

### **Study Questions—Module 3**

#### **Interpreting Outcome and Case Mix Reports and Selecting Target Outcomes**

- 1. The statistical process of compensating or controlling for risk factors or case mix variables in order to make valid comparisons of outcomes is called:**
  - A. Quality improvement
  - B. Risk adjustment
  - C. Outcome measurement
  - D. Utilization review
  
- 2. On the risk-adjusted outcome report, the two types of end result outcomes are improvement and stabilization measures. A patient is included in the stabilization measure if, between start/resumption of care and discharge, he:**
  - A. Worsened
  - B. Stayed the same
  - C. Improved
  - D. Only A & B
  - E. Only B & C
  
- 3. The six criteria for selecting target outcomes may be applied in any order.**
  - A. True
  - B. False
  
- 4. When interpreting the risk-adjusted outcome report, statistical significance is important because it expresses:**
  - A. The probability that any difference in outcomes may be due to chance
  - B. The magnitude of the outcome difference
  - C. The sample sizes
  - D. The clinical significance
  
- 5. Which item is NOT a characteristic of the Case Mix Report?**
  - A. Compares one agency to a national reference sample
  - B. Represents a “snapshot” of what a home health agency’s patients look like at SOC/ROC
  - C. Provides a context for identifying potential target outcomes
  - D. Includes 41 outcome measures

Study Question Answers—Module 3

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1. B
2. E
3. B
4. A
5. D