**ATMCH Health Literacy Post-test**

**Mark the box with the response that best reflects your beliefs. (Knowledge & Attitudes)**

**(Miller Model – Knows)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1Strongly Disagree |  2Disagree |  3Neutral |  4Agree |  5Strongly Agree |
|[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  1 |  2 |  3 |  4 |  5 |
| a. | I understand what it means to have low health literacy and the impact that poor health literacy could have on moms’ outcomes. |[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
| b. | Health literacy and cultural competence are important to help postpartum moms understand emergent physical warning signs they might experience after having a baby. |[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
| c.  | Health literacy depends on both the patient and provider to communicate well but the patient must have good self-efficacy. |[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
| d.  | I can explain principles of plain language and cultural competency to develop materials and instructions that improve moms’ ability to understand postpartum instructions. |[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
| e. | Plain language means people’s ability to understand something the first time they hear or read no matter their frame of reference (cultural, literacy, economic etc.) by using “everyday words.” |[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
| f. | I feel confident in my ability to impart knowledge and self-efficacy to moms regarding their postnatal care using the presented health literacy techniques. |[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

**Multiple Choice – Select the Best Answer (Skills & Knowledge)**

**(Miller Model – Knows How, Shows How & Does)**

1. To improve people’s use of a handout on postnatal warning symptoms, materials should **NOT do** which of these:
2. Place the most important message at the beginning.
3. Use a tone that is direct and friendly.
4. Write mostly in the passive voice.
5. Make sentences simple and straightforward.
6. Plain language of written materials should pay attention to all of these **EXCEPT**:
	1. Know your audience and purpose of the materials.
	2. Break information into logical chunks.
	3. Use headings to increase understanding.
	4. Eliminate white space to reduce distractions.
7. Making information easy to find on materials and websites should include which of these:
	1. Avoid headings and text boxes.
	2. Delete unnecessary words, sentences, and paragraphs.
	3. No white space.
	4. Text color blends in with background color.
8. Patients with low health literacy have which of these happen?
	1. Less visits to Emergency Room.
	2. More hospital stays.
	3. More likely to follow treatment plans.
	4. Experience less disease and death.
9. “Everyday Words” means use of which to improve understanding?
	1. Medical terms.
	2. Real-life examples of difficult terms.
	3. Words with many syllables.
	4. Long, complex sentences.

Coleman, C. A., Hudson, S., & Maine, L. L. (2013). Health literacy practices and educational competencies for health professionals: a consensus study. *Journal of Health Communication*, *18*(Suppl 1), 82-102.