

# **Burns and Grove's The Practice of Nursing Research: Appraisal, Synthesis, and Generation of Evidence 8<sup>th</sup> Edition Test Bank- LATEST STUDY GUIDE**

## Chapter 1. Discovering the World of Nursing Research

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. Which 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.
- 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

#### **Feedback**

**A** Evidence-based practice evolves from the integration of the best research evidence with clinical expertise and patient needs and values.

**B** 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.

**C** EBP is a combination of guidelines and specific patient needs and values.

**D** Quantitative and qualitative studies applied to the evaluation of patient outcomes are part of EBP but do not completely define EBP.

PTS: 1 DIF: Cognitive level: Remembering (Knowledge)

REF: MCS: 3

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

#### **Feedback**

**A** Control can be described as the ability to write a prescription to produce the desired outcome.

- B** Description involves identifying and understanding the nature of nursing phenomena and the relationships among these phenomena.
- C** Explanation clarifies the relationships among phenomena and identifies why certain events occur.
- D** Through prediction, the probability of a specific outcome can be estimated in a given situation.

PTS: 1 DIF: Cognitive level: Understanding (Comprehension)

REF: MCS: 6

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

**Feedback**

- A** Control indicates the ability to use a prescribed intervention to produce a desired outcome.
- B** Description involves identifying and understanding the nature of nursing phenomena and the relationships among these phenomena.
- C** Explanation clarifies the relationships among phenomena and identifies why certain events occur.
- D** Through prediction the probability of a specific outcome can be estimated in a given situation. By knowing the percentage of parents of obese adults who were obese, the probability of predicting this may be calculated.

PTS: 1 DIF: Cognitive level: Applying (Application)

REF: pp. 7-8

4. The nurse reviews a study in which adherence to an asthma action plan is compared among groups of adolescents who received different asthma education. Which research method does this represent?

- a. Control
- b. Description
- c. Explanation

d. Prediction

ANS: C

**Feedback**

**A** Control indicates the ability to use a prescribed intervention to produce a desired outcome.

**B** Description involves identifying and understanding the nature of nursing phenomena and the relationships among these phenomena.

**C** Explanation clarifies the relationships among phenomena and identifies why certain events occur.

**D** Through prediction, the probability of a specific outcome can be estimated in a given situation.

PTS:1DIF:Cognitive level: Applying (Application)

REF: MCS: 7

5. A nurse manager is interested in learning which attitudes among staff nurses may indicate relative risk of needle-stick injuries. To study this, the nurse manager will employ which method of study?

a. Control

b. Description

c. Explanation

d. Prediction

ANS: D

**Feedback**

**A** Control indicates the ability to use a prescribed intervention to produce a desired outcome.

**B** Explanation clarifies the relationships among phenomena and identifies why certain events occur.

**C** Description involves identifying and understanding the nature of nursing phenomena and the relationships among these phenomena.

**D** Through prediction, the probability of a specific outcome can be estimated in a given situation.

PTS:1DIF:Cognitive level: Applying (Application)

REF: pp. 7-8

6. Which is the most important result of Florence Nightingales data collection and statistical analysis during the Crimean War?

- a. Bringing awareness of the rigors of war to the general public.
- b. Developing a process for statistical analysis and nursing documentation.
- c. Identifying and defining the role of nurses in modern health care.
- d. Using clinical research to evaluate the importance of sanitation, clean drinking water, and adequate nutrition.

ANS: D

**Feedback**

A This was not the most important result

B This was not the most important result

C This was not the most important result

D Nightingales research enabled her to instigate attitudinal, organizational, and social changes, including the militarys approach to the care of the sick and societys sense of responsibility for testing public water, improving sanitation, and preventing starvation to decrease morbidity and mortality rates.

PTS: 1 DIF: Cognitive level: Understanding (Comprehension)

REF: MCS: 11

7. The nurse participates in data collection in a study in which two different pain management protocols are used with randomly assigned patients to measure differences in postoperative recovery time. Which method of study is this?

- a. Control
- b. Correlation
- c. Description
- d. Explanation

ANS: A

**Feedback**

A Control indicates the ability to use a prescribed intervention to produce a desired outcome.

B Correlation examines the relationships between different phenomena.

C Description involves identifying and understanding the nature of nursing phenomena and the relationships among these phenomena.

D Explanation clarifies the relationships among phenomena and identifies why certain events occur.

PTS: 1 DIF: Cognitive level: Applying (Application)

REF: MCS: 8

8. The development of nursing theories and conceptual models in the late 1960s and 1970s served to:

- a. determine the effectiveness of nursing interventions.
- b. establish the concept of evidence-based practice.
- c. provide funding for nursing research.
- d. provide direction for nursing research.

