

Quiz: Education & Health Literacy

Check all that apply

1. Which of the following factors contribute to lower health literacy and subsequently worse health outcomes?

- ☐ Limited formal education
- ☐ Strong familial support systems
- ☐ Non-English primary language
- ☐ Higher income bracket
- ☐ Lack of access to preventative health resources

Correct answers: ☒ Limited formal education, ☒ Non-English primary language, ☒ Lack of access to preventative health resources

Rationale: All three are associated with barriers to understanding and acting on health information.

2. According to both the PowerPoint and StudySEM page, which outcomes are linked to improved health literacy and education?

- ☐ Decreased mortality
- ☐ Increased disability-adjusted life years
- ☐ Improved mental health and fewer serious conditions
- ☐ Lower emergency department overutilization
- ☐ Greater patient satisfaction and adherence

Correct answers: ☒ Decreased mortality, ☒ Improved mental health and fewer serious conditions, ☒ Lower emergency department overutilization, ☒ Greater patient satisfaction and adherence

Rationale: Increased education and health literacy improve access, comprehension, self-management, and long-term health.

3. Which strategies align with the concept of “universal health literacy precautions” as applied in emergency care?

- ☐ Assuming all patients may have difficulty understanding health information
- ☐ Providing standard discharge paperwork only in English
- ☐ Confirming comprehension through teach-back methods
- ☐ Simplifying language and visuals used in discharge instructions
- ☐ Tailoring communication strategies based on presumed education level

Correct answers: ☒ Assuming all patients may have difficulty, ☒ Confirming comprehension through teach-back methods, ☒ Simplifying language and visuals

Rationale: Universal precautions standardize clear communication for all, avoiding assumptions about literacy level.

4. What characteristics make children especially vulnerable to medication errors related to low health literacy among caregivers?

- ☐ Caregivers receiving pictogram-based dosing instructions
- ☐ Use of multiple medications
- ☐ Language discordance between caregiver and provider
- ☐ Caregivers with limited numeracy
- ☐ Insurance status changes post-discharge

Correct answers: ☒ Use of multiple medications, ☒ Language discordance, ☒ Caregivers with limited numeracy

Rationale: Studies show medication errors spike in families facing language and numeracy barriers.

5. Which of the following are emphasized on the StudySEM page as SEM-relevant outcomes of addressing education and health literacy?

- ☐ Reducing structural barriers to healthcare access
- ☐ Increasing efficiency in ED billing systems
- ☐ Creating systemic solutions beyond individual-level education
- ☐ Challenging assumptions about patient understanding
- ☐ Building cross-sector partnerships to address root causes

Correct answers: ☒ Reducing structural barriers, ☒ Creating systemic solutions, ☒ Challenging assumptions, ☒ Building cross-sector partnerships

Rationale: The webpage emphasizes structural, systemic approaches over individual blame or narrow clinical metrics.

6. Reflection Question:

Reflect on a time when a patient's low health literacy may have contributed to poor health outcomes or miscommunication. What strategies could have improved the interaction—and how might system-level changes support clinicians facing similar challenges in the future?