Foundational Concepts of Clinical Outcomes Assessment and Strategies for Implementation

1. Disablement models are conceptual frameworks that:
   a. Focus care strictly on impairments
   b. Allow for a whole person approach to health care
   c. Provide a common language amongst health care professionals
   d. All of the above
   e. b and c

2. Patient unique values and preferences are important considerations for:
   a. Evidence based practice
   b. Evaluation of impairments
   c. Clinical outcomes assessment
   d. All of the above
   e. a and c

3. All of the following are true about patient-based outcome measures, except:
   a. They are completed by the patient
   b. They are completed by the clinician
   c. They are typically surveys or questionnaires
   d. They capture patient voice
   e. The assist in the development of functional and health-related quality of life goals

4. Which of the following is a benefit of single-item patient-based outcome measures?
   a. They are quick to complete and score
   b. They provide a comprehensive assessment of a health construct
   c. They are time consuming to complete
   d. They allow for the evaluation of health-related quality of life in its entirety
   e. All of the above are benefits

5. Typically, multi-item patient-based outcome measures provide a better understanding of the impact of a condition on the health status of a patient than single-item measures. T or F

6. Making sure that the patient-based outcome measure you select for use in your clinical practice matches your purpose for using it is a description of which of the following selection criteria?
   a. Responsiveness
   b. Interpretability
   c. Reliability
   d. Appropriateness
   e. None of the above
7. The power to detect true change over time best describes which of the following selection criteria?
   a. Responsiveness
   b. Interpretability
   c. Reliability
   d. Appropriateness
   e. None of the above

8. A generic patient-based outcome measures includes questions that are narrow in scope and relevant to a specific population. True or False

9. What is the approximate percentage of athletic trainers that indicated that they collected patient-rated outcomes as part of their clinical practice?
   a. 15%
   b. 25%
   c. 35%
   d. 45%
   e. 55%

10. Athletic trainers are reported to collect patient-rated outcomes at a higher rate than peer healthcare professions such as physical therapy and physiotherapy.
    A. True
    B. False

11. The most commonly cited barrier for using patient-rated outcomes as reported by athletic trainers who do not use patient rated-outcomes was:
    a. Patient-rated outcomes completion time is too long
    b. Patient-rated outcomes are not worth the effort
    c. Patient-rated outcomes are difficult for patients to complete
    d. Patient-rated outcomes are confusing to patients
    e. Patient-rated outcome do not provide direction for plan of care

12. Athletic trainers that reported that they collected patient-rated outcomes as part of clinical practice did so because they did not have any barriers to their collection and use.
    A. True
    B. False

13. Which of the following may be a reason why athletic trainers do not use patient-rated outcomes in clinical practice?
    a. They are not required to measure patient-rated outcomes
    b. They may feel that return to sport participation is an adequate outcome
    c. They may have a bias against the subjective natures of patient-rated outcomes
    d. All of the above
   a. True
   b. False

15. Which of the following are suggested changes to the workflow of an athletic training facility to encourage the use of patient-rated outcomes measures?
   a. Use athletic training students and interns to help with administering and collecting the outcomes instruments
   b. Use an appointment based system with patients
   c. Use a patient check-in station at your facility
   d. A and C
   e. All of the above

16. Websites such as Orthopedic Scores and the Centre for Evidence Based Physiotherapy are helpful in finding existing patient-rated outcomes measures.
   a. True
   b. False