ANS: D

**Feedback**

**A** Outcome studies are used to determine the effectiveness of nursing interventions.

**B** The concept of EBP was developed in the 1970s and promoted by the ANCC Magnet Designation program.

**C** The NINR seeks to provide funding for nursing research.

**D** The theories developed in the 1960s and 1970s helped to direct future nursing research.

PTS: 1 DIF: Cognitive level: Understanding (Comprehension)

REF: pp. 11-12

9. Under Ada Sue Hinshaw, the National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR) began to change its focus to:

- a. funding nursing rather than medical research.
- b. evaluating outcomes rather than process studies.
- c. increasing the status and funding for nursing research.
- d. supporting the dissemination of nursing research.

ANS: C

**Feedback**

**A** The change in focus from medical to nursing research came about with the first nursing programs. Specialty nursing organizations today and some nursing researchers still conduct medical research for specific studies.

**B** Outcomes research emerged in the 1980s and 1990s to document the effectiveness of health care services.

**C** Under Ada Sue Hinshaw, the national Center for Nursing Research (NCNR) changed its name to the NINR to increase the status and funding of nursing research.

**D** The NCNRs purpose was to support the dissemination of nursing research.

PTS: 1 DIF: Cognitive level: Remembering (Knowledge)

REF: pp. 12-13

10. An emphasis of the American Nurses Credentialing Center (ANCC) Magnet Hospital Designation Program for Excellence in Nursing is:

- a. research and development of clinical practice guidelines.
- b. putting qualitative research into practice in clinical settings.
- c. using standard nursing care plans based on outcomes research.
- d. utilizing evidence-based practice in nursing.

ANS: D

**Feedback**

**A** Clinical practice guidelines are a more recent phenomenon, using evidence-based research, expert opinion, and patient needs and values to standardize care.

**B** Qualitative research was introduced in the late 1970s to gain insight into the phenomena related to nursing.

**C** Outcomes research was important in the 1980s to 1990s to document the effectiveness of health care services.

**D** ANCC implemented the Magnet Hospital Designation Program for Excellence in Nursing Service in 1990 that emphasized EBP for nursing.

PTS: 1 DIF: Cognitive level: Remembering (Knowledge)

REF: pp. 12-13

11. In a position statement in 2006, the American Association of Colleges of Nursing (AACN) identified a need to:

- a. acquire clinical knowledge and expertise.
- b. focus on evidence-based practice.
- c. fund academic nursing research.
- d. prepare a workforce of nurse scientists.

ANS: D

**Feedback**

**A** Basic nursing education focuses on clinical knowledge and expertise.

**B** Evidence-based practice is a focus of ANCC and the Magnet Designation Program for Excellence in Nursing Service.

**C** The NINR focuses on funding for nursing research.

**D**The AACN identified the importance of creating a research culture, providing high-quality educational programs to prepare a workforce of nurse scientists, develop a sound research structure, and obtain funding for nursing research.

PTS: 1 DIF: Cognitive level: Understanding (Comprehension)

REF: MCS: 14

12. The lead agency designated to improve health care quality is:

- a. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ).
- b. American Nurses Credentialing Center (ANCC).
- c. Quality and Safety Education for Nurses (QSEN).
- d. National Institute for Nursing Research (NINR).

ANS: A

**Feedback**

**A**AHRQ is a scientific partner with the public and private sectors to improve the quality and safety of patient care.

**B**ANCC provides credentialing for advanced practice nurses and for Magnet Designation for Excellence in Nursing Service

**C**QSEN is focused on developing the requisite skills, knowledge, and attitude statements for the competencies for prelicensure and graduate education.

**D**The National Institute of Nursing Research, originally the National Center for Nursing Research, is a federally funded arm of the National Institutes of Health, providing nursing with federal support for nursing research priorities.

PTS: 1 DIF: Cognitive level: Remembering (Knowledge)

REF: pp. 12-13

13. To help fulfill the mission of the National Institute for Nursing Research to promote and improve the health of individuals, families, communities, and populations a study may be conducted which:

- a. assesses the effectiveness of strategies for weight management in patients with type 2 diabetes.
- b. compares the attitudes of nurses toward clients with type 1 and type 2 diabetes.
- c. generates up-to-date nursing diagnoses reflecting the needs of clients with type 2 diabetes.
- d. reviews hospital nurses adherence to glucose-monitoring guidelines for patients with type 2 diabetes.

