

What Is Managed Care And How Is It Regulated?

Circle correct answer

1. What is managed care?

- A. Managed care includes all health insurance products that use systems and techniques to control the use of health care services.
- B. Managed care is that which is managed by providers
- C. Managed care is the term used to describe healthcare resources controlled by the patient.
- D. Managed care occurs in hospitals and is carried out by discharge planners.
- E. None of the above.

2. How is managed care regulated in California?

- A. By the Department of Managed Health Care, which monitors and enforces adherence to the regulations legislated by the Knox-Keene Act of 1975.
- B. By the Department of Health Services, which also regulates licensing and certification of providers and facilities.
- C. By NCQA, which mandates adherence to certain quality standards.
- D. By California State law, carried out by each county independently.
- E. None of the above.

3. What are some of the similarities between the DMHC and NCQA?

- A. Both emphasize access and availability, quality, and utilization management.
- B. Both desire to improve financial solvency of health plans.
- C. Both have programs for all managed health plans, including dental and vision.
- D. Both are mandated by law.
- E. None of the above.

4. What are some of the differences between the DMHC and NCQA?

- A. The DMHC is mandated by law for health plans in the state of California and NCQA is a voluntary accreditation program.
- B. NCQA is focused only on quality and the DMHC is focused only on financial solvency.
- C. DMHC surveys do not include a special section regarding access and availability, and NCQA surveys do include such a section.
- D. Both programs are funded by through public financing streams and grants.
- E. None of the above.

5. What is a commonality in the mission statements of the two organizations?

- A. Improvement of the quality of health care.
- B. Improvement in financial solvency.
- C. Accessibility to affordable health care.
- D. Equality in health care delivery to differing populations.
- E. None of the above.