

# **WESTERN GOVERNORS UNIVERSITY (WGU) HLTH2160 D393 HISTORY OF HEALTHCARE IN AMERICA PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE**



## **SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://wgu-hlth2160-d393.examzify.com>



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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. Who invented a vaccination against smallpox in the late 1700s?**
  - A. Louis Pasteur
  - B. Edward Jenner
  - C. Jonas Salk
  - D. Ignaz Semmelweis
  
- 2. What role did William Welch play in the establishment of Johns Hopkins School of Medicine?**
  - A. First dean and founder of the school
  - B. Lead surgeon at Johns Hopkins Hospital
  - C. Director of medical research
  - D. Chief educator for medical students
  
- 3. Who is Henrietta Lacks?**
  - A. An African American scientist known for her research
  - B. A mother of five who sought treatment for cervical cancer
  - C. A physician who pioneered cancer treatment
  - D. A famous civil rights activist
  
- 4. What is a key outcome of effectively managing telemedicine services?**
  - A. Increased healthcare inequities
  - B. Higher patient follow-up rates
  - C. Greater patient dissatisfaction
  - D. Reduced telehealth utilization
  
- 5. Which social determinant of healthcare assists in reducing healthcare access barriers using telehealth?**
  - A. Healthcare access and quality
  - B. Social and community context
  - C. Neighborhood and built environment
  - D. Education and literacy

- 6. Who played a critical role in establishing the Hull House in Chicago?**
- A. Florence Nightingale
  - B. Jane Addams
  - C. Margaret Sanger
  - D. Clara Barton
- 7. According to market justice theory, how is healthcare viewed?**
- A. As a basic human right
  - B. As a product for purchase based on economic principles
  - C. As a service distributed by social workers
  - D. As a government-controlled entity
- 8. What is the primary benefit of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program?**
- A. Long-term hospitalization for AIDS patients
  - B. Increased access to health insurance
  - C. Education and support for those with HIV
  - D. Pain management for AIDS-related symptoms
- 9. What was a significant characteristic of the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine's entry requirements compared to other medical schools?**
- A. Less stringent admission process
  - B. Stricter entrance and curriculum standards
  - C. Focus only on practical training
  - D. Limited number of students accepted
- 10. What did the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill, introduced in 1943, aim to improve?**
- A. Wage equality in the workplace
  - B. Social Security by including medical care
  - C. Regulation of private insurance companies
  - D. Public transportation for healthcare access

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. Who invented a vaccination against smallpox in the late 1700s?

- A. Louis Pasteur
- B. Edward Jenner**
- C. Jonas Salk
- D. Ignaz Semmelweis

*The invention of the vaccination against smallpox is attributed to Edward Jenner, who conducted his pioneering work in the late 18th century, specifically in 1796. Jenner observed that milkmaids who had been infected with cowpox did not contract smallpox, leading him to hypothesize that exposure to cowpox could protect against smallpox. He tested this by inoculating a young boy with cowpox and later exposing him to smallpox, finding that the boy did not become ill. This experiment laid the foundational principles of vaccination, demonstrating that a relatively harmless pathogen could provide immunity from a more dangerous one, and ultimately led to the development of vaccination as a critical public health tool. Louis Pasteur, while a significant figure in microbiology and immunology and known for developing vaccines for diseases like anthrax and rabies, was active later in the 19th century. Jonas Salk is noted for creating the polio vaccine in the 20th century, and Ignaz Semmelweis is recognized for his work in antiseptic procedures in maternity wards. However, none of these figures were involved in the early development of the smallpox vaccine, which remains a crucial milestone in the history of medicine and public health.*

## 2. What role did William Welch play in the establishment of Johns Hopkins School of Medicine?

- A. First dean and founder of the school**
- B. Lead surgeon at Johns Hopkins Hospital
- C. Director of medical research
- D. Chief educator for medical students

