The Affordable Care Act at 6 years old:  
Will it thrive or whither on the vine?

Questions:

1. The goals of the ACA included all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. Increasing access to insurance
   b. Reducing cost of care
   c. Shifting focus from treatment to prevention
   d. Increasing reimbursement to providers

2. The impact of the ACA on pharmacy includes all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. MTM expansion
   b. Medicare Part B provider recognition
   c. Pharmacist involvement in integrated care teams
   d. Closing of the Medicare Part D donut hole

3. All of the following ACA repeal activities can occur with a Senate majority (i.e. through budget reconciliation bill), EXCEPT:
   a. Repeal funding for premium subsidies on healthcare exchanges
   b. Repeal Medicaid expansion
   c. Repeal “guaranteed issue” & “community rating” provisions
   d. Repeal individual & employer mandates

4. The Prevention and Public Health Fund provision of the ACA was:
   a. The largest federal investment in disease prevention in the country’s history
   b. Funded $14.5 billion over 10 years to improve public health and prevent chronic disease
   c. Funding that went directly to the states for distribution on projects of their choosing
   d. All of the above

5. The Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation provided all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. Funding to create accountable care organizations around the country
   b. Funding for the Connecticut State Innovation Model
   c. Funding to test alternative payment strategies to move away from fee-for-service
   d. No data on improved quality outcome measures

6. Potential new presidential initiatives on key health issues included all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. Converting Medicaid funding to block grants to each state
   b. Provide financial support for premiums on the commercial insurance market for Medicare
   c. Increase funding for Planned Parenthood
   d. Repeal individual and employer mandates

7. Components of the ACA that increased access to insurance coverage included:
   a. “Guaranteed issue” – no person can be denied coverage
   b. “Community rating” – no difference in insurance cost based on gender, age, ethnicity
   c. “Risk adjustment” – insurers are subsidized for insuring higher risk members
   d. All of the above
8. The 2012 Supreme Court decision affecting the Medicaid provision in the ACA resulted in:
   a. Created health equity between states with regard to health outcomes
   b. States being given the option to expand Medicaid eligibility coverage
   c. Created equity between states on rates of uninsured people
   d. Medicaid eligibility expanded to 400% of the federal poverty level

9. The 2015 Supreme Court decision affecting health insurance exchanges resulted in:
   a. Individuals receiving federal subsidies for insurance premiums up to 400% of the federal poverty line
   b. Less people having insurance coverage than before the ACA was enacted
   c. Medicaid expansion for all states is mandatory
   d. None of the above

10. A complete repeal of the ACA would result in all of the following EXCEPT:
    a. Purchasing health insurance would no longer be mandatory
    b. Young people would not be allowed to stay on parents coverage to age 26
    c. Pre-existing conditions could again deny insurance coverage to individuals
    d. Universal coverage would be provided through a Medicare-like single payer system