



香港社會醫學學院  
HONG KONG COLLEGE OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE  
founder College of the Hong Kong Academy of Medicine  
*Incorporated with limited liability*



## **ADMINISTRATIVE MEDICINE**

### **Part I Examination**

**Monday 11 June 2018**

**19:30 – 21:00 (1½ hours)**

### **Paper IB**

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**Candidates must answer all parts of this questions**

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*Style, clear grammatical English and legibility will be taken into consideration by the Examiners. Answers should be written in a form appropriate to the audience specified in the question.*

*Weighting of marks for each part of the question is shown in parenthesis.*

**DO NOT OPEN PAPER UNTIL THE INVIGILATOR  
INSTRUCTS YOU TO BEGIN**

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7. One of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals for 2030 set by the United Nation is to achieve good health and wellbeing for people (Goal 3) – to ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages. A key target for Goal 3 is to achieve Universal Health Coverage

- a. What is Universal Health Coverage? (3 marks)
  
- b. How to access if a country has achieved Universal Health Coverage? (2 marks)
  
- c. Has Hong Kong achieved Universal Health Coverage and why? (1 mark)
  
- d. What actions should a country take to achieve Universal Health Coverage? (4 marks)

**QUESTION CONTINUES**

8. The Hong Kong Government is rolling out a Voluntary Health Insurance Scheme (VHIS) to encourage the purchase of private care, thus hopefully easing the over-burdened Hospital Authority. Salient features include the following:

- Defined features of a Standard Plan, with premium estimated to be about 15% higher than current commercial Individual Hospital Indemnity plans but with additional benefits:
  - Guaranteed renewal without re-underwriting until age of 100
  - No lifetime benefit limit (but there are annual limits)
  - Coverage extended to include some conditions normally not covered in current commercial plans: unknown pre-existing conditions, congenital conditions, non-surgical cancer treatments, psychiatric treatment
- The Standard Plan covers ambulatory procedures including endoscopy. It also covers diagnostic imaging tests (such as CT, MRI) with a 30% copayment.

**QUESTION CONTINUES**

- There are defined benefit limits on every category (room and board, doctor's fees, intensive care, operations charges, imaging tests etc.) Insurance companies are free to offer better terms in Flexi Plans (with higher premium). But these plans must include the minimal requirements of the Standard Plan in order to be declared VHIS-compatible.
  - Citizens can derive tax deduction for purchasing VHIS-compatible Standard Plans or Flexi Plans for themselves or their dependents.
- a. Describe the pros and cons of voluntary health insurance and compulsory national health insurance in health care financing.  
(6 marks)
- b. Based on features of the proposed VHIS as described above, discuss the pros and cons of such a scheme. (4 marks)

**QUESTION CONTINUES**

9. “Hong Kong Children's Hospital (HKCH) is going to be the first children hospital in Hong Kong mainly focusing on tertiary services and specialty care for the referrals of complex and rare paediatric cases which required multi-disciplinary management..... Upon commissioning, HKCH will be the key player of the paediatric network in Hospital Authority (HA), which will operate through a hub-and-spoke model....” (Extracted from <http://www31.ha.org.hk/hkch/en/About-Hkch.html> 31 May 2018)

- a. What is meant by Hub-and-Spoke Model? (2 marks)
  
- b. Please give an example of hub-and-spoke model in other industries. What are the benefits of a classical hub-and-spoke service model in healthcare industry? (3 marks)
  
- c. Discuss the challenges you face as the Hospital Chief Executive of HKCH in implementing the Hub-and-Spoke model, and how would you overcome the challenges? (5 marks)

**QUESTION CONTINUES**

10. Root cause Analysis is a tool that is often used in management of healthcare incidents.

- a. Define Root Cause Analysis. In clinical practice, what are the situations where the Root Cause Analysis tool would be commonly used? (2 marks)
  
- b. You are asked to chair a Root Cause Analysis Committee. Briefly describe the processes involved in conducting a Root Cause Analysis, from decision to report writing. (4 marks)
  
- c. You need to interview a doctor involved in a clinical incident for Root Cause Analysis purpose. How would you conduct the interview? (4 marks)

**END OF PAPER**

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