

Global Health Crises' Economic Ripple Effect: From Supply Chains to Local J

Global Health & Economics · Answer Key · 8 Questions

1. Which of the following is a significant economic consequence of global health crises on local economies?

- A) Increased demand for locally produced goods
- B) Disruption of global supply chains**
- C) Reduced travel and tourism sectors
- D) Enhanced job creation in healthcare

2. How can climate change-related health issues impact local economies?

- A) Boosting agricultural productivity
- B) Leading to increased healthcare spending and affecting industries like agriculture and tourism**
- C) Reducing the need for public health infrastructure
- D) Encouraging international trade of health products

3. What is a major challenge faced by healthcare supply chains globally, affecting local economies?

- A) Overabundance of medical supplies
- B) Consistent and predictable demand
- C) Geopolitical instability and trade policy shifts**
- D) Reduced reliance on international manufacturing

4. The mental health crisis in many regions is increasingly recognized as having what kind of impact on local economies?

- A) Primarily a public health issue with no economic ties
- B) A significant economic burden due to reduced productivity and increased healthcare costs**
- C) A positive effect on workplace efficiency
- D) A catalyst for economic growth through increased healthcare spending

5. According to recent reports, how are funding cuts to global health initiatives impacting essential services in some countries?

- A) Leading to a 70% reduction in services like maternal care and vaccinations**
- B) Causing an expansion of healthcare access
- C) Increasing the availability of medical research
- D) Strengthening local economies through reduced global dependency

6. The World Bank's 'Fit to Prosper' initiative in West and Central Africa aims to address poor health outcomes by focusing on which key area to boost local economies?

- A) Reducing agricultural output
- B) Strengthening health systems to create employment opportunities**
- C) Limiting international trade
- D) Decreasing investment in public health

7. How do infectious disease outbreaks, beyond direct health impacts, affect businesses and local economies?

- A) They typically have no effect on businesses
- B) They can lead to reduced customer footfall, disruptions in supply chains, and impact on travel and tourism**
- C) They only affect the agricultural sector
- D) They primarily benefit the retail industry through increased demand

8. What is a key strategy for strengthening health systems and fostering economic resilience, as supported by organizations like the World Bank?

- A) Reducing investment in primary healthcare platforms
- B) Expanding health insurance coverage and improving service quality**
- C) Focusing solely on advanced medical research
- D) Limiting community health worker programs