

Test Bank for Population Health Analytics 1st Sylvia

True/False

1. Adding context to population health data can be an effective way of focusing analytic efforts to identify actionable opportunity to improve health and reduce unnecessary healthcare costs.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Section III: Contextualizers

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction to Population Health Analytics

2. Population health is defined as the “distribution of health outcomes within a population, the health determinates that influence this distribution and the policies and interventions that affect the determinants.”

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Introduction

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction to Population Health Analytics

3. The primary focus of PHA is to improve the financial health of the healthcare organization.

Ans: False

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Population Health Analytics (PHA)

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction to Population Health Analytics

4. Population health data with context can help aid executive strategic planning, business decision-making, and clinical decision support.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Section III: Contextualizers

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction to Population Health Analytics

Matching

1. Match the following definitions with their terms.

1. These data are generated when providers and healthcare facilities bill payers for the provision of healthcare services to patients.

Ans: medical claims data

2. This area seeks to obtain person-level data from multiple data sources on an ongoing basis to develop evidence-based strategies directed at reversing negative trends in the health status of a defined population that have been shown in the health literature to lead to overall increased costs, inappropriate use of healthcare services, and overall decline in the health of the population.

Ans: population health management

3. Effectively managing the health of any population is made possible by transforming data into information, glean insights from the information, and translating the insights into action.

Ans: population health analytics

4. The systematic computational transformation of data to insights to assess populations; identify health outcome determinants; predict and prescribe preventable health conditions and events; drive decisions in the development, implementation, and optimization of population-level interventions; and to monitor and evaluate results.

Ans: population health analytics

5. These data are vast and varied and include any information that is collected to describe patients' health and treatment histories.

Ans: electronic medical records

6. Incorporates leading definitions of population health, the Triple Aim, and evidence-based practice, follows innovative scientific methods and provides a practical translation of these methods into a seven-phase process that carefully outlines the analytics needed at each step to successfully transform an idea to results.

Ans: ForestVue Population Health Implementation and Analytics Framework

7. These data are considered one of the most complex sources of data to use in population health analytics because of the wide variation of data structures and reporting and lack of standardization.

Ans: clinical lab data

8. These data are derived through patient treatment encounters with the healthcare system, either those that result in a prescription being generated or those associated with filling a prescription.

Ans: pharmacy data

9. The conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work, learn, worship, and play.

Ans: social determinants of health

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Section I: Chapter 1: Introduction & Chapter 2: Guiding Frameworks for Population Health Analytics

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction to Population Health Analytics

2. Match the following definitions with their terms.

1. Combining demographic, consumer behavior, and health determinants with clinical and financial data can enable a deeper understanding of this and further the development of analytic models that predict a patient's willingness and readiness to participate in a particular clinical program or intervention.

Ans: patient engagement

2. Data to identify coding patterns for suspected clinical conditions, verify patients' existing conditions, assess severity of illness, determine status of control of clinical indicators for illness, monitor morbidity and mortality trends, and predict future cost, utilization, and worsening health outcomes.

Ans: disease burden

3. Data can be grouped into clinical episodes of care, evidence-based practice of medicine, and clinical and administrative care pathways to identify diagnostic and clinical errors, administrative and transactional inefficiencies, and promote cost-effective and cost-efficient programs and interventions.

Ans: waste

4. Person-level observations from multiple data sources at equally distant points in time that can be aggregated to an entire population and segmented by smaller subgroupings.

Ans: Population Health Data Model

5. An environment built to hold historical data integrated from several source systems, often operational, in an organized manner.

Ans: data warehouse

6. This approach is a way of controlling for observable differences between patients when paying for the healthcare of those patients and is widely used in population health management.

Ans: risk adjustment

7. This method is used for identifying the right team members, setting clear roles and expectations, realizing each team member's potential, building trust, creating shared understanding, and practicing open communication to transform the way health care is delivered to achieve extraordinary results.

Ans: PopHealth Troika (PHT)

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Ahead: Section III: Contextualizers

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