Nuts & Bolts: A Practical Guide to Collecting Patient Outcomes
Quiz for CEU’s

1. The difference between T2 and T3 translational research is:
   a. T2 research is usually observational studies.
   b. T3 research allows for dissemination and implementation of research.
   c. T2 research does not follow evidence-based guidelines.
   d. T3 research is usually outcomes research.

2. High quality scientific evidence that is developed, refined and implemented first in a real world setting can be described as
   a. Translational research
   b. Evidence-based medicine
   c. Practice-based evidence
   d. None of the above

3. Using an athletic training research network can help improve which of the following:
   a. Time management
   b. Answering a broad clinical question (PICO)
   c. Understanding how to use electronic medical databases
   d. None of the above

4. Measures that provide insight into the physiology of the injury are known as:
   a. Patient outcomes
   b. Patient-oriented evidence
   c. Minimal clinically important difference
   d. Disease-oriented evidence

5. Measures that are in direct interest of the patients rather than only clinicians are known as what:
   a. Patient outcomes
   b. Patient-oriented evidence
   c. Minimal clinically important difference
   d. Disease-oriented evidence

6. The smallest difference in score in which a patient can perceive as beneficial is known as:
   a. Patient outcomes
   b. Patient-oriented evidence
   c. Minimal clinically important difference
   d. Disease-oriented evidence

7. An example of a “snap-shot” approach to your clinical practice would be:
a. Reviewing pain scales of all patients over the entire year
b. Reviewing patients pain scales over a three treatment period to determine if any clinically meaningful changes occurred
c. Reviewing range of motion measures only when patient is discharged
d. None of the above

8. The process of critically evaluating your patient outcomes in order to improve your clinical practice is known as what?
   a. Scholarly reflection
   b. Casting a “snap-shot” approach
   c. Casting a “big-net” approach
   d. Defining barriers to your clinical practice

9. After critical reflection of your patient outcomes, this will dictate your new clinical practice. The process of changing your clinical practice in stages is known as what?
   a. Plan of Advanced Practice
   b. Minimal clinically important difference
   c. Scholarly reflection
   d. Casting a “snap-shot” approach

10. Defining what variables and aspects of your clinical practice that you will collect outcomes on before actually starting collection is known as what?
    a. Translational research
    b. Practice-based evidence
    c. Evidence-based medicine
    d. a priori design