Module 3

Section A: Data Types and Standard **Definitions**

Term

Categorical data

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Module 3

Section A: Data Types and Standard **Definitions**

Term

Demographic data

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Section A: Data Types and Standard **Definitions**

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Event data

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Section A: Data Types and Standard **Definitions**

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Qualitative data

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Section A: Data Types and Standard **Definitions**

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Continuous data

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Section A: Data Types and Standard **Definitions**

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Discrete data

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Section A: Data Types and Standard **Definitions**

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Process data

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Section A: Data Types and Standard **Definitions**

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Quantitative data

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Data that can be measured on a continuum or scale.	Data split into mutually exclusive groups.
Data representing whole numbers.	Data that is socio-economic in nature (e.g., age, sex, race).
Data related to facility protocols and practices (e.g., standard precautions, environmental cleaning).	Data related to high-volume, high-risk events within a facility (e.g., HAIs, immunization rates).
Data representing counts or values on a numeric scale.	Data representing qualities or characteristics.

Module 3

Section A: Data Types and Standard Definitions

Term

Surveillance criteria

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Section B: Using Standard Workflows and Common Tools

Term

Workflow

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Section C: Tools for Use in Process Surveillance

Term

Hawthorne effect

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Module 3

Section A: Data Types and Standard Definitions

Term

Time data

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Section C: Tools for Use in Process Surveillance

Term

Audits

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Data bound by a unit of time (e.g., month, year).	Specific conditions that qualify as infections for the purpose of surveillance data collection; they are also used in the calculation and reporting of infection rates.
Direct observations of HCP practices in the healthcare setting, often facilitated using checklists.	The sequence of steps involved in moving from the beginning to the end of a working process.
	When individuals modify their behavior in response to their awareness of being observed.