

Please complete this quiz by recording your answers on the answer sheet provided.

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### Questions for Module 5 part 2: Eckman Principles of Medical Decision Making

**For all questions below there may be more than one correct answer. Choose as many answers as are appropriate.**

1. What are the major components of a decision analytic model?
  - a. Probabilities of chance events.
  - b. Neural networks.
  - c. A choice among clinical strategies represented by a decision node.
  - d. The value of clinical outcomes represented by utilities.
  
2. What are some reasons for developing or utilizing a decision analysis?
  - a. No randomized controlled trial has explored the clinical situation of interest.
  - b. Patient preferences for health states and clinical outcomes are an important component of the decision.
  - c. There is uncertainty about the likelihood of certain events and you wish to explore the impact of changes in these parameters through sensitivity analyses.
  
3. Within the context of decision analysis, the term "sensitivity analysis" refers to:
  - a. An exploration of the psychosocial impact of feelings on health states.
  - b. Studies exposing subjects to various chemical and drug stimuli.
  - c. Exploring the impact of changes in the probability of events on the optimal decision.
  - d. Exploring the impact of changes in patient values for health outcomes (i.e. utilities) on the optimal decision.
  
4. What representational device is used to describe a decision analytic model?
  - a. Gant chart.
  - b. Neural network.
  - c. Structural equation model.
  - d. Decision tree.
  - e. Partin table.
  
5. The multiattribute utility metric called Quality-Adjusted Life Expectancy incorporates which of the following components?
  - a. Cost.
  - b. Life Expectancy.
  - c. Quality of life of health states and health outcomes.
  - d. Number needed to treat.
  
6. In the context of performing a sensitivity analysis, a "threshold" refers to:
  - a. The value of the parameter undergoing sensitivity analysis, at which point the expected utility of two strategies is the same.
  - b. The value of the parameter in question, at which point the difference in expected utility between two strategies is zero.
  - c. None of the above.
  - d. All of the above

**Questions for Module 5 part 2: Tsevat Cost-effectiveness Analysis**

1. Which of the following is **not** a basic premise of health economics:
  - a. Economics is about benefits as well as costs
  - b. Choices in healthcare involve value judgments
  - c. Many of the rules of the market do not apply in healthcare
  - d. As a community, we prefer to spend money in the near term in order to reap benefits in the long term
  
2. Which type of economic analysis measures both costs and benefits in dollars?
  - a. Cost-benefit analysis
  - b. Cost-effectiveness analysis
  - c. Cost-utility analysis
  - d. Health state classification systems
  
3. Which of the following costs **does not** belong in the numerator of a cost-effectiveness ratio?
  - a. Health services (e.g., hospitalizations and medications)
  - b. Patient time spent undergoing care
  - c. Lost productivity
  - d. Caregiving or travel
  
4. Elements of a sound economic analysis include all **except** the following:
  - a. Adjustment for inflation
  - b. Use of charges to reflect resource utilization
  - c. Discounting
  - d. Sensitivity analysis
  
5. Limitations of cost-effectiveness analysis include:
  - a. Distributional concerns
  - b. Ethical assumptions
  - c. Difficulty comparing one analysis with another
  - d. All of the above