Test Bank for Nursing Research in Canada 5th Edition Singh Chapter 1 – 20-latest-2023-2024

TEST BANK FOR NURSING RESEARCH IN CANADA, 5th EDITION

by Mina Singh, RN, RP, BSc, BScN MEd, PhD, I-FCNEI, Cherylyn Cameron, RN, PhD, Geri LoBiondo-Wood, PhD, RN, FAAN and Judith Haber, PhD, RN, FAAN

TABLE OF CONTENT

Part I: Research Overview Research Vignette: A Program of Research in Transcultural Nursing

1. The Role of Research in Nursing

2. Theoretical Framework

3. Critical Reading Strategies: Overview of the Research Process

4. Developing Research Questions, Hypotheses, and Clinical Questions

5. Finding and Appraising the Literature

6. Legal and Ethical Issues

Part II: Qualitative Research Research Vignette: Creating Qualitatively Derived Knowledge for a Practice Discipline

7. Introduction to Qualitative Research

8. Qualitative Approaches to Research

Part III: Quantitative Research Research Vignette: Tackling the Prevention of Falls Among Older Adults

9. Introduction to Quantitative Research

10. Experimental and Quasiexperimental Designs

11. Non-experimental Designs

Part IV: Processes Related to Research Research Vignette: Partnering with parents to reduce newborn pain - evidence and implementation

12. Sampling

13. Data Collection Methods

14. Rigour in Research

15. Qualitative Data Analysis

16. Quantitative Data Analysis

17. Presenting the Findings

Part V: Critiquing Research Research Vignette: A Program of Research

18. Critiquing Qualitative Research

19. Critiquing Quantitative Research

Part VI: Application of Research: Evidence-Informed Practice Research Vignette: From my Ph.D. to her Post-Doctoral studies: Building a

Survivorship Cancer Care Program

20. Developing an Evidence-Informed Practice Research Vignette: Social Support Needs of Older Adults

Chapter 01: The Role of Research in Nursing
LoBiondo-Wood: Nursing Research in Canada, 5th Edition Singh

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. A key step to the development of nursing research was
   a. the endowment of nursing research chairs.
   b. universities offering baccalaureate nursing programs.
   c. a baccalaureate degree becoming the entry to practice.
   d. the Canadian Nurses Association developing a research mandate.

   ANS: B

	Feedback
A	Endowment of nursing research chairs did not occur until the number of nurses with PhD degrees increased.
B	Universities offering baccalaureate nursing programs provided an introduction to research within the BScN programs and led to further nursing education at the MSN and PhD levels.
C	Baccalaureate degrees becoming the entry to practice did not occur until the twenty-first century.
D	The Canadian Nurses Association did not develop a research mandate until the end of the twentieth century.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application
MSC: NCLEX Client Care Needs Category: Safe and Effective Care Environment; Health Promotion and Maintenance

2. How is nursing research significant to the profession of nursing?
   a. Responsibility is more specifically defined.
   b. Liability within the practice of nursing is decreased.
   c. A specialized body of knowledge is generated for use in the delivery of health care.
   d. The scope of nursing practice is expanded into areas formerly reserved for other disciplines.

   ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Research aids in documenting accountability of nurses, but professional guidelines regarding responsibility already exist.
B	Liability is a legal concept. Research does not promote liability.
C	Theory-based nursing research provides a foundation for evidence-informed nursing care.
D	Nursing research expands the discipline of nursing as it pertains to nursing practice.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension
MSC: NCLEX Client Care Needs Category: Safe and Effective Care Environment; Health Promotion and Maintenance

3. Why are nursing practice–oriented scientific investigations valuable?
   a. They validate the effectiveness of particular nursing interventions.
   b. They encourage consumers to question the quality of health care.
   c. They limit the theory base for clinical decision making.
   d. They mandate health care reform.

