

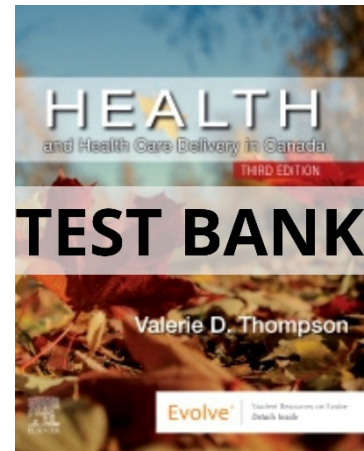
## Chapter 01: The History of Health Care in Canada

### Thompson: Health and Health Care Delivery in Canada, 3rd Edition

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. When and where was Canada's first medical school established?
  - a. Saskatoon, in 1868
  - b. Ottawa, in 1867
  - c. Montreal, in 1825
  - d. Kingston, in 1855

ANS: C



	Feedback
A	Incorrect: The first medical school was not established in Saskatoon in 1868.
B	Incorrect: The first medical school was not established in Ottawa in 1867.
C	Correct: The first medical school in Canada was established in 1825 in Montreal.
D	Incorrect: The first medical school was not established in Kingston in 1855.

PTS: 1

2. In 1834, William Kelly deduced which public health principle?
  - a. Vaccination can successfully eradicate smallpox.
  - b. Education is directly related to health.
  - c. Quarantine effectively contains infections.
  - d. Sanitation and disease are related.

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Incorrect: William Kelly did not deduce that smallpox could be eliminated with a vaccine.
B	Incorrect: William Kelly did not deduce that education level was related to health.
C	Incorrect: William Kelly did not introduce quarantine to contain disease.
D	Correct: William Kelly suspected a relationship between sanitation and disease and deduced that water might be a source of contamination.

PTS: 1

3. Which of the following volunteer organizations was involved in the evolution of health care in Canada?
  - a. The Order of St. John
  - b. The Veterans Society
  - c. The St. Andrew's Society
  - d. The Canadian Nurses Association

ANS: A

	Feedback
<b>A</b>	Correct: The Order of St. John was introduced in Canada in 1883; the members had knowledge of first aid, disaster relief, and home nursing.
<b>B</b>	Incorrect: The Veterans Society did not play a part in the evolution of health care in Canada.
<b>C</b>	Incorrect: The St. Andrew's Society did not play a part in the evolution of health care in Canada.
<b>D</b>	Incorrect: The Canadian Nurses Association did not play a part in the early evolution of health care in Canada.

PTS: 1

4. What did the *Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act* (1957) propose?
- Provinces without a health insurance plan must pay additional federal tax.
  - Provinces and territories with a health insurance plan would receive substantial funding from the federal government.
  - Certain services would no longer be funded by the federal government.
  - Physicians would be allowed to charge a fee for service to the client.

ANS: B

	Feedback
<b>A</b>	Incorrect: The <i>Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act</i> did not propose an increase in tax for provinces without a plan.
<b>B</b>	Correct: Under the <i>Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act</i> (1957), provinces and territories with a health insurance plan would have funding matched by the federal government by 50 cents for every dollar.
<b>C</b>	Incorrect: The <i>Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act</i> did not propose the removal of insured medical services.
<b>D</b>	Incorrect: The <i>Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act</i> did not allow physicians to charge a fee for service.

PTS: 1

5. What major change in political thinking occurred in post–World War II Canada in relation to health care?
- Universities should educate more nurses.
  - The government should not be required to provide access to primary health care.
  - Individual families should be responsible for absorbing the cost of health care.
  - Governments should be responsible for providing basic services like health care.

ANS: D

	Feedback
<b>A</b>	Incorrect: The need to educate more nurses was not part of post–World War II thinking in Canada.
<b>B</b>	Incorrect: The lack of responsibility of the government to provide health care was not part of post–World War II thinking in Canada.
<b>C</b>	Incorrect: The belief that families should bear the cost of health care was not part of the political thinking in post–World War II Canada.

<b>D</b>	Correct: In post–World War II Canada, and in the aftermath of a depression, the thinking shifted to the idea that governments had an obligation to provide Canadians with a better standard of living, including access to quality health care.
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PTS: 1

6. What important act was passed by the government of Tommy Douglas in Saskatchewan in 1947?
- The *Hospital Insurance Act*
  - The *Medical Care Act*
  - The *Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act*
  - The *Canada Health Act*

ANS: A

	Feedback
<b>A</b>	Correct: The <i>Hospital Insurance Act</i> was passed by the government of Saskatchewan, led by Tommy Douglas, in 1947. It guaranteed Saskatchewan residents hospital care in exchange for a modest insurance premium payment.
<b>B</b>	Incorrect: The <i>Medical Care Act</i> was not passed in Saskatchewan in 1947.
<b>C</b>	Incorrect: The <i>Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act</i> was not passed in Saskatchewan in 1947.
<b>D</b>	Incorrect: The <i>Canada Health Act</i> was not passed in Saskatchewan in 1947.

PTS: 1

7. What important recommendation was embodied in the Hall Report?
- Individuals should take responsibility for some of their health care costs.
  - Preventive health measures would be a wise investment.
  - Extra billing should not be part of Canada’s health care system.
  - Provinces should retain full control as well as financial responsibility for health care.

ANS: C

	Feedback
<b>A</b>	Incorrect: The Hall Report did not propose that individuals pay for some of their health care costs.
<b>B</b>	Incorrect: The Hall Report did not propose that preventive health measures would be a wise investment.
<b>C</b>	Correct: The Hall Report recommended an end to extra billing and suggested that, instead, doctors be allowed to operate entirely outside of the <i>Medical Care Act</i> .
<b>D</b>	Incorrect: The Hall Report did not propose that provinces should retain all financial responsibility for health care.

