

Chapter 01: Introduction to Nursing Research and Its Importance in Building an Evidence-Based Practice**Grove: Understanding Nursing Research, 7th Edition**

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which statement best describes evidence-based practice (EBP)?
 - a. A combination of best research evidence, clinical expertise, and the needs and values of patients
 - b. A determination of the factors necessary to control patient responses to care and delivery of care
 - c. The development of population care guidelines applicable to all patients
 - d. The utilization of quantitative and qualitative studies to enhance patient outcomes

ANS: A

Evidence-based practice evolves from the integration of the best research evidence with clinical expertise and patient needs and values. Studies that attempt to find determinants of patient outcomes are generally experimental or quasi-experimental. They may be used to guide EBP but do not completely define it. EBP is a combination of guidelines and specific patient needs and values. Quantitative and qualitative studies applied to the evaluation of patient outcomes are part of EBP but do not completely define EBP.

DIF: Cognitive level: Remembering (Knowledge)

2. The nurse is collecting data about the sleep patterns of breastfed babies as part of a larger research study. Which research method will the nurse use when collecting data for this study?
 - a. Control
 - b. Description
 - c. Explanation
 - d. Prediction

ANS: B

Description involves identifying and understanding the nature of nursing phenomena and the relationships among these phenomena. Control can be described as the ability to write a prescription to produce the desired results. Explanation clarifies the relationships among phenomena and identifies why certain events occur. Through prediction, the probability of a specific outcome can be estimated in a given situation.

DIF: Cognitive level: Understanding (Comprehension)

3. The nurse is participating in a study and is collecting data identifying the number of obese adults whose parents were also obese or overweight. Which research method is being used in this study?
 - a. Control
 - b. Description
 - c. Explanation
 - d. Prediction

ANS: D

Chapter 02: Introduction to Quantitative Research

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. A researcher conducts a study which outlines the daily habits of women who are overweight. This study represents what type of research?
 - a. Correlational
 - b. Descriptive
 - c. Experimental
 - d. Quasi-experimental

ANS: B

Descriptive research is the exploration and description of phenomena in real-life situations. Correlational research involves the systematic investigation of relationships between or among variables. Experimental research is an objective, systematic, highly controlled investigation conducted for the purpose of predicting and controlling phenomena. The purpose of **quasi-experimental research** is to examine causal relationships or determine the effect of one variable on another. Thus these studies involve implementing a treatment or intervention and examining the effects of this intervention using selected methods of measurement.

DIF: Cognitive level: Applying (Application)

2. The researcher wants to learn whether there is a relationship between parental education and emergency room use among children who have asthma. Which type of research study will this researcher use?
 - a. Basic
 - b. Correlational
 - c. Historical
 - d. Phenomenological

ANS: B

Correlational research involves the systematic investigation of relationships between or among variables. Basic research is scientific investigation that involves the pursuit of "knowledge for knowledge's sake." Historical research is a type of qualitative research. Phenomenological research is a type of qualitative research.

DIF: Cognitive level: Applying (Application)

3. The nurse evaluates a research study that examines the relationship between computer and television screen time and obesity. A correlational analysis reveals a correlation of +0.95. What can the nurse conclude about the relationship between these two variables?
 - a. An increase in screen time causes obesity.
 - b. An increase in obesity leads to increased screen time.
 - c. Screen time and obesity vary in opposite directions.
 - d. Screen time and obesity vary together.

ANS: D

Chapter 03: Introduction to Qualitative Research

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. What role does qualitative research play in evidence-based practice (EBP)?
 - a. Because it does not involve random-controlled trials (RCTs), it does not contribute directly to EBP.
 - b. It offers a systematic approach for yielding insights into human experience and behavior.
 - c. It provides a way to measure and evaluate quality outcomes that affect patient care.
 - d. It provides the basis for most EBP guidelines and patient care protocols.

ANS: B

Qualitative research offers a systematic approach for collecting data about and evaluating human perception and experience that cannot be achieved through experimental research. Many insights gained through qualitative studies are used to develop theories on which RCTs may be based. Qualitative research is not concerned solely with outcomes research, which looks at the effects of nursing interventions on patient care outcomes. RCTs are the basis for most EBP guidelines and protocols.

DIF: Cognitive level: Understanding (Comprehension)

2. A researcher identifies a socioeconomic group of people to study. After developing a rapport with key members of the group, getting information about group members from the key members, and spending time working among group members, the researcher prepares a written report about the group based on this experience. Which type of qualitative research does this represent?
 - a. Ethnographic
 - b. Grounded theory
 - c. Historical
 - d. Phenomenological

ANS: A

Ethnographic research was developed by anthropologists as a mechanism for studying cultures and involves immersion in the group to make observations and get information. Grounded theory research is an inductive technique that emerged from the discipline of sociology. Historical research examines events of the past. Phenomenological research describes experiences as they are lived.

DIF: Cognitive level: Applying (Application)

3. What is true about phenomena in qualitative research?
 - a. Human behavior is generally the result of the direct influence of independent variables.
 - b. Knowledge gained by qualitative research is concrete and derived from statistical data.
 - c. Multiple realities are possible based on meanings created by individuals and groups.
 - d. Time and context have very little influence on individual or group perspectives.