*William Welch played a pivotal role in the establishment of the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine as its first dean and one of its key founders. His contributions were foundational in shaping the curriculum and the philosophy of medical education at the institution. Welch was instrumental in promoting the concept of rigorous scientific training for medical students, emphasizing the importance of research as part of medical education. As the first dean, he was responsible for crafting a model of medical education that was innovative for its time, incorporating both theoretical and practical elements that would influence medical training across the country. This emphasis on combining scientific knowledge with clinical practice has had a lasting impact on how medical education is approached today. His leadership and vision contributed significantly to the development of one of the most prestigious medical schools in the world.*

### 3. Who is Henrietta Lacks?

- A. An African American scientist known for her research
- B. A mother of five who sought treatment for cervical cancer**
- C. A physician who pioneered cancer treatment
- D. A famous civil rights activist

*Henrietta Lacks is best known as a mother of five who sought treatment for cervical cancer, which she was diagnosed with in the early 1950s. During her treatment at Johns Hopkins Hospital, doctors took a sample of her cancerous cells without her knowledge or consent. These cells, known as HeLa cells, became one of the most important tools in medicine. They were the first human cells successfully cloned and have been used extensively in medical research since then, contributing to countless breakthroughs, including the development of the polio vaccine and advancements in cancer research. The significance of her story lies not only in the scientific contributions of the HeLa cells but also in the ethical issues surrounding medical consent and racial inequities in healthcare. Her legacy raises important questions about patient rights and the exploitation of African Americans in medical research.*

### 4. What is a key outcome of effectively managing telemedicine services?

- A. Increased healthcare inequities
- B. Higher patient follow-up rates**
- C. Greater patient dissatisfaction
- D. Reduced telehealth utilization

*Effectively managing telemedicine services leads to higher patient follow-up rates, as clinicians can interact with patients more conveniently and frequently. When telemedicine is well-implemented, it can make accessing healthcare more efficient for patients. This ease of access often encourages patients to schedule and attend follow-up appointments, as they do not have the barriers associated with in-person visits, such as travel time and costs. Additionally, telemedicine can enhance communication between healthcare providers and patients, promoting better engagement in healthcare management and encouraging patients to return for necessary follow-ups. This positive outcome highlights the importance of proper telemedicine management in improving patient adherence to care plans and overall patient outcomes.*

### 5. Which social determinant of healthcare assists in reducing healthcare access barriers using telehealth?

- A. Healthcare access and quality**
- B. Social and community context
- C. Neighborhood and built environment
- D. Education and literacy

*The correct answer is rooted in the significant role that healthcare access and quality play in utilizing telehealth to mitigate barriers to healthcare access. Telehealth has emerged as a powerful tool to make healthcare services more accessible, especially for individuals who face challenges in reaching traditional healthcare facilities due to geographical, economic, or physical limitations. By utilizing telehealth, patients can receive consultations, follow-ups, and a variety of services from the comfort of their homes, which particularly benefits those in rural areas or those without reliable transportation options. This technological solution addresses issues of healthcare access directly by facilitating a more inclusive approach to receiving necessary medical attention and ensuring that quality care is available regardless of location. In contrast, other options like social and community context, neighborhood and built environment, and education and literacy, while impactful in their own right, do not specifically focus on the mechanism of telehealth in addressing access barriers. They either pertain to broader social influences, physical attributes of the environment, or educational background, which do not directly correlate to the immediate effects of telehealth on access and quality in healthcare.*

## 6. Who played a critical role in establishing the Hull House in Chicago?

- A. Florence Nightingale
- B. Jane Addams**
- C. Margaret Sanger
- D. Clara Barton

Jane Addams played a critical role in establishing Hull House in Chicago, which became one of the most famous settlement houses in the United States. Established in 1889, Hull House aimed to provide social services, educational opportunities, and cultural activities for the mostly immigrant population of the area. Addams, along with Ellen Gates Starr, co-founded Hull House as a response to the challenging living conditions faced by the urban poor, especially immigrants, at that time. Addams' work at Hull House was instrumental in pushing for social reforms, advocating for labor rights, and promoting the welfare of women and children. Her efforts brought attention to the issues of poverty, education, and labor rights, making her a significant figure in the social justice movement of the early 20th century. Hull House not only provided practical support but also served as a center for community organization and activism, embodying Addams' belief in the importance of community engagement in effecting social change. The other individuals mentioned, while notable in their respective contributions to healthcare and humanitarian efforts, did not have a direct role in establishing Hull House. Florence Nightingale is celebrated for her work in nursing and healthcare reform, Margaret Sanger is known for her advocacy for birth control and women's reproductive rights,

