

# Global Health Crises Impacting Local Economies: Understanding the Econom

Global Health Economics · Answer Key · 10 Questions

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**1. Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) poses a significant threat to global economic stability. According to recent reports, if resistance rates increase at the rate of the bottom 15% of countries, what is the projected impact on the global economy by 2050?**

**A) The global economy would be US\$1.7 trillion smaller compared to a business-as-usual scenario.**

B) The global economy would see a US\$5.2 trillion increase in GDP.

C) The global economy would be US\$990 billion larger.

D) The global economy would experience a 3.8% increase in annual GDP.

**2. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that by 2050, scaling cost-effective mental health interventions globally could generate substantial economic returns. For every dollar invested in expanding these interventions, what is the potential return in GDP growth?**

A) US\$ 2 to US\$ 3

**B) US\$ 5 to US\$ 6**

C) US\$ 10 to US\$ 12

D) US\$ 15 to US\$ 20

**3. Food price inflation has been a significant driver of food insecurity globally. Which of the following groups is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of food price inflation, risking setbacks in the fight against hunger?**

A) High-income households and urban populations

**B) Low-income households, women, and rural communities**

C) Large agricultural corporations and government food reserves

D) International food aid organizations and food processing companies

**4. The migration of skilled healthcare workers from developing to developed countries, often termed 'brain drain,' has significant economic consequences for the countries of origin. What is a major economic impact highlighted in studies concerning this migration?**

A) Increased domestic healthcare capacity due to surplus workers.

**B) Substantial financial losses due to investments in training health workforces that do not return.**

C) A significant increase in local wages for remaining healthcare professionals.

D) A decrease in the need for international aid for health system development.

**5. The economic study on the impacts of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) indicates that this threat falls most heavily on which group of countries?**

A) High-income countries with advanced healthcare systems.

**B) Low- and lower-middle-income countries.**

C) Island nations with limited trade ties.

D) Countries with a high reliance on natural resources.

**6. Climate change is projected to have severe impacts on global health and economies. By 2050, what is the estimated economic loss worldwide due to more frequent and severe climate-generated natural disasters?**

A) US\$ 1.1 trillion

B) US\$ 5.2 trillion

C) US\$ 7.1 trillion

**D) US\$ 12.5 trillion**

**7. The global medical tourism market is expanding significantly. Which of the following is a key driver attracting patients to travel across borders for healthcare?**

A) Increased medical regulations in home countries.

B) Longer waiting times for specialized procedures domestically.

**C) Cost savings and access to specialized care not available at home.**

D) Reduced quality of care in developed nations.

**8. Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) impose substantial economic and social costs. It is projected that between 2010 and 2030, NCDs will cost the world economy how much in lost productivity and healthcare expenditure?**

A) US\$ 4.4 trillion

B) US\$ 12.5 trillion

C) US\$ 30 trillion

**D) US\$ 47 trillion**

**9. The WHO Pandemic Agreement aims to address shortcomings in global cooperation exposed by pandemics. What is a primary goal of this proposed international accord?**

A) To allow individual countries to develop their own pandemic response strategies independently.

**B) To ensure equitable access to pandemic countermeasures, such as vaccines and therapeutics.**

C) To centralize all vaccine research and development under a single global entity.

D) To reduce international collaboration on health issues to minimize global risk.

**10. Investing in mental health interventions can have significant economic benefits. For every dollar invested in scaling up treatment for depression, what is the estimated return in terms of better health and ability to work?**

A) US\$ 1

**B) US\$ 4**

C) US\$ 7

D) US\$ 10