

## Direction

- 1) In most of the studies reviewed herein, which factors were positively correlated with increased health services utilization (HSU)?
  - a. Being married
  - b. Being unemployed
  - c. Being female
  - d. All of the above
- 2) Which theoretical model has been used more than other models as a theoretical basis for HSU studies?
  - a. The Rosenstock Model
  - b. The Behavioral Model
  - c. The Suchman Model
  - d. Psychological-Motivational Model
- 3) Who developed the Behavioral Model of Health Services Utilization (BM)?
  - a. Rosenstock
  - b. Talcott Parsons
  - c. Edward Suchman
  - d. Ronald M Andersen
- 4) Which levels of determinants are included in BM, known as a multi-level model?
  - a. Individual and contextual determinants
  - b. Psychological and contextual determinants
  - c. Individual and psychological determinants
  - d. Psychological and motivational determinants
- 5) What are the three components of BM that are associated with HSU?
  - a. Predisposing factors, motivational factors, and need-related factors
  - b. Predisposing factors, enabling factors, and need-related factors
  - c. Motivational factors, enabling factors, and need-related factors
  - d. Predisposing factors, enabling factors, and motivational factors
- 6) Which of the following factors are known as contextual level factors based on BM?
  - a. Age, sex, and marital status
  - b. Attitudes, beliefs, values, and knowledge about health and health services
  - c. Regular sources of care
  - d. Provider-related factors
- 7) Which of the following factors are known as individual-level factors based on BM?
  - a. Physician and hospital density
  - b. Cultural norms
  - c. Health insurance status
  - d. Death rates
- 8) Which databases were searched in this systematic scoping review?
  - a. Web of Science, MEDLINE (PubMed), Scopus, and Embase
  - b. Web of Science, MEDLINE (PubMed), and Scopus
  - c. Web of Science, MEDLINE (PubMed), Scopus, and Ovid
  - d. Web of Science, MEDLINE (PubMed), Scopus, and Psych Info
- 9) Which Boolean operators were used in the databases searched in this systematic scoping review?
  - a. AND and OR and NOT
  - b. AND
  - c. AND and OR
  - d. OR

- 10) Which of the following criteria was not included in the inclusion criteria of this systematic scoping review?
  - a. Inpatient HSU
  - b. Quantitative, observational, cross-sectional, secondary analytical, and longitudinal surveys
  - c. Only papers published in the English language
  - d. Outpatient HSU
- 11) Which of the following criteria were included as the exclusion criteria of this systematic scoping review?
  - a. Observational, cross-sectional studies
  - b. Studies that focused only on specific subpopulations
  - c. Studies that examined HSU among the adult population
  - d. Outpatient HSU
- 12) Which quality assessment scale was used to evaluate the risk of bias of the studies included in this systematic scoping review?
  - a. The Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS)
  - b. The Center for Evidence-Based Medicine (CEBM)
  - c. The Assessment of Multiple Systematic Reviews (AMSTAR)
  - d. Strengthening the Reporting of Observational studies in Epidemiology (STROBE)
- 13) According to the results of this systematic scoping review, which age groups were most likely to use health services?
  - a. The youth
  - b. Middle-aged and older individuals
  - c. Children
  - d. Older individuals and children
- 14) According to the results of this systematic scoping review, which groups were most likely to use health services based on marital status?
  - a. Married individuals
  - b. Divorced individuals
  - c. Widowed individuals
  - d. Single individuals
- 15) According to the results of this systematic scoping review, which factor significantly increased the likelihood of HSU?
  - a. Younger age
  - b. Health insurance
  - c. Being employed
  - d. Lower socioeconomic status
- 16) Which of the need-related factors was a significant predictor of increased HSU in nearly all the reviewed studies?
  - a. Mild health problems
  - b. Absence of functional limitations
  - c. Poorer physical and mental health status
  - d. Fewer health problems
- 17) According to the results of this systematic scoping review, what kinds of health services were used more frequently by individuals who reported no health problems during the preceding 30 days at the time of the survey?
  - a. Emergency rooms health services
  - b. Preventive services
  - c. Curative services
  - d. Both preventive and curative services

- 18) According to the results of this systematic scoping review, how did a long distance (>2 km) to healthcare facilities affect the likelihood of HSU?
- It decreased the likelihood of HSU.
  - Whereas some studies reported that it increased the likelihood of HSU, others reported that it decreased its likelihood.
  - It had no effect on the likelihood of HSU.
  - It increased the likelihood of HSU.
- 19) In the opinion of the authors of this systemic scoping review, why did being female increase the likelihood of HSU?
- Women may be not only more distressed but also better at self-monitoring their health than men.
  - Women have more free time than men.
  - Women are more likely to share their health problems with physicians.
  - a & c
- 20) Which of the following is not mentioned as a limitation of this systematic scoping review?
- Exclusion of studies on the data extracted from medical centers
  - Restriction of the search merely to the studies published in the English language
  - Limited generalizability of the results due to the small number of the studies included for some variables
  - Restriction of the search to only three databases