

February 12, 2017

- 1) The 3 main Goals of the Patient Protection and the Affordable Care Act (ACA) DO NOT include the following:
 - A. Expand health insurance coverage
 - B. The Health Insurance Marketplace
 - C. Improve the quality of care and contain costs.
 - D. Regulate the Insurance Industry for better patient protections against abuse and high cost
 - E. A, C & D.

- 2) Strategies being adopted by the ACA to improve quality of care and contain costs include the following EXCEPT:
 - A. Greater focus on preventive health care, including requiring insurance companies to cover a given set of proven preventive services without out-of-pocket payments.
 - B. Gradually closing the doughnut hole in the Medicare Part D Program through negotiated drug discounts.
 - C. Investing in electronic health record systems to provide comprehensive patient information to providers so as to promote quality of care.
 - D. Reimbursing providers according to the quantity of services they provide regardless of patient outcomes
 - E. Promoting new models of care which ensure better coordination and integration of care among providers for patients with chronic diseases.

- 3) The Affordable Care Act (ACA) requires that people in the U.S. maintain “a minimal essential health insurance coverage” or make “a shared responsibility payment to the federal government surtax.” This provision is known as the Individual Mandate. The Individual Mandate covers ALL people including (a) American Indians, (b) People in extreme financial hardship, and (c) Incarcerated individuals.
 - A. True
 - B. False

- 4) Strategies being adopted by the ACA to expand health insurance coverage in the U.S. include the expansion of coverage for young adults by allowing them to stay on their parents’ plans until age 26 years.
 - A. True
 - B. False

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- 5) Complete this sentence. The Patient's Bill of Rights under the ACA—
- A. Protects consumers from many of the long-standing abuses of the health insurance industry.
 - B. Protects the health insurance industry, thus enabling them to continue their long-standing abuses of consumers.
 - C. Exposes consumers to many of the long-standing abuses of the health insurance industry.
 - D. Has no positive or negative effects on the consumer-insurance industry relations.
 - E. Protects both consumers and insurers from abuses.