## 7. According to market justice theory, how is healthcare viewed?

- A. As a basic human right
- B. As a product for purchase based on economic principles**
- C. As a service distributed by social workers
- D. As a government-controlled entity

Market justice theory views healthcare primarily as a product that can be purchased based on economic principles. This perspective emphasizes individual responsibility and the idea that people should have the freedom to make their own healthcare choices in a free-market environment. Under this framework, access to healthcare is determined by one's ability to pay, suggesting that those who can afford to pay for services should receive them, while those who cannot may not have equal access. This approach contrasts with other theories that prioritize healthcare as a basic human right or a service distributed based on need, illustrating the ongoing debate about the role of economics and equity in the healthcare system. By focusing on personal choice and market dynamics, market justice theory aligns healthcare with other commodities in the marketplace, reflecting broader economic theories about supply, demand, and competition.

## 8. What is the primary benefit of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program?

- A. Long-term hospitalization for AIDS patients
- B. Increased access to health insurance
- C. Education and support for those with HIV**
- D. Pain management for AIDS-related symptoms

The primary benefit of the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program is education and support for those with HIV. This program was established to provide comprehensive care and support services for individuals living with HIV/AIDS, particularly for those who are uninsured or underinsured. It focuses on ensuring access to essential medical care, including the provision of medical and psychosocial support, counseling, and education about managing the infection. This holistic approach not only addresses the medical needs of individuals but also empowers them with knowledge about the virus, treatment options, and strategies to manage their health, thereby improving their overall quality of life. By fostering understanding and support, the program plays a crucial role in reducing health disparities among vulnerable populations affected by HIV/AIDS.

**9. What was a significant characteristic of the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine's entry requirements compared to other medical schools?**

- A. Less stringent admission process
- B. Stricter entrance and curriculum standards**
- C. Focus only on practical training
- D. Limited number of students accepted

*The Johns Hopkins School of Medicine was founded with a commitment to advancing medical education through rigorous academic standards. One significant characteristic of its entry requirements was the establishment of stricter entrance and curriculum standards compared to many other medical schools of its time. This approach emphasized the importance of a strong foundational knowledge in the sciences and a comprehensive curriculum that integrated research with medical practice. By requiring applicants to have prior college education and focusing on a thorough examination of candidates, Johns Hopkins aimed to ensure that admitted students were not only well-prepared academically but also capable of meeting the demanding nature of medical training. This model set a precedent for medical education, ultimately influencing how other medical schools structured their admission processes and curricula, reinforcing the importance of academic excellence in the field of medicine. In contrast, other choices do not accurately reflect the historical context of Johns Hopkins School of Medicine's approach, as the institution was known for its commitment to high standards rather than a less stringent or solely practical training focus. Furthermore, while the school did have a limited number of students accepted, its defining characteristic was the emphasis on stringent academic and entrance requirements.*

**10. What did the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill, introduced in 1943, aim to improve?**

- A. Wage equality in the workplace
- B. Social Security by including medical care**
- C. Regulation of private insurance companies
- D. Public transportation for healthcare access

*The Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill, introduced in 1943, aimed to improve Social Security by including medical care. This proposal was significant as it sought to expand the Social Security Act to provide health insurance for all Americans, reflecting a growing recognition of healthcare as a critical component of social welfare. The bill represented a pivotal moment in the history of healthcare in America, as it aimed to create a national health insurance plan that would cover a wide range of medical services, which was a bold initiative during that time. The push for this legislation came during World War II when there was an increased focus on health and welfare due to the war effort, and it highlighted the belief that access to healthcare should be considered a right for all citizens, not just those who could afford it. The initiative ultimately contributed to the ongoing discussions and developments in healthcare legislation in the decades that followed, paving the way for future reforms.*

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).

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

<https://wgu-hlth2160-d393.examzify.com>

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

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