

Global Health Crises' Ripple Effect: Canadian Economies Under Pressure

Global Health Economics · Answer Key · 8 Questions

1. Recent global supply chain disruptions, exacerbated by health crises, have directly impacted Canada's healthcare sector by leading to:

- A) Increased domestic production of all medical supplies.
- B) Significant delays in product delivery and shortages of essential items.**
- C) A complete halt in the import of all medical technologies.
- D) A decrease in demand for medical services.

2. What economic challenge is Canada currently facing, driven partly by increased healthcare spending due to global inflationary pressures?

- A) A significant decrease in overall GDP.
- B) Healthcare spending outpacing economic growth, projected to reach \$399 billion in 2025.**
- C) A complete stabilization of healthcare costs.
- D) Government budget surpluses allowing for reduced healthcare investment.

3. How are the health impacts of climate change contributing to economic strain in Canada?

- A) By leading to decreased demand for healthcare services.
- B) By reducing the need for emergency response systems.
- C) Through billions of dollars in potential costs to the healthcare system and reduced economic activity.**
- D) By primarily affecting sectors unrelated to health and well-being.

4. Canada's participation in global health initiatives, such as contributions to the WHO, aims to achieve which of the following economic benefits for Canada?

- A) Reducing Canada's international trade volume.
- B) Decreasing domestic demand for pharmaceutical products.
- C) Reducing the risk of global outbreaks reaching Canada and supporting economic growth abroad.**
- D) Isolating Canada from international health challenges.

5. What is a key concern regarding Canada's approach to international pandemic preparedness agreements, specifically concerning access to medical countermeasures?

- A) Canada is advocating for mandatory technology transfer for vaccines and drugs.
- B) Canada's proposed amendments may undermine equitable access to medical countermeasures by emphasizing voluntary terms.**
- C) Canada is prioritizing the development of purely domestic medical supply chains.
- D) Canada is withdrawing from all international health organizations.

6. The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted which vulnerability in Canada's healthcare supply chain, impacting the availability of medical devices and supplies?

A) Over-reliance on domestic manufacturing for all critical components.

B) A 'just-in-time' delivery model that proved insufficient during the surge in demand for medical goods.

C) Excessive government reserves of all medical supplies.

D) A lack of innovation in the medical technology sector.

7. Recent reports indicate that Canadian group health costs are projected to rise significantly faster than general inflation. What is a primary driver of this trend?

A) A decrease in the prevalence of chronic conditions.

B) Lower utilization of healthcare services and reduced demand for private healthcare.

C) Higher utilization, growing demand for private healthcare, and adoption of advanced medical technologies.

D) A reduction in the cost of prescription drugs.

8. The economic impact of increased wildfire smoke in Canada is primarily linked to:

A) A boost in outdoor recreational activities and tourism.

B) Reduced healthcare costs due to fewer respiratory illnesses.

C) Significant costs from chronic mortality and acute health damages, impacting livelihoods and the economy.

D) An increase in agricultural productivity.