting Health and Preventing Disease within Groups

## **Community Oral Health Practice for the Dental Hygienist 4th Edition Test Bank**

16. Fewer data have been collected to determine oral health needs in recent years because of which of the following?
- Needs have not changed since the early 1970s.
  - There has been a decline in funding at all levels.
  - All goals established in the year 2000 have been met.
  - Societal stratification has made it difficult to gather useful information.

ANS: B

As a result of a decline in funding at all levels, there has been less public health involvement at the local level in recent years, and fewer data have been collected to determine the needs.

DIF: Recall      REF: p. 4      OBJ: 6  
TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 3.0 Analyzing Scientific Literature, Understanding Statistical Concepts, and Applying Research Results

17. According to the plan, the next version of *Healthy People 2020* will be *Healthy People* to be released in which year?
- 2021
  - 2023
  - 2025
  - 2030

ANS: D

*Healthy People 2020* reflects assessments of major risks to health and wellness, changing public health priorities, and emerging issues related to our nation's health preparedness and prevention. *Healthy People 2020* provides a framework to address risk factors and determinants of health and the diseases and disorders that affect our communities. Oral health is included with objectives and guidance for reaching the new 10-year targets. The next version will be *Healthy People 2030*.

DIF: Recall      REF: p. 7      OBJ: 7  
TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 2.0 Participating in Community Programs, 2.1 Assessing Populations and Defining Objectives

18. What three core public health functions were identified in an Institute of Medicine (IOM) report in 1998?
- Determination, analysis, recapitulation
  - Assessment, policy development, assurance
  - Delineation, program development, analysis
  - Stratification, process, modification

ANS: B

The core public health functions of assessment, policy development, and assurance were identified in an IOM report in 1988. This report states that the core public health functions were developed to protect and promote health, wellness, and quality of life and to prevent disease, injury, disability, and death.

DIF: Recall      REF: pp. 7-8      OBJ: 7  
TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 2.0 Participating in Community Programs, 2.1 Assessing Populations and Defining Objectives

19. Which of the following was listed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) as one of the 10 greatest public health accomplishments of the twentieth century?

## **Community Oral Health Practice for the Dental Hygienist 4th Edition Test Bank**

- a. Reduction in edentulism of Americans older than 65 years of age from 25% to less than 5%
- b. Fluoride in drinking water
- c. Dental sealants to prevent decay in pits and fissures
- d. Advances in the treatment of adult periodontitis

ANS: B

Fluoride in drinking water reaches 144 million people safely and is an inexpensive method of preventing tooth decay independently of a person's socioeconomic status.

DIF: Recall      REF: p. 1      OBJ: 9  
TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 2.0 Participating in Community Programs, 2.2 Designing, Implementing, and Evaluating Programs

20. Dentists become recognized specialists in the field of dental public health through specialty certification with the American Board of Dental Health. In most states, dental hygienists have no required formal or specialty education.
- a. Both answers are true.
  - b. Both answers are false.
  - c. The first answer is true; the second answer is false.
  - d. The first answer is false; the second answer is true.

ANS: A

Both answers are true, although some dental hygienists have pursued advanced degrees in public health or community health.

DIF: Application      REF: p. 12      OBJ: 9  
TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 1.0 Promoting Health and Preventing Disease within Groups

21. The organization that reported that the latest data indicate that dental care is one of the greatest unmet needs among children in the United States is which of the following?
- a. ADHA
  - b. CDC
  - c. OSHA
  - d. PEW

ANS: D

Pew Charitable Trusts Dental Policy reports that the latest data from 2013 indicate that dental care is one of the greatest unmet needs among children in the United States. To solve this problem, Pew advocates the following: (1) ensuring that coverage from Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) leads to real care, (2) increasing the number of oral health professionals who can provide high-quality dental care to low-income children, and (3) authorizing dental therapists to extend dental care to underserved populations.

DIF: Recall      REF: p. 9      OBJ: 9  
TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 2.0 Participating in Community Programs, 2.1 Assessing Populations and Defining Objectives

22. Which of the following credentials was approved by the American Dental Hygiene Association (ADHA) in 2004 to address the problem of access to oral health care?
- a. Dental Health Aide Therapist (DHAT)
  - b. Community Dental Health Coordinator (CDHC)

## **Community Oral Health Practice for the Dental Hygienist 4th Edition Test Bank**

- c. Advanced Dental Hygiene Practitioner (ADHP)
- d. Advanced Dental Therapist (ADT)

ANS: C

The ADHA House of Delegates approved the creation of the ADHP in June 2004. This credential is designed to allow dental hygienists to provide diagnostic, restorative, and therapeutic services directly to the public. This credential is being developed to improve and enhance the oral health care delivery system.

DIF: Recall      REF: p. 11      OBJ: 9  
TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 2.0 Participating in Community Programs, 2.2 Designing, Implementing, and Evaluating Programs

23. In 2009, Minnesota became the first state to approve the licensing of which of the following health care providers?
- a. Dental Health Aide Therapist
  - b. Community Dental Health Coordinator
  - c. Advanced Dental Hygiene Practitioner
  - d. Advanced Therapist

ANS: D

Minnesota's law created a dental-based dental therapist who will work with a dentist on-site and a dental hygiene-based advanced dental therapist based on ADHA's model for the ADHP, who will work under a collaborative practice agreement with an off-site dentist.

