

## Claim standard for passing and mastery – Appendices

### Appendix 3 Summary of the Rasch Analysis Findings

#### Concepts, difficulty, and correct answers

Item	Concept	Difficulty*	Correct answer
1 Anne has pain in her ear	4. Do not assume that personal experiences alone are sufficient.	59%	B No, Hassan's experience is not enough to be sure
2 Sarah says that	5. Do not assume that a treatment is better based on how new or technologically impressive it is.	58%	B Yes, just because the medicine is expensive does not mean that it will work better than other medicines
3 Edith has stomach pain.	6. Do not assume that a treatment is helpful or safe based on how widely used it is or has been.	56%	A Not very sure. Even though people have used fruit juice over many years, that does not mean that it helps stomach pain
4 John has a	5. Do not assume that a treatment is better based on how new or technologically impressive it is.	56%	A No, just because the skin cream is expensive does not mean that it will work better than other creams
5 Sarah has a sickness	9. Weigh the benefits and savings against the harms and costs of acting or not.	55%	B She should only take the medicine if she thinks it will help her more than it will harm her
6 Imagine you and your friends have	7. Consider whether the people being compared were similar.	49%	A By chance (like flipping a coin) to make sure the two groups are as similar as possible
7 Regina has a sickness	1. Do not assume that treatments are safe.	47%	C Not very sure, because all medicines may harm people as well as help them
8 Outside the city where Paul lives	6. Do not assume that a treatment is helpful or safe based on how widely used it is or has been.	47%	B Yes, we can only know for sure if the strong tea works if it has been compared with other treatments in studies
9 Jane often has headaches	9. Weigh the benefits and savings against the harms and costs of acting or not.	45%	A If the medicine will help her more than it will hurt her, and if she thinks it is worth paying so much money for it
10 Mercy wanted to know if eating bananas makes you	8. Be cautious of small studies.	44%	B Less sure, because the difference between the two groups could have occurred by chance
11 Doctors studied people with stomach	3. Do not assume that comparisons are not needed.	41%	A No, taking the new medicine should have been compared either with not taking the medicine, or with taking an older medicine
12 A new and an old mosquito spray	8. Be cautious of small studies.	40%	A Less sure, because only four houses were studied and the differences between sprays may have happened by chance
13 On the radio, there is someone	2. Do not assume that treatments have large, dramatic effects.	39%	C Not very sure. Very few treatments work so well
14 Dr. Javier has	3. Do not assume that comparisons are not needed.	37%	A No. The people who used the medicine were not compared with similar people who did not use the medicine
15 George has stomach pain	4. Do not assume that personal experiences alone are sufficient.	36%	A It is not possible to say. His stomach pain might have gone away without the hot milk
16 Esther recommends a new treatment	2. Do not assume that treatments have large, dramatic effects.	35%	A Not very sure. Very large benefits, where everyone or nearly everyone gets better because of a treatment are rare

*Informed Health Choices: Cut-off score study; Appendix 3*

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17	A doctor wanted	7. Consider whether the people being compared were similar.	35%	C	Less sure, because the doctor should have given people one of the two treatments by chance (like flipping a coin)
18	Mary wanted to find	1. Do not assume that treatments are safe.	28%	A	It is not possible to say. Mary did not study possible harms of the plants

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\*Higher percent = easier, Lower percent = more difficult

*Informed Health Choices: Cut-off score study; Appendix 3*