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	Practice-focused research supports the effectiveness of nursing interventions and reinforces quality of nursing care.
B	On the contrary, they help reassure consumers about the quality of health care.
C	They support the development of the theory base for clinical decision making.
D	They reinforce the effectiveness of current nursing practice.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension
MSC: NCLEX Client Care Needs Category: Safe and Effective Care Environment; Health Promotion and Maintenance

4. When a change in nursing practice results in decreased cost of care, what additional factor must be considered before general implementation of this change?
   a. Ensuring compliance of the change by nurses with diverse educational backgrounds
   b. Maintaining or improving the quality of care resulting from the change in practice
   c. Encouraging patients to be active partners in their health care decisions
   d. Disseminating the change beyond the discipline of nursing

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	Not all nurses are responsible for supervising compliance with new measures.
B	Nurses are accountable to maintain quality patient care despite cost-cutting measures.
C	Nurses should encourage patient participation in care despite cost-cutting measures.
D	Nurses are not responsible for reforming other disciplines.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analysis
MSC: NCLEX Client Care Needs Category: Safe and Effective Care Environment; Health Promotion and Maintenance

5. Why do nurses who do not conduct research need to understand the nursing research process?
   a. To identify potential participants for clinical research studies
   b. To assist in collecting accurate data for clinical research studies
   c. To teach patients and families about the usefulness of participation in research
   d. To be able to evaluate nursing research reports for relevance to their own clinical practice

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Nurses who do not conduct research would not influence participant identification.
B	Nurses who do not conduct research would not influence data collection.
C	Nurses who do not conduct research would not influence participant recruitment.
D	Nurses should be able to understand the research process by reading research reports and determining if they should modify their practice based on research evidence.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension
MSC: NCLEX Client Care Needs Category: Safe and Effective Care Environment; Health Promotion and Maintenance

6. How are nursing theory and nursing research related?
   a. Nursing theory and nursing research are independent of each other and have no direct relationship.
   b. Without nursing theory, research conducted by nurses would not have an impact on nursing practice.
   c. Nursing research drives the direction and specific content of nursing theory.
   d. Both advance the knowledge base of nursing.

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Theory and research are related to each other.
B	Research studies may be conducted without a clear theoretical framework and still influence practice.
C	Quantitative nursing research tests nursing theory but does not influence content.
D	Theory and nursing research both influence how nursing practice is conducted.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension
MSC: NCLEX Client Care Needs Category: Safe and Effective Care Environment; Health Promotion and Maintenance

7. Which action demonstrates the role of an intelligent consumer of nursing research?
   a. Designing a research study
   b. Analyzing data to determine outcomes
   c. Evaluating the credibility of the research findings
   d. Replicate the study in another setting to confirm the findings

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	A consumer applies research to practice. Consumers are not responsible for designing a study.
B	A consumer does not conduct data analysis of a study. The study's primary investigator analyzes data.
C	A consumer of nursing research needs to understand the research process to determine the merit and relevance of evidence for research studies.
D	A consumer can apply research findings to practice but does not have to replicate

	the study itself.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Evaluation
MSC: NCLEX Client Care Needs Category: Safe and Effective Care Environment; Health Promotion and Maintenance

8. In designating research functions to nursing staff, which of the following functions would you designate to a staff registered nurse?
   a. Protecting human participants by promoting the ethical principles of research
   b. Providing expert consultation about the way in which clinical services are delivered
   c. Developing methods to monitor the quality of nursing practice in the clinical setting
   d. Providing leadership by assisting others in applying scientific knowledge in nursing practice

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	All nurses are responsible for protecting human participants in research.
B	Nurses are at the bedside implementing protocols. Expert consultation is reserved for MSN- or PhD-level nurses.
C	Developing methods is reserved for nurses with advanced education.
D	Providing leadership is reserved for nurses with advanced education.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension
MSC: NCLEX Client Care Needs Category: Safe and Effective Care Environment; Health Promotion and Maintenance