DIF: Recall      REF: p. 12      OBJ: 9  
TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 2.0 Participating in Community Programs, 2.2 Designing, Implementing, and Evaluating Programs

24. Which of the following defines community health?
- a. The health status of a defined group within a population
  - b. The health outcomes of a group of individuals including the distribution of the outcomes within the group
  - c. A health problem perceived by the public
  - d. It cannot be defined, as it differs for each study

ANS: A

Community health has traditionally referred to the health status of a defined group within the population and the actions and conditions that improve and protect the health of the community. Population health has been defined as the health outcomes of a group of individuals, including the distribution of such outcomes within the group, a definition that focuses on the implicit goal of improving health outcomes in the concept population health.

DIF: Recall      REF: p. 2      OBJ: 1  
TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 2.0 Participating in Community Programs, 2.1 Assessing Populations and Defining Objectives

25. Which of the following defines population health?
- a. The health status of a defined group within a population
  - b. The health outcomes of a group of individuals including the distribution of the outcomes within the group
  - c. A health problem perceived by the public
  - d. It cannot be defined, as it differs with each study



## **Community Oral Health Practice for the Dental Hygienist 4th Edition Test Bank**

ANS: B

Population health has been defined as the health outcomes of a group of individuals, including the distribution of such outcomes within the group, a definition that focuses on the implicit goal of improving health outcomes in the concept population health. Community health has traditionally referred to the health status of a defined group within the population and the actions and conditions that improve and protect the health of the community.

DIF: Recall

REF: p. 2

OBJ: 1

TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 2.0 Participating in Community Programs, 2.1 Assessing Populations and Defining Objectives

26. Which of the following would NOT be considered a measurement of SES?
- Occupation
  - Disease
  - Wealth
  - Residence

ANS: C

Socioeconomic status (SES) is an important concept in public health. SES is the social standing or position of a person or group in a community or society on a social–economic scale. It is measured by factors such as education, type of occupation, income, wealth, and place of residence.

DIF: Recall

REF: p. 4

OBJ: 2

TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 2.0 Participating in Community Programs, 2.1 Assessing Populations and Defining Objectives

27. The National Health Agenda aims to increase the percentage of the population with access to fluoridated community water systems from 75% to 80% by what year?
- 2020
  - 2025
  - 2030
  - 2045

ANS: A

The National Health Agenda aims to increase the percentage of the population with access to optimally fluoridated community water systems from the current 75% to 80% by 2020.

DIF: Recall

REF: p. 4

OBJ: 9

TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 2.0 Participating in Community Programs, 2.1 Assessing Populations and Defining Objectives

28. Which of the following is NOT being applied toward the goal of freeing communities from dental disease?
- Knowledge
  - Resources
  - Community awareness
  - Assessment and evaluation

ANS: B

The knowledge exists, but because of restraints and a lack of resources, this knowledge is not being applied toward the goal of communities free from dental disease.

## **Community Oral Health Practice for the Dental Hygienist 4th Edition Test Bank**

DIF: Recall      REF: p. 9      OBJ: 9  
TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 2.0 Participating in Community Programs, 2.2 Designing, Implementing, and Evaluating Programs

29. One of the greatest unmet health needs among children in the United States is which of the following?
- Adequate nutrition
  - Eyesight correction
  - Dental care
  - Treatment for attention deficit disorder

ANS: C

Pew Charitable Trusts Dental Policy reports that the latest data from 2013 indicate that dental care is one of the greatest unmet needs among children in the United States.

DIF: Recall      REF: p. 9      OBJ: 8  
TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 2.0 Participating in Community Programs, 2.1 Assessing Populations and Defining Objectives

30. The “Be Part of the Change” campaign, established by the ADHA and the Oral Cancer Foundation, is an example of which of the following?
- Increased access to care
  - Interprofessional collaboration
  - Private practice and public health programming
  - Private sector initiative

ANS: B

An example of interprofessional collaboration at the organizational level is a new program, “*Be Part of the Change*” campaign. The ADHA and the Oral Cancer Foundation have partnered in an effort to spread awareness of oral cancer to help early detection by dental and medical practitioners.

DIF: Recall      REF: p. 9      OBJ: 9  
TOP: COMMUNITY HEALTH/RESEARCH PRINCIPLES 2.0 Participating in Community Programs, 2.2 Designing, Implementing, and Evaluating Programs

31. The Affordable Care Act (ACA), passed in 2010, will impact dental care in which of the following ways?
- Challenge the current capacity of the dental workforce.
  - Require collaboration between oral health professionals and other interest groups.
  - Increase the number of individuals covered by Medicaid.
  - Challenge the dental workforce capacity, require oral health care workforce collaboration within and externally, increase the numbers covered by Medicaid.

ANS: D

An estimated 11 million to 24 million children and non-elderly adults will gain access to dental coverage by 2018, many of them through Medicaid. This will not only challenge the capacity of the current dental workforce but will require innovative, effective, and efficient ways to increase the workforce so that the necessary dental care can be provided. Oral health professionals will need to collaborate with other interest groups to identify cost-effective solutions that are agreeable to all communities of interest.

DIF: Recall      REF: pp. 9-10      OBJ: 9