**EBP Track, Module 1: Define EBP and its 3 components**

The three components of evidence-based practice are clinical expertise, clinical evidence, and:

1. Publications
2. Cost-efficiency
3. Current best evidence
4. Patient preferences

**EBP Track, Module 1: Describe the benefits of EBP for patients, practitioners, and organizations**

Which one of the following is NOT a benefit of evidence-based practice?

1. Increased patient satisfaction
2. Greater provider job satisfaction
3. Better clinician to clinician communication
4. Cost-efficiency

**EBP Track, Module 2: Describe what makes an answerable research question**

What makes a research question answerable?

1. A question that is vague and broad
2. A question that matches MeSH terms in PubMed
3. A question that has more than one answer
4. A question that is clear and focused

**EBP Track, Module 2: Structure an effective clinical research question using the PICO(T) model**

The PICO(T) framework describes the components that should be incorporated into a research question. Each letter stands for a different component. The I in PICO(T) stands for:

1. Integrated
2. Interesting
3. Intermediate
4. Intervention

**EBP Track, Module 3: Become aware of a variety of free and subscription-based research resources**

This objective is addressed in the staff pre/post test

**EBP Track, Module 3: Understand the focus of each of these resources and select appropriately between them**

Which of the following resources would be the best choice if you were interested in locating an image?

1. Open-i
2. PubMed
3. TOXNET

**EBP Track, Module 4: Describe how to identify search terms and use them in PubMed**

If you want your search results to include all of your search terms of interest, you can use:

1. AND
2. OR
3. THE
4. BOTH

**EBP Track, Module 5 (optional): Describe basic information about MeSH terms and their use**

MeSH terms help a PubMed user get as much of the relevant literature as possible. MeSH is most similar to a:

1. Dictionary
2. Thesaurus
3. Encyclopedia
4. Search engine

**EBP Track, Module 6 (optional): Combine keywords and MeSH headings for a more comprehensive search**

Combining MeSH terms with keywords will help make searches more comprehensive. It can be useful to include a keyword with a MeSH term because:

1. Not all articles in PubMed have MeSH terms attached to them and keywords may help to find these articles
2. Sometimes we misspell MeSH terms and keywords make up for that
3. MeSH terms and keywords will search different information topics

**EBP Track, Module 7: Describe the purpose of PubMed’s Topic-Specific Queries tools**

The Topic Specific Queries tools in PubMed are useful way to search in PubMed because:

1. They are preformulated searches that will save the user time
2. They connect the user to subject matter experts
3. They teach the user how to define a search topic

**EBP Track, Module 8: Discuss various types of research evidence and their reliability/quality**

Which types of evidence are considered the “gold standard” of evidence (at the top of the evidence pyramid)?

1. Cohort studies and case studies
2. Systematic reviews and meta analyses
3. Expert opinion and randomized controlled trials

**EBP Track, Module 9: Discuss the use of filters and field tags in PubMed**

Filters limit your search results \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you search. Field tags limit your results \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you search.

1. Before, after
2. Before, during
3. After, before

**EBP Track, Module 10 (optional): Describe the use of My NCBI to save searches, create collections, receive email alerts and share a search query**

Which of the following is a My NCBI account not useful for?

1. Receiving e-mail alerts
2. Sharing a search query
3. Gaining access to free full text articles
4. Creating collections

**EBP Track, Module 11: Describe what other factors must be taken into account when making decisions based on clinical evidence**

Which of the following is NOT a factor to consider when applying evidence to patient care?

1. If the evidence applies to the patient
2. The patient’s preference
3. If the evidence can be implemented in your setting
4. If the evidence is described in plain language