

HCC PRACTICE 1 TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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1. What is the main purpose of PMPRB?

- A. Setting safety standards
- B. Regulating excessive prices of patented medicines
- C. Funding pharmaceutical research
- D. Monitoring hospital budgets

2. Two main goals of advocacy?

- A. Expanding clinic hours
- B. Reducing regulatory requirements
- C. Empowering disadvantaged groups and protecting vulnerable and discriminated against individuals
- D. Maximizing profits for providers

3. What can vary between jurisdictions in health care systems?

- A. Weather patterns
- B. Programs, services, eligibility and delivery methods
- C. Language policies
- D. Tax rates on healthcare

4. What can contribute to health disparity?

- A. Poverty, housing, geography, and access to care
- B. Only genetic factors
- C. Weather patterns alone
- D. Dietary preferences only

5. Which category is monitored by WHO?

- A. Emerging and infectious diseases
- B. Healthy aging programs
- C. Vaccination outreach only
- D. Chronic disease risk factors

6. Determinants of health are defined as what?

- A. Treatments and cures for acute illness
- B. Conditions that affect people's health and wellbeing
- C. Health insurance coverage and premiums
- D. Personal lifestyle choices alone

7. Which framework imposes penalties for extra billing?

- A. EPF framework
- B. Medical Care Act framework
- C. Federal Health Penalty Framework
- D. Canada Health Act framework

8. What type of organization is WHO?

- A. A private charity
- B. A non-governmental organization
- C. An agency of the United Nations
- D. A governmental health ministry

9. In what year did the Medical Care Act program begin?

- A. 1965
- B. 1968
- C. 1970
- D. 1975

10. Which organization is primarily responsible for protecting public health in Canada?

- A. Canadian Institutes of Health Research.
- B. Canadian Institute for Health Information.
- C. Public Health Agency of Canada.
- D. Health Canada.

Answers

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1. B
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. D
8. C
9. B
10. C

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Explanations

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1. What is the main purpose of PMPRB?

- A. Setting safety standards
- B. Regulating excessive prices of patented medicines**
- C. Funding pharmaceutical research
- D. Monitoring hospital budgets

PMPRB is focused on regulating the prices of patented medicines to prevent prices that are excessive. As a federal body in Canada, it reviews the prices of patented drug products and uses price tests and international price comparisons to determine whether a price is excessive. If a price is found excessive, adjustments are required to bring it in line with guidelines. This work centers on affordability and access to medicines, not on safety standards, funding research, or hospital budgeting, which are handled by other agencies.

2. Two main goals of advocacy?

- A. Expanding clinic hours
- B. Reducing regulatory requirements
- C. Empowering disadvantaged groups and protecting vulnerable and discriminated against individuals**
- D. Maximizing profits for providers

Advocacy is about lifting up those who have less power in decisions that affect their lives and safeguarding people from discrimination and harm. The best option captures both aims: empowering disadvantaged groups to have a voice and protecting vulnerable or discriminated-against individuals within systems and institutions. While expanding clinic hours can improve access, it's a specific service improvement rather than the overarching purpose of advocacy. Reducing regulatory requirements might be pursued in some policy debates, but it isn't inherently about protecting rights and empowering groups. Maximizing profits for providers focuses on financial interests, not on advancing equity and protection for vulnerable populations.

3. What can vary between jurisdictions in health care systems?

- A. Weather patterns
- B. Programs, services, eligibility and delivery methods**
- C. Language policies
- D. Tax rates on healthcare

What varies between jurisdictions in health care systems is the set of programs and services offered, who is eligible for coverage, and how care is delivered and financed. Different places decide which services are publicly funded, which populations qualify for coverage, and whether care is provided through public hospitals, private clinics, or a mix, along with how patients access care (such as gatekeeping or referral requirements). These design choices determine access, cost, and how efficiently care is delivered, even when the overall goal is similar across systems. Weather patterns or language policies can affect health needs and communication, but they don't define the structural differences in how health care is organized. Tax rates on healthcare can influence funding, yet the core differences across jurisdictions come from the programs, eligibility, and delivery methods themselves.

