



**Free Questions for CPHQ by certsdeals**

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## Question 1

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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The comparative norm (e.g. expected rate) in the comparison analysis is the \_\_\_\_\_ if the measure is risk adjusted and the comparison group mean if the measure is not risk adjusted.

### Options:

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- A- Predicted rate
- B- Continues variable measure
- C- Risk free rate
- D- Proportion measure

### Answer:

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A

## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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\_\_\_\_\_ are similar to proportion measures in that both are based on count (or attributes) data but differ in that the numerator and the denominator address different attributes.

**Options:**

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- A- Ratio measures
- B- Continuous variable measures
- C- Predicted rate
- D- Outcome measures

**Answer:**

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A

## Question 3

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Attribute data are discrete whole numbers and not continuous. Examples of attribute data plotted as ratio data on u-charts include figures such as:

**Options:**

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- A- Total number of patient falls per patient day
- B- Total number of medication errors per total number of pneumonia patients
- C- Percentage of patients readmitted to the hospital within 30 days
- D- Percentage of surgical complications divided by the percentage number of surgeries

**Answer:**

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A

## Question 4

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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When continuing unique events, one uses a p-chart. The number plotted on a chart would be either a proportion or a percentage. When counting total events (e.g., the number of falls per patient day each month), one plots a ratio on a u-chart. Examples of attributes data plotted as percentage on p-charts include figures such as:

**Options:**

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- A- Percentage of patients who died
- B- Percentage of visits by every patient
- C- Percentage of scripts that had one or more medication errors
- D- Percentage of patients discharged

**Answer:**

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A, C

## Question 5

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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There are many different control charts. However, in its initial efforts, the average facility can manage with only four. Which of the following is/are NOT out of those?

**Options:**

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- A- Pie chart
- B- U-chart

**C-** Individual values and moving range chart

**D-** X-bar and S chart

**Answer:**

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A

## Question 6

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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The theory behind SPC (Statistical Process Control) is straightforward. It requires a change in thinking from error detection to error prevention. The use of SPC in healthcare has a number of benefits excluding:

**Options:**

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**A-** Increased quality awareness on the part of healthcare organizations and practitioners

**B-** Increased focus on patients

**C-** The ability to base decisions on database

**D-** Moderation is processes that result in lengthening the outcomes having better quality care

**Answer:**

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D

## Question 7

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Continuous variable measures and rate-based measures are the further categories of:

**Options:**

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**A-** Structure measures

**B-** Process measures

**C-** Outcome measures

**D-** All of these

**Answer:**

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D

## Question 8

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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An organization may develop performance measure internally or adopt them from a multitude of external resources. However, regardless of the source of performance measure each measure should be evaluated against certain characteristics to ensure a credible and beneficial measurement effort. Which of the following characteristics is/are critical to performance measures?

### Options:

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- A- Reliability
- B- Validity
- C- Cost-effectiveness
- D- Interpretability

### Answer:

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A, B, C



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