ANS: A

**Feedback**

**A**A study that assesses the effectiveness of interventions helps to improve the health of patient populations by identifying appropriate strategies.

**B**A comparison of attitudes is a descriptive study that does not improve outcomes.

**C**A study to generate nursing diagnoses does not directly affect patient outcomes.

**D**A study reviewing adherence to guidelines seeks to provide data for quality assurance.

PTS:1DIF:Cognitive level: Applying (Application)

REF: pp. 14-15

14. Which best describes the Quality and Safety Education for Nurses (QSEN) competency for evidence-based practice (EBP)?

- a. Adhering to published guidelines to provide care for a specific population.
- b. Empowering clients to choose among effective disease management strategies.
- c. Relying on expert knowledge to guide care plan development for an individual patient.
- d. Using evidence gained solely from experimental studies to guide care.

ANS: B

**Feedback**

**A**Strict adherence to guidelines does not take the patient/family preferences into account.

**B**The QSEN competency for EBP is defined as integrating the best evidence with clinical expertise and patient/family preferences.

**C**EBP does not rely solely on expert knowledge or experimental studies.

**D**Although experimental studies provide the highest level of study data, EBP does not rely solely on experimental studies..

PTS:1DIF:Cognitive level: Applying (Application)

REF: MCS: 15

15. Through knowledge gained from her phenomenological qualitative study identifying levels of experience of professional nurses, Patricia Benner would identify which nurse as an expert?

- a. A hospice nurse who values the unique wishes of each patient when providing palliative care.
- b. A medical-surgical nurse who organizes care for a group of patients to ensure timely administration of medications.

- c. A neonatal intensive care nurse who is skilled in inserting peripherally inserted central catheters.
- d. A pediatric nurse who notes subtle changes and intervenes to prevent respiratory failure.

ANS: D

**Feedback**

**A** The proficient nurse views the patient as a whole and recognizes that each patient responds differently to illness and health.

**B** The competent nurse is able to achieve goals and plans and to take conscious actions to organize and provide efficient care.

**C** The NIC nurse is also an example of a competent nurse who is skilled in a procedure.

**D** The expert nurse has an extensive background of experience and is able to identify and accurately intervene skillfully in a situation. The pediatric nurse in this case recognizes subtle changes and is able to act to prevent serious circumstances.

Chapter 2. Evolution of Research in Building Evidence-Based Nursing Practice

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. In which way did Florence Nightingale contribute to evidence-based practice?
- a. She conducted research on outcomes and the power of nursing for change.
  - b. She was the first woman elected to the Royal Statistical Society.
  - c. She gathered data that changed the care of hospitalized soldiers.
  - d. She calculated mortality rates under varying conditions.

ANS: C

Nightingale gathered data on soldier morbidity and mortality rates and the factors influencing them and presented her results in tables and pie charts, a sophisticated type of data presentation for the period. Nightingale's research enabled her to instigate attitudinal, organizational, and social changes. She changed the attitudes of the military and society toward the care of the sick. The military began to view the sick as having the right to adequate food, suitable quarters, and appropriate medical treatment, which greatly reduced the mortality rate.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application REF: MCS: 17

2. If a nurse manager wants to study how well last years policies governing implementation of a bundle of interventions to prevent cross-contamination of MRSA have been working in her units, which of the following strategies would she use?

- a. Outcomes research
- b. Intervention research
- c. Ethnographic research
- d. Experimental research

ANS: A

Outcomes research emerged as an important methodology for documenting the effectiveness of health care services in the 1980s and 1990s. This type of research evolved from the quality assessment and quality assurance functions that originated with the professional standards review organizations (PSROs) in 1972. During the 1980s, William Roper, the director of the Health Care Finance Administration (HCFA), promoted outcomes research for determining the quality and cost-effectiveness of patient care. Intervention research investigates the effectiveness of a nursing intervention in achieving the desired outcome or outcomes in a natural setting. Through the use of ethnographic research, different cultures are described, compared, and contrasted to add to our understanding of the impact of culture on human behavior and health. Experimental studies have three main characteristics: (1) a controlled manipulation of at least one treatment variable (independent variable), (2) administration of the treatment to some of the subjects in the study (experimental group) and not to others (control group), and (3) random selection of subjects or random assignment of subjects to groups, or both. Experimental studies usually are conducted in highly controlled settings, such as laboratories or research units in clinical agencies.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analysis REF: MCS: 22

3. A researcher publishes a paper describing how faith, pain, adherence to therapy, and meditation interact during the rehabilitation process. The description of the process is based on many interviews the researcher conducted with persons during and following rehabilitation experiences. The methodology is

- a. Ethnography