9. Which of the following statements regarding the role of the nurse in research is true?
   a. Nurses must be prepared at the baccalaureate level or higher to have any role in nursing research.
   b. Master's-prepared nurses (those with MSN, MN, or MS degrees) are primarily responsible for using the findings of nursing research in clinical practice.
   c. One role of the registered nurse is to identify issues in clinical practice that are suitable for research.
   d. Regardless of nursing education, the only nurse who should interpret research findings is the one who has the most comprehensive understanding of statistical analysis methods.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Having a role in nursing research or implementing findings is not limited to BScN and MSN nurses only.
B	Master's-prepared nurses can provide leadership to supervise how research findings are applied in the clinical area. All levels of nurses can apply research findings to practice.
C	Nurses should have an awareness of the relevance of nursing research and ask clinical questions.

D	Data analysis is usually conducted by an MSN- or PhD-level nurse.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Comprehension
MSC: NCLEX Client Care Needs Category: Safe and Effective Care Environment; Health Promotion and Maintenance

10. Which of Florence Nightingale's actions formed the foundation for modern-day nursing research methods?
    a. Establishing the St. Thomas Hospital School of Nursing in England
    b. Writing the curricula for the nineteenth–century nurse training programs
    c. Lobbying the British parliament to enact changes in law for better health care
    d. Collecting data systematically on the health status of British soldiers during the Crimean War

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Establishing a school of nursing is not a form of scientific investigation.
B	Developing curricula is not a form of scientific investigation.
C	Lobbying a parliament is more about advocacy and health care reform.
D	Systematic, objective data collection during the Crimean War formed the basis for modern-day nursing research methods.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge
MSC: NCLEX Client Care Needs Category: Safe and Effective Care Environment; Health Promotion and Maintenance

11. What was the focus of most nursing research studies conducted during the first half of the twentieth century?
    a. Nursing education methods and outcomes
    b. Effects of sanitation on health promotion and disease prevention
    c. Use of epidemiology as a method of identifying risk for specific illnesses
    d. Identification of the most effective means to disseminate positive findings from nursing research

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	Nursing education has been documented to have been the focus of nursing research in the early twentieth century.
B	Disease prevention was a focus in the 1960s.
C	Florence Nightingale used epidemiology in her early research.
D	Dissemination of nursing research findings grew in the 1980s.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge
MSC: NCLEX Client Care Needs Category: Safe and Effective Care Environment; Health Promotion and Maintenance

12. What was the outcome of the 1932 Weir report?
    a. Recognition of research as part of the roles and responsibilities of the registered

nurse
b. Recommendation of changes to improve standards of education and practice
c. Establishment of multiple entry levels to the nursing profession
d. Publication of the *Canadian Journal of Nursing*

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	The focus was on advancing the delivery of nursing education to improve practice.
B	The Weir report identified serious problems in nursing education that affected nursing practice.
C	The standardization of BScN, MSN, and PhD programs was suggested, but it took 50 years for its full adoption.
D	No publication called the *Canadian Journal of Nursing* exists.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Knowledge
MSC: NCLEX Client Care Needs Category: Safe and Effective Care Environment; Health Promotion and Maintenance

13. What action or strategy can limit the depth of nursing research?
a. Addressing physiological and psychological responses to actual or potential health problems
b. Employing both qualitative methods and quantitative methods in the same study
c. Developing programs of research that build on prior investigations
d. Using singular measures to assess phenomena

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Addressing the physical and psychological aspects of a phenomenon provides depth to research outcomes.
B	Multiple-method studies can provide greater depth of understanding of a phenomenon.
C	Building on prior research allows for deeper exploration of human phenomena.
D	Using a single measure will not allow a researcher to examine the complexity of human phenomena.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analysis
MSC: NCLEX Client Care Needs Category: Safe and Effective Care Environment; Health Promotion and Maintenance

14. Which of the following is the overall value of developing evidence-informed nursing practice?
a. Demonstration of how nursing makes a difference in patient outcomes
b. Implementation of the most cost-effective nursing practice patterns
c. Separation of nursing research from the research of other disciplines
d. Development of new nursing theories

ANS: B

	Feedback