



American Association of
PUBLIC HEALTH
PHYSICIANS

Preventive Services ToolKit
Advocacy Strategy Seminar
Post-Seminar Quiz

Chicago, IL
May 21, 2018

1. The PSTK Advocacy Strategy protocol requires:
 - a. An expenditure of about \$100,000, consultation from a big-name accounting firm and about six months to complete
 - b. A willingness to risk your current employment and future career by engaging in insubordination.
 - c. Thirty minutes to an hour of your time, either alone, or with a small group of like-minded colleagues.
2. The elements of the PSTK Advocacy Strategy protocol are:
 - a. Translation of science to policy, stakeholder analysis and partnering
 - b. Literature review, grant application, and legislative authorization
 - c. Request for authorization, budget request and mobilization of community support
3. The bureaucratic mindsets taught in the PSTK seminar (technical/scientific, administrative, policy/political, and deeply held belief /organizational culture) are:
 - a. Applicable only to public sector agencies and legislatures.
 - b. Applicable only to private sector organizations and their governing boards
 - c. Applicable only in the United States
 - d. Universal – all countries and all sectors of the economy
4. The most important reason to insert science, epidemiology and the best of professional opinion into policy deliberations is to:
 - a. Reduce cost
 - b. Assure community acceptance of policy or programming
 - c. Assure that the policy or program will achieve the desired benefits
 - d. Assure that the policy or program will be politically viable

5. Use Epidemiology as a policy tool differs from use of Epidemiology for research in that:
 - a. There are no substantial differences
 - b. Use of control population data is practically impossible
 - c. Measures of statistical significance (“p” values) are more important for policy
 - d. Measures of statistical significance (“p” values) are less important for policy
6. Syndemics is:
 - a. A statistical procedure
 - b. An approach to simultaneous consideration of multiple health conditions
 - c. A policy tool for predicting outcomes
 - d. A research tool
7. Power in an organizational setting, is:
 - a. Administrative authority
 - b. In-depth knowledge of the clinical and public health literature
 - c. Charm and popularity
 - d. The ability to get others to do what you want them to do
8. The PSTK Stakeholder Analysis Protocol teaches that the most important resource is:
 - a. Dollars
 - b. Staff
 - c. A high level of administrative authority
 - d. Political will
9. What is the most substantial reason for a healthcare entity to partner with community stakeholders?
 - a. For marketing the services of the healthcare provider or insurance company
 - b. To secure health status improvements and reductions in healthcare costs not achievable by other means
 - c. To join forces in advocating for pieces of legislation in the state legislature
 - d. To improve the cultural sensitivity of the healthcare provider
10. As seen by a legislature or governing board, the most important consideration is likely to be:
 - a. Science and Technology
 - b. Administrative and Financial
 - c. Political – in terms of who pays the cost and who secures the benefits
 - d. A deeply held belief by one or more key individuals