



# SOCIETY FOR PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION

10 G St., NE, Suite 605 • Washington, DC 20002-4242 • Phone 202/408-9804 • Fax 202/408-9815 • Website www.sophe.org

## HEB SELF-STUDY CONTINUING EDUCATION CREDITS

EVENT 02 HEB 171

Vol. 36 No. 3 June 2009

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Telephone (Home) \_\_\_\_\_ (Work) \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_ CHES# \_\_\_\_\_

Title: "Domains of Core Competency, Standards, and Quality Assurance for Building Global Capacity in Health Promotion: The Galway Consensus Conference Statement"

*John P. Allegrante, PhD, Margaret M. Barry, PhD, Collins O. Airhihenbuwa, PhD, M. Elaine Auld, MPH, CHES, Janet L. Collins, PhD, Marie-Claude Lamarre, Gudjon Magnusson, MD, David V. McQueen, ScD, and Maurice Mittelmark, PhD, On Behalf of the Galway Consensus Conference*

1. Which of the following documents is the most recent of which to point to the importance of the social and economic determinants of global health?:
  - a. The Ottawa Charter.
  - b. The Bangkok Charter.
  - c. The Commission on Social Determinants of Health.
  - d. The United Nations Millennium Development Goals Report.
  
2. Health promotion is a vital strategy by which improvement in global health can be realized because:
  - a. It is the strategy that every government represented in the United Nations has now endorsed.
  - b. It is a strategy that the International Monetary fund has endorsed to support capacity-building.
  - c. It emphasizes health literacy and advocacy for policies that support the creation of conditions that foster health.
  - d. It emphasizes the importance of individual behavioral change to achieve the World Health Organization's concept of health for all.
  
3. The rationale for convening the Galway Consensus Conference was to:
  - a. Discuss the deepening concern about the global burden of diseases and health-related problems.
  - b. Develop and strengthen workforce capacity to improve global health in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.
  - c. Harness the capacity of the world's leading authorities in health promotion, health education and public health to address global health disparities.
  - d. Discuss the impact of the global impact of the economic determinants of health and achieve consensus as to next steps health promotion and health education should take to mitigate the impact.
  
4. The Galway Consensus Conference was:
  - a. The first step toward international collaboration on credentialing in health promotion.
  - b. The final step toward international collaboration on credentialing in health promotion.
  - c. The first of four specific steps toward international collaboration on credentialing in health promotion.
  - d. A one-time-only meeting to launch a global dialogue about international collaboration on credentialing in health promotion.

5. The long-term aim of the Galway Consensus Conference is to:
- Stimulate a global dialogue that will lead to the development and widespread adoption of standards and quality assurance systems in all countries.
  - Establish a global, profession-wide system of accreditation.
  - Establish a global, profession-wide system of certification.
  - Establish a global, profession-wide agreement on professional standards.
6. The intended audience for the Galway Consensus Conference Statement includes all **BUT**:
- Practitioners, researchers and academics in health promotion.
  - Policy and decision-makers in government and non-governmental entities.
  - Labor-market analysts.
  - Employers.
7. Which statement is **NOT** true about the terms health promotion and health education as defined in the Galway Consensus Conference Statement:
- Both terms have a high degree of shared meaning, even if they are not synonymous.
  - Both terms refer to efforts that enable and support people to exert control over the determinants of health.
  - Both terms are acceptable in any country.
  - One or the other term may be preferred in different parts of the world.
8. The Galway Consensus Conference Statement makes clear that the core values and principles underlying health education include all **EXCEPT**:
- A biobehavioral model of health.
  - A social-ecologic model of health.
  - A commitment to equity, civil society, and social justice.
  - A dedication to sustainable development.
9. According to the Galway Consensus Conference Statement, the domains of core competency required to engage in health promotion practice include all **BUT**:
- Catalyzing change.
  - Leadership.
  - Assessment.
  - Data analysis.
  - Advocacy.
10. The immediate recommendations and key actions following the Galway Consensus Conference include all of the following **EXCEPT**:
- Stimulating dialogue about the domains of core competency, standards, and quality assurance mechanisms by engaging key stakeholders at regional and sub-regional meetings and through other consultative processes.
  - Working with governments within each country that was represented at the conference to conduct surveys that will be designed to determine the next steps in developing and implementing each of the domains of competency.
  - Moving towards global consensus regarding competencies, standards, and quality assurance systems by using meetings, conferences, journals, and Internet resources to engage in a dialogue about these important issues.
  - Developing a comprehensive plan for communicating the results of the Galway Consensus Statement to diverse audiences throughout the world.