



SOCIETY FOR PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION
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Title: ***“Examining the Role of Training in Evidence-Based Public Health: A Qualitative Study”***

Elizabeth Baker, Ross Brownson, Mariah Dreisinger, Leslie McIntosh, Ajlina Karamehic

1. According to the article, the percentage of individuals working within departments of public health are specifically trained in public health is less than:
 - 10%
 - 25%
 - 45%
 - 33%

2. Evidence-based public health is best defined as
 - a decision-making process used to determine the best intervention strategy to address the problem at hand for a particular population of interest and the local context

 - the process of finding and using programs that have worked successfully in areas that are similar to your population and context of interest

 - a process of intervention planning that uses local quantitative and qualitative data as evidence for the intervention

 - a set of interventions that have received approval from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

3. Leadership support is critical for engaging in evidence-based public health.
- True
 - False
4. Which of the following is not a barrier for engaging in evidence-based public health?
- Turnover in public health departments
 - Instability of state government
 - Time
 - Inadequate appraisal support from funding agencies
5. Although many methods can be used to provide training, the evidence-based public health training described in this article used which of the following methods:
- Face-to-face applied course, using key principles of adult learning.
 - Web-based course with video presentations and opportunities to interact with others in the class via web-conferencing.
 - DVD disk sent to all interested participants with set of questions for evaluating comprehension.
 - Didactic lectures on a number of key topic areas with readings provided for additional information.
6. Which of the following skills is not needed for engaging in evidence-based public health decision-making processes?
- Community assessment
 - Reviewing the scientific literature
 - Action planning
 - Accounting
7. Qualitative data is a useful way to collect data for evaluating an evidence-based public health training course because it
- can provide rich, contextual data that leave the training participants' perspectives intact
 - is more accurate than quantitative data
 - is easier to collect than quantitative data
 - is less expensive to collect than quantitative data
8. According to the Institute of Medicine (IOM), one reason why public health interventions were not reaching their potential impact was because they used an intervention approach whose effectiveness had not been established in the scientific literature.
- True
 - False

9. Based on the authors' findings, it is important that evidence-based public health trainings be provided to:

- Families living in the community of interest
- Policy makers
- School teachers
- Local businesses

10. Which of the following did course participants indicate was one of the main benefits of evidence-based public health training?

- They know more about epidemiology and statistics, and how to apply these skills to intervention selection.
- They are better able to bring public health-related knowledge and skills together in ways that improve their ability to put information into practice.
- They understand the importance of economic evaluation in selecting which intervention to use.
- They learned how to apply the Community Guide to interventions.