

HOSA Health Care Issues Juniors Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Which hospital is known for treating U.S. presidents and other dignitaries?**
 - A. Johns Hopkins Hospital**
 - B. Walter Reed General Hospital**
 - C. Mayo Clinic**
 - D. Cleveland Clinic**
- 2. How did the salary of physicians in Puerto Rico compare to that in the mainland U.S.?**
 - A. Higher salary in Puerto Rico**
 - B. Similar salary**
 - C. Less than half of the U.S. salary**
 - D. More than twice the U.S. salary**
- 3. Which of the following statements is true about children and COVID-19?**
 - A. Children do not experience symptoms**
 - B. 10% of all COVID-19 cases are children**
 - C. Children are immune to COVID-19**
 - D. COVID-19 does not affect children**
- 4. What symptom is NOT associated with COVID-19 as per the findings?**
 - A. Fever**
 - B. Muscle fatigue**
 - C. Shortness of breath**
 - D. Headaches**
- 5. What event led to the death of a woman needing treatment in Germany?**
 - A. A Hospital Hack**
 - B. A Natural Disaster**
 - C. A Medical Malpractice Case**
 - D. A Transportation Strike**

- 6. What impact is COVID-19 having on college sports?**
- A. Expansion of sports programs**
 - B. Cuts to athletic programs affecting Olympic participation**
 - C. Increased funding for college athletics**
 - D. More athletes being recruited each year**
- 7. What frustration did NBC News correspondent Morgan Chesky express after his COVID-19 diagnosis?**
- A. He experienced physical fatigue**
 - B. He faced difficulty focusing due to mental fog**
 - C. He struggled with a loss of appetite**
 - D. He was overwhelmed by anxiety**
- 8. What influences the requirement to test individuals for COVID-19, according to CDC guidelines?**
- A. Being over 50 years of age**
 - B. Close contact within 6 feet for over 15 minutes**
 - C. Showing symptoms of cold**
 - D. Traveling internationally**
- 9. Can children spread COVID-19 as easily as adults?**
- A. Yes**
 - B. No**
 - C. Only in specific situations**
 - D. Not enough data available**
- 10. As of October 16, 2020, what were the total reported COVID-19 cases in the US?**
- A. 6 million**
 - B. 8 million**
 - C. 10 million**
 - D. 7 million**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which hospital is known for treating U.S. presidents and other dignitaries?

A. Johns Hopkins Hospital

B. Walter Reed General Hospital

C. Mayo Clinic

D. Cleveland Clinic

Walter Reed General Hospital is recognized for its role in treating U.S. presidents, government officials, and other dignitaries. This military medical facility has a long history of providing medical care to high-ranking officials and has specialized capabilities for managing complex medical cases that may arise from the unique demands placed on these individuals. The hospital's affiliation with the U.S. Army and its focus on comprehensive healthcare has established its reputation in this area, making it a go-to institution for notable figures who require advanced medical attention. Other hospitals, such as Johns Hopkins Hospital, Mayo Clinic, and Cleveland Clinic, are indeed renowned for their medical excellence and innovative treatments; however, they do not have the specific association with treating U.S. presidents and high-profile government personnel that Walter Reed General Hospital has.

2. How did the salary of physicians in Puerto Rico compare to that in the mainland U.S.?

A. Higher salary in Puerto Rico

B. Similar salary

C. Less than half of the U.S. salary

D. More than twice the U.S. salary

Physicians in Puerto Rico earn significantly less than their counterparts in the mainland United States. This discrepancy can be attributed to several factors, including differences in the cost of living, governmental funding for healthcare, and economic challenges that Puerto Rico faces. According to various studies, the average salary for physicians in Puerto Rico can be less than half of what is typically earned by similar professionals in the mainland U.S. This economic reality affects the availability of medical services and can influence physician recruitment and retention in Puerto Rico. The other options do not align with the data available regarding physician salaries in both regions, emphasizing the stark difference in compensation for healthcare professionals between Puerto Rico and the mainland U.S.

3. Which of the following statements is true about children and COVID-19?

- A. Children do not experience symptoms**
- B. 10% of all COVID-19 cases are children**
- C. Children are immune to COVID-19**
- D. COVID-19 does not affect children**

The statement that 10% of all COVID-19 cases are children is accurate based on data collected from various health organizations during the pandemic. This statistic reflects the prevalence of COVID-19 among children, indicating that while they may represent a smaller percentage of total cases compared to adults, they are still significantly affected by the virus. It's important to understand that while children might experience milder symptoms compared to adults, they are not exempt from contracting COVID-19. This reality is supported by numerous studies that show children can indeed develop the virus and, in certain instances, may even suffer from severe complications. The notion of children being immune or exhibiting no symptoms is misleading; they can present a range of symptoms or be asymptomatic carriers, contributing to the spread of the virus. By recognizing that children make up around 10% of all COVID-19 cases, we emphasize the need for proper health measures to protect this demographic, assuring parents and guardians that children require monitoring and care regarding COVID-19 just like any other age group.

4. What symptom is NOT associated with COVID-19 as per the findings?

- A. Fever**
- B. Muscle fatigue**
- C. Shortness of breath**
- D. Headaches**

Headaches are not typically highlighted as a primary symptom of COVID-19, even though they can occur in some cases. COVID-19 is primarily associated with respiratory symptoms and systemic responses, which often include fever, cough, shortness of breath, and muscle fatigue. These symptoms are more commonly observed in individuals who test positive for the virus. The symptoms that are most frequently reported align closely with those related to respiratory illnesses and systemic inflammation. While some people may experience headaches, they are less emphasized in currently accepted criteria for COVID-19 symptoms compared to the other options listed. It's essential to recognize that the understanding of COVID-19 symptoms is based on evolving research, but in general, headaches are not as consistently reported as the other symptoms associated with the illness.

