UPES

End Semester Examination, December 2023

Course: **Health Economics and Outcomes Research**   Semester : V

Program: **BSc Clinical Research**   Duration   : 3 Hours

Course Code: **HSCC3006**   Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: Please read all the questions carefully. Answer only one question from Q1 of Section D

S. No.	Section A Short answer questions/ MCQ/T&F (20Qx1.5M= 30 Marks)	Marks	COs
Q1	Define Outcomes Research.	1.5	CO1
Q2	Why is Outcomes Research Important in Public Health?	1.5	CO2
Q3	Differentiate between positive and normative economics.	1.5	CO2
Q4	Define market equilibrium.	1.5	CO1
Q5	Cost of illness studies provide insights into the economic burden associated with treating a specific disease, including both _____ and indirect costs.	1.5	CO2
Q6	When resources are allocated efficiently in a healthcare market, which of the following is true? a. Healthcare services are allocated based on a person's income. b. The government regulates all healthcare prices. c. The quantity of healthcare services demanded equals the quantity supplied. d. There is no need for healthcare insurance.	1.5	CO2
Q7	The concept of elasticity measures the _____ of quantity demanded or supplied in response to a change in price.	1.5	CO2
Q8	Name two government health insurance schemes.	1.5	CO1
Q9	Define HTA.	1.5	CO1
Q10	What is cooling off period?	1.5	CO2
Q11	Define market elasticity.	1.5	CO1
Q12	Name the types of market efficiency.	1.5	CO2
Q13	The _____ principle in health economics suggests that individuals should be free to make their own healthcare decisions based on their values and preferences.	1.5	CO2
Q14	Employer-sponsored insurance often involves _____, where employees and employers share the cost of healthcare coverage.	1.5	CO2

	a. Full cost coverage b. Premium sharing c. Government subsidies d. High deductibles		
Q15	Define Medicaid and Medicare.	1.5	CO1
Q16	In the field of health economics, what does "value of life" represent? a. The financial worth of a person's existence b. The cost of medical treatment for a life-threatening condition c. The perceived importance of one's health and well-being d. The economic value placed on saving a human life	1.5	CO1
Q17	What is Markov model?	1.5	CO2
Q18	Behavioral economics explores how individuals may make healthcare decisions that are not always based on _____ rationality. a. Economic b. Emotional c. Bounded d. Social	1.5	CO1
Q19	What is National Health Plan?	1.5	CO1
Q20	Define Health.	1.5	CO1

Section B
(4Qx5M=20 Marks)

Q 1	What are the different methods of economic evaluation? Compare their advantages and disadvantages.	5	CO3
Q2	Explain the concept of "health measurement". What tools are used to measure it?	5 (2.5+2.5)	CO3
Q3	What are the steps involved in insurance claim settlement?	5	CO2
Q4	Define prevalence and incidence. When would each be more appropriate for measuring the burden of a specific health condition?	5 (3+2)	CO4

Section C
(2Qx15M=30 Marks)

Q1	Case Study 1: Cost-Benefit Analysis in Healthcare Decision-Making Scenario: You are a healthcare administrator in a public hospital tasked with deciding whether to invest in a new medical technology that promises to improve patient outcomes. The technology is expensive, and your budget is limited. You must conduct a cost-benefit analysis to determine if the investment is justified.	15 (5+5+5)	CO4

	A) Describe the steps you would take to conduct a cost-benefit analysis for the new medical technology, mentioning the data and variables would you need to consider. B) How would you assess the value of life and its impact on the analysis? C) Discuss the ethical and economic aspects of assigning a monetary value to life.		
Q2	Case Study 2: Adverse Selection in Health Insurance Scenario: You work for an insurance company that offers individual and group health insurance plans. You notice that many individuals with pre-existing health conditions are enrolling in the individual plans, while healthier individuals opt for the group plans. This results in significant financial losses for the company due to higher claims in the individual plans. A) Explain the concept of "adverse selection" in health insurance and its impact on insurance markets. B) Discuss potential strategies the insurance company can implement to mitigate adverse selection and maintain financial sustainability. C) What is the role of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) in addressing adverse selection and promoting broader access to health insurance?	**15** **(5+5+5)**	**CO5**
Section D **(2Qx10M=20 Marks)**			
Q 1	What ethical principles are considered in cost-effectiveness analysis? Write in detail by defining the key terms and providing examples of situations where these principles could be violated. **OR** Describe the key features of National Health Policy 2017.	**10**	**CO5**
Q2	What are the National Health Programs in India? Are the government's efforts in health sector improving India's health? Give suitable example to support your arguments.	**10** **(5+5)**	**CO5**