

MOD8-HON393G-Community Health

1. The Midwifery Model of care is based on the fact that:
 - a. pregnancy and birth can be dangerous
 - b. pregnancy and birth are normal life processes
 - c. home birth is required for less of invasive care
 - d. pregnancy and birth always require the aid of a midwife
2. The application of this women centered model of care has been proven to reduce the incidence of birth injury, trauma, and c-section.
 - a. true
 - b. false
3. The MW model of care includes all except:
 - a. monitoring physical and social well being
 - b. providing the mother with individualized counseling and education, prenatal care, hands on assistance in labor, and post partum support
 - c. Pioneering technological equipment usage
 - d. referring women who require high risk care
4. To successfully interact with community health issues, all below is relevant, except:
 - a. Applying the Midwifery Model of care in the practice with the community
 - b. Collaboration with community health agencies
 - c. Community relationships frame the individual belief system
 - d. Communities' religious beliefs aid in health care decision making
5. What is the biggest limitation for health care provider trainees to desire to work in a rural setting?
 - a. the cost of education vs. the future paycheck
 - b. the cultural barrier
 - c. the lack of educational facilities that teach rural health care
 - d. all of the above
6. Physical and social aspects of rural living limit health care provider's ability to provide the same standard of care in rural areas as in urban ones.
 - a. true
 - b. false
7. The physical limits of a care provider in a rural setting includes all except:
 - a. affordable overhead

- b. billing
 - c. availability of call coverage
 - d. legality
8. The social limitations of a care provider in a rural setting include all except:
- a. social acceptability
 - b. relationship with medical and EMS providers
 - c. availability of call coverage
 - d. limitations on family life
9. All of these are physical limitations on patients in rural settings except:
- a. long distance travel
 - b. family obligations
 - c. weather
 - d. inability to get a baby sitter
10. Malnutrition:
- a. decreases the functional capacity of the body
 - b. can cause depression
 - c. causes frailness which can lead to poor self care
 - d. all of the above
11. Nutritional deprivation is not associated with congenital anomalies.
- a. true
 - b. false
12. What is the biggest obstacle in obtaining health care in rural third world countries?
- a. cultural taboos and belief systems that conflict with HC
 - b. desire to care for one's self and family
 - c. transportation, means and time
 - d. none above
13. What is the biggest obstacle in obtaining rural HC in the US?
- a. not enough proper technology
 - b. access to quality care
 - c. transportation
 - d. all of the above
14. Worldwide, _____ is the primary cause of Maternal mortality.
- a. sepsis
 - b. improper prenatal care

- c. hemorrhage
 - d. high BP
15. What is the strongest determinant of maternal mortality?
- a. care during delivery
 - b. access to medical equipment
 - c. the ability of the healthcare team to communicate
 - d. nutrition
16. The reduction of infant mortality is MOST clearly related to:
- a. improvements in drinking water
 - b. access to antibiotics
 - c. improvements in socio-economic circumstances and in living conditions
 - d. improved care during delivery
17. Exclusive breast feeding is 98-99.5% effective in preventing pregnancies as long as all of the following conditions are met except:
- a. baby is less than 6 months old
 - b. mother increases her dietary intake of estrogen producing foods such as soy
 - c. menstrual periods haven't returned
 - d. the baby only eats breast milk
18. The health care team in a community includes:
- a. the local hospital
 - b. EMS
 - c. public health services
 - d. all of the above
19. Which best demonstrates the quality of access to care?
- a. a variety of different health care providers
 - b. the capacity to coordinate health care providers
 - c. the more choices, the better the quality of access
 - d. none of above
20. Teenagers need access to community resources, education, and patient /client confidentiality.
- a. true
 - b. false