5. What event led to the death of a woman needing treatment in Germany?

A. A Hospital Hack

B. A Natural Disaster

C. A Medical Malpractice Case

D. A Transportation Strike

The correct answer reflects a situation where a hospital's computer systems were compromised, which can disrupt operations and access to vital patient data. In the context of health care, this can have dire consequences—not only for administrative processes but also for patient treatment. When hospitals experience hacking incidents, they may lose access to important medical records or face delays in providing necessary care. In this specific case, a woman in need of treatment was unable to receive timely medical assistance due to these disruptions, which ultimately led to her death. Such incidents illustrate the critical importance of cybersecurity in the health care industry and how vulnerabilities in technology can have tragic real-world outcomes for patients. The other options might involve scenarios that could also lead to serious issues in health care, such as natural disasters disrupting hospital operations or transportation strikes affecting patient access to medical facilities. However, the emphasis on hacking directly points to the digital security aspect of patient care, making this a particularly relevant and pressing issue in today's health care landscape.

6. What impact is COVID-19 having on college sports?

A. Expansion of sports programs

B. Cuts to athletic programs affecting Olympic participation

C. Increased funding for college athletics

D. More athletes being recruited each year

The correct response highlights a significant consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic on college sports, specifically the financial strain leading to cuts in athletic programs. College athletic departments have faced enormous challenges due to reduced revenues from ticket sales, sponsorships, and fundraising activities as a result of canceled or restricted seasons. This economic impact has forced many institutions to make tough decisions regarding their athletic programs, leading to reductions or complete eliminations of certain sports teams. These cuts can directly affect the participation of athletes in Olympic sports, especially if those sports are non-revenue generating, such as wrestling or gymnastics, which often rely on funding from college programs. This creates a ripple effect, decreasing the opportunities for athletes to train and compete at the collegiate level, consequently affecting the talent pool available for Olympic selection and participation. In contrast, the other options suggest growth or increased investment in athletics, which does not reflect the trend observed during the pandemic.

7. What frustration did NBC News correspondent Morgan Chesky express after his COVID-19 diagnosis?

- A. He experienced physical fatigue**
- B. He faced difficulty focusing due to mental fog**
- C. He struggled with a loss of appetite**
- D. He was overwhelmed by anxiety**

Morgan Chesky expressed frustration primarily due to facing difficulty focusing because of mental fog after his COVID-19 diagnosis. Mental fog, often referred to in discussions about post-viral conditions, includes symptoms such as confusion, forgetfulness, and a general lack of mental clarity. This condition can significantly impact an individual's ability to perform regular tasks, maintain productivity, or engage in cognitive activities—especially pertinent for a journalist, whose job relies heavily on focus and mental acuity to report news accurately and efficiently. The experience of mental fog post-COVID-19 has been reported by many individuals, highlighting the cognitive challenges that can arise alongside the physical symptoms of the virus.

8. What influences the requirement to test individuals for COVID-19, according to CDC guidelines?

- A. Being over 50 years of age**
- B. Close contact within 6 feet for over 15 minutes**
- C. Showing symptoms of cold**
- D. Traveling internationally**

Testing individuals for COVID-19 is primarily influenced by specific exposure criteria, as outlined by the CDC guidelines. One significant criterion is the concept of close contact, which is defined as being within 6 feet of someone who is confirmed to have COVID-19 for a cumulative total of 15 minutes or more over a 24-hour period. This guideline is based on evidence that proximity and duration of contact with an infected person significantly increase the likelihood of transmission. Understanding this helps to emphasize the importance of monitoring and testing individuals who meet this exposure criterion, as they are at a higher risk of contracting the virus themselves. Testing in such cases is crucial not only for the individual's health but also for controlling the spread of COVID-19 within the community. Other options, while relevant to public health, do not specifically dictate the requirement for testing as directly as the close contact criterion does.

9. Can children spread COVID-19 as easily as adults?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only in specific situations

D. Not enough data available

The correct understanding is that children can spread COVID-19, but the dynamics of transmission can vary. Research indicates that while children can be infected with the virus and can transmit it to others, the extent and efficiency of their transmission compared to adults are influenced by several factors, including age, symptoms, and social behavior. In many studies, children, particularly younger ones, showed lower rates of transmission compared to adults, likely due to lower viral loads and less frequent interactions in settings like schools. However, as variants of the virus emerged, some evidence suggested that older children and adolescents might spread the virus more efficiently. Overall, while children are capable of spreading COVID-19, the degree to which they do so compared to adults is more nuanced, and it might not be accurate to say they can spread it as easily as adults in all circumstances.

10. As of October 16, 2020, what were the total reported COVID-19 cases in the US?

A. 6 million

B. 8 million

C. 10 million

D. 7 million

The total reported COVID-19 cases in the US as of October 16, 2020, reached approximately 8 million. This figure represents the cumulative number of confirmed cases documented through testing and reporting by health authorities across the country. The pandemic saw a rapid increase in cases due to the virus's transmission dynamics, which were influenced by numerous factors such as population density, public health responses, and social behavior. The 8 million mark reflected the ongoing challenges in managing the spread of COVID-19 and underscored the importance of public health measures and community compliance with safety protocols during that time. The other figures do not align with the actual data reported by health organizations, making 8 million the accurate choice.