

Global Health Crises' Ripple Effect: Canadian Economies Under Pressure

Global Health Economics · Practice Test · 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.