

G7 Nations Navigating Viral Health Trends: AI, AMR, and Climate Crises

Global Health · Answer Key · 12 Questions

1. In response to the growing threat of antimicrobial resistance (AMR), G7 Health Ministers have committed to supporting which of the following mechanisms to incentivize the development of new antibacterial treatments?

- A) Primarily through increased direct government funding for research institutions.
- B) Exclusively through private sector investments and venture capital.
- C) By supporting both 'push' incentives (like R&D grants) and 'pull' incentives (like market entry rewards).**
- D) By relying solely on international aid organizations to fund all new antibiotic research.

2. Regarding the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in healthcare, what is a primary concern that G7 member states are committed to addressing to ensure equitable access and beneficial outcomes?

- A) Ensuring AI systems are exclusively developed by government agencies to maintain data control.
- B) Minimizing risks of discrimination and bias in AI tools while monitoring their impact.**
- C) Prioritizing AI development solely for administrative tasks to reduce healthcare costs.
- D) Limiting AI use to diagnostic tools to avoid ethical complications in treatment recommendations.

3. The G7 has acknowledged the significant impact of climate change on global health. Which of the following is a key health risk exacerbated by climate change that has seen a notable increase in transmission potential globally since the mid-20th century?

- A) Tuberculosis
- B) Malaria
- C) Dengue fever**
- D) HIV/AIDS

4. Recent studies highlight a dramatic increase in mental health disorders globally. Which two conditions have shown the sharpest rise, contributing significantly to the overall increase in the disease burden of mental illnesses worldwide?

- A) Schizophrenia and Bipolar Disorder
- B) Eating Disorders and Autism Spectrum Disorders
- C) Anxiety and Depression**
- D) Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder and PTSD

5. In the context of G7 discussions on global health security and pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response (PPR), what key international instrument is nearing its adoption deadline, aiming to strengthen global cooperation?

- A) The Global Health Security Treaty
- B) The WHO Convention, Agreement, or Other International Instrument on pandemic PPR (WHO CA+)**
- C) The International Pandemic Preparedness Accord
- D) The G7 Pandemic Response Framework

6. The G7 has emphasized the importance of the 'One Health' approach. This framework recognizes the interconnectedness of the health of humans, animals, plants, and ecosystems. Which of the following is a major global health threat that the G7 specifically identifies as being addressed through this approach?

- A) Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) like diabetes
- B) Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) and the impacts of climate change on health**
- C) Seasonal influenza outbreaks
- D) Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and malnutrition

7. Social media platforms have become conduits for viral health trends. While they can increase information accessibility, what is a significant danger associated with these trends?

- A) Over-emphasis on evidence-based medicine leading to public skepticism.
- B) The promotion of pseudoscientific claims and misinformation, potentially leading to harmful health decisions.**
- C) An increased reliance on qualified healthcare professionals for all health advice.
- D) A decrease in the speed of information dissemination, hindering timely health interventions.

8. As of recent reports, what is the estimated annual global investment required to sustain antibiotic development, according to experts, to address the AMR crisis?

- A) Between \$50 million and \$100 million
- B) Between \$250 million and \$400 million**
- C) Between \$1 billion and \$2 billion
- D) Over \$10 billion

9. The G7 has committed to strengthening global health systems. Which of the following is a crucial component identified for building resilience against future health crises and achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC)?

- A) Reducing the number of healthcare professionals to cut costs.
- B) Investing in primary health care and the health workforce, particularly community health workers.**
- C) Dismantling existing public health infrastructure to rebuild from scratch.
- D) Focusing solely on advanced technological solutions without considering foundational care.

10. Regarding the health impacts of climate change, data indicates a significant increase in heat-related deaths. Between 2014-2023, by what percentage did heat-related deaths increase in those aged 65 years and older compared to the period 1990-1999?

- A) Approximately 75%
- B) Approximately 167%**
- C) Approximately 50%
- D) Approximately 200%

11. The G7 leaders have expressed commitment to advancing Artificial Intelligence (AI) in various sectors, including healthcare. A key ethical consideration highlighted is the need to advance equitable access and use of AI in healthcare by specifically addressing what?

- A) Ensuring AI systems are solely developed by large tech corporations.
- B) Minimizing risks of discrimination and bias, and monitoring AI tools for their impact.**
- C) Implementing AI systems only in wealthy nations to test their efficacy.
- D) Maintaining complete opacity in AI decision-making processes to protect intellectual property.

12. The G7 has recommitted to ending major infectious diseases as public health threats by 2030. Which of the following diseases is NOT explicitly mentioned in the communiqués alongside HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria in this commitment?

- A) Polio
- B) Hepatitis B
- C) Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)
- D) Cholera**