4. What can contribute to health disparity?

- A. Poverty, housing, geography, and access to care
- B. Only genetic factors**
- C. Weather patterns alone
- D. Dietary preferences only

Health disparities arise mainly from social determinants of health—the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work, and age. Poverty limits access to stable housing, nutritious food, transportation, and timely medical care; housing quality and neighborhood safety affect exposure to environmental risks and chronic stress; geography shapes the availability of healthcare services and healthy environments; and access to care determines whether people can receive prevention, diagnosis, and treatment promptly. Together, these factors create unequal health outcomes across populations, beyond what genetics alone would explain. While genetics can influence individual risk, disparities across groups are best understood through these social and systemic determinants. Weather patterns or dietary preferences matter, but they don't alone account for unequal health outcomes; they fit within the broader context of access and living conditions.

5. Which category is monitored by WHO?

- A. Emerging and infectious diseases**
- B. Healthy aging programs
- C. Vaccination outreach only
- D. Chronic disease risk factors

Global health surveillance is about spotting new and spreading health threats quickly to prevent and control outbreaks. The World Health Organization focuses its monitoring on emerging and infectious diseases, tracking outbreaks, collecting data, and coordinating international response through systems like epidemic intelligence and GOARN. That emphasis on identifying and responding to new or rapidly spreading pathogens is why this category is the best fit. While WHO also works on aging, vaccination programs, and chronic disease risk factors, those areas are not the primary category tied to its surveillance and outbreak response efforts.

6. Determinants of health are defined as what?

- A. Treatments and cures for acute illness
- B. Conditions that affect people's health and wellbeing**
- C. Health insurance coverage and premiums
- D. Personal lifestyle choices alone

Determinants of health are the broad range of factors that shape how healthy people are and how they feel, not just medical treatments. This includes social and economic conditions, the environment, education, housing, nutrition, behaviors, access to care, and policies. That's why the description "conditions that affect people's health and wellbeing" is the best fit—it captures the idea that health status is influenced by many interacting factors, not only treatments or personal choices alone. The other options point to narrower or different ideas: treatments and cures are responses to illness, insurance details are just one aspect of access, and lifestyle choices alone miss the bigger structural and environmental influences on health.

7. Which framework imposes penalties for extra billing?

- A. EPF framework
- B. Medical Care Act framework
- C. Federal Health Penalty Framework
- D. Canada Health Act framework**

The key idea is how a system enforces a ban on charges beyond insured services. In Canada, extra billing for insured health services is prohibited, and the mechanism that enforces this prohibition is the Canada Health Act. It not only sets the principle that insured services must be accessible without extra charges, but also provides federal remedies—most importantly, the ability to withhold or reduce transfer payments to provinces that permit extra billing. That combination of a ban plus penalties for non-compliance is what makes this framework the one that imposes penalties for extra billing. The other frameworks don't tie penalties to extra billing in the same way, so they aren't the correct fit.

8. What type of organization is WHO?

- A. A private charity
- B. A non-governmental organization
- C. An agency of the United Nations**
- D. A governmental health ministry

The World Health Organization is an agency of the United Nations. It's part of the UN system and is governed by a group of member states, operating to coordinate international health policy and actions across countries. This intergovernmental structure distinguishes it from private charities or non-governmental organizations, which are independent of governments, and from a national health ministry, which is a government department within a single country. So the best description is that it is an agency of the United Nations.

9. In what year did the Medical Care Act program begin?

- A. 1965
- B. 1968**
- C. 1970
- D. 1975

The key idea here is when the universal medical insurance program actually started under the Medical Care Act. The act, passed in 1966 to create a framework and share costs with provinces, didn't begin delivering universal coverage until 1968. So, the program began in 1968. Dates like 1965 come before the act's passage, while 1970 and 1975 are after the program had already started.

10. Which organization is primarily responsible for protecting public health in Canada?

- A. Canadian Institutes of Health Research.
- B. Canadian Institute for Health Information.
- C. Public Health Agency of Canada.
- D. Health Canada.

The main idea is understanding which federal body focuses on preventing disease and safeguarding population health. The Public Health Agency of Canada is the federal entity dedicated to protecting and promoting public health through disease surveillance, outbreak response, risk communication, and coordination of national public health programs. Health Canada handles regulation, licensing, and safety standards for foods, drugs, and health products; the Canadian Institutes of Health Research funds health research; and the Canadian Institute for Health Information collects and reports health data. While all of these contribute to health in different ways, protecting public health at the national level is the core role of the Public Health Agency of Canada.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://hccpractice1.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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