PTS: 1

8. Why did the Established Programs Financing (EPF) mechanism of funding become inadequate for health care?

- a. The government imposed many corporate tax cuts.
- b. Health care spending increased dramatically, causing provincial and territorial overspending.
- c. The cost of education took up more dollars than had been anticipated.
- d. The population of Canada increased much faster than was anticipated.

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	Incorrect: Tax cuts did not cause the inadequacy of funding.
B	Correct: In the few years following the introduction of the <i>EPF Act</i> , health care spending continued to increase dramatically, resulting in provincial and territorial overspending and necessitating cuts to health care.
C	Incorrect: Education cost was not the reason for inadequate health care funds.
D	Incorrect: The population increase was not the reason for inadequate funding of health care.

PTS: 1

9. Which of the following is a main principle of the *Canada Health Act*?
- a. Health insurance should cover 100% of dental care.
  - b. Health insurance should cover all medical services.
  - c. All residents of Canada should be provided with health care.
  - d. Eligible Canadians should receive accessible health care.

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Incorrect: Health insurance for dental care was not covered by the <i>Canada Health Act</i> .
B	Incorrect: The <i>Canada Health Act</i> mandated insurance for all medically <i>necessary</i> services.
C	Incorrect: The <i>Canada Health Act</i> sought to provide care for all eligible Canadians, not every person living here.
D	Correct: One of the <i>Canada Health Act</i> 's goals was to provide accessible health care to eligible Canadians.

PTS: 1

10. Which amendment to the *Canada Health Act* did the Romanow Report recommend?
- a. Canadians should pay user fees when they access the health care system.
  - b. Funds for health care should be donated from private sources.
  - c. The criterion of accountability should be added.
  - d. Canadians in less accessible areas should pay a higher insurance premium.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Incorrect: The Romanow Report did not recommend user fees.
B	Incorrect: The Romanow Report did not recommend funding for health care from private sources.

<b>C</b>	Correct: The Romanow Report recommended that the criterion of accountability should be added to the <i>Canada Health Act</i> .
<b>D</b>	Incorrect: The Romanow Report did not recommend that rural Canadians pay higher insurance for health care.

PTS: 1

11. What was the main intent of the India Act (1867)?
- Registration of refugees from India.
  - Recognition of the 'Shaman' as a powerful healer.
  - Assimilation of Indigenous People.
  - Elimination of smallpox.

ANS: C

	<b>Feedback</b>
<b>A</b>	Incorrect: Registration of refugees from India was not the main intent of The India Act.
<b>B</b>	Incorrect: Recognition of the 'Shaman' as a powerful healer was not the intent of The India Act.
<b>C</b>	Correct: The British North American Act (1867) and the India Act (1867) set the stage for assimilation of Indigenous People, applying numerous restrictions to their practices and way of life.
<b>D</b>	Incorrect: The elimination of smallpox was not the intent of The India Act.

PTS: 1

12. Which of the following countries is cited as having the largest number of refugees coming to Canada in 2016?
- Syria.
  - Afghanistan.
  - Congo.
  - Iraq.

ANS: A

	<b>Feedback</b>
<b>A</b>	Correct: The largest number of refugees came from Syria with over 33,000 new Canadians.
<b>B</b>	Incorrect: The largest number of refugees in Canada did not come from Afghanistan.
<b>C</b>	Incorrect: The largest number of refugees in Canada did not come from Congo.
<b>D</b>	Incorrect: The largest number of refugees in Canada did not come from Iraq.

PTS: 1

13. Oral history indicates that prior to contact with Europeans, Indigenous People suffered from which of the following illnesses?
- Diabetes and cancer.
  - Smallpox and measles.

- c. Arthritis and jaw abscesses.
- d. Addictions to drugs and alcohol.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Incorrect: Oral history indicates that Indigenous People did not suffer from diabetes and cancer prior to contact with Europeans.
B	Incorrect: Oral history indicates that Indigenous people did not suffer from smallpox and measles prior to contact with Europeans.
C	Correct: Oral history indicates that Indigenous People suffered from arthritis and jaw abscesses prior to contact with Europeans.
D	Incorrect: Oral history indicates that Indigenous People did not suffer from addictions to drugs and alcohol prior to contact with Europeans.

PTS: 1

14. What does the Indigenous *medicine wheel* represent?
- a. Body, mind, community and nature imbalances.
  - b. Medicine Man, Shaman, herbal healers, and life-givers.
  - c. Plants, herbs, roots, and fungi as treatments.
  - d. Spiritual, physical, cognitive and emotional parts of a person.

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Incorrect: The medicine wheel does not represent body, mind, community and nature imbalances.
B	Incorrect: The medicine wheel does not represent the Medicine Man, Shaman, herbal healers, and life-givers.
C	Incorrect: The medicine wheel does not represent plants, herbs, roots, and fungi as treatments.
D	Correct: The medicine wheel represents four parts of a person – spiritual, physical, cognitive, and emotional.

PTS: 1

15. Segregated hospitals for Indigenous People operated with little regard for traditional healing practices or Indigenous culture. What disease initially lead to the establishment of segregated hospitals for Indigenous People?
- a. smallpox.
  - b. tuberculosis.
  - c. influenza.
  - d. whooping cough.

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	Incorrect: The Segregated hospitals for Indigenous People were not initially established to segregate Indigenous People with smallpox.