

Chapter 1: Introduction to Nursing Research in an Evidence-Based Practice Environment

Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Application

Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Page and Header: 2, What Is Nursing Research?

1. Which group is best served by clinical nursing research?

- A) Nursing administrators
- B) Practicing nurses
- C) Nurses' clients
- D) Nurse researchers

Ans: C

Feedback:

Nursing research is systematic inquiry designed to develop trustworthy evidence about issues of importance to the nursing profession. Although nursing research addresses such areas as nursing education, administration, and informatics, clinical nursing research has become prominent because it is the basis for evidence-based practice. Clinical nursing research is designed to guide nursing practice and to improve the health and quality of life of nurses' clients, not the researchers who conducted the study or nursing administrators.

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Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Page and Header: 2, What Is Nursing Research?

2. Which sentence is an example of a clinical nursing research question?
- A) What percentage of nurses has a master's or doctorate degree?
 - B) What factors influence clients' weight gain following a smoking cessation intervention?
 - C) In what ways do nursing students benefit from a course on evidence-based practice?
 - D) What is the appropriate course of action when a nurse is faced with a moral dilemma?

Ans: B

Feedback:

The answers to clinical nursing research questions have the potential to improve the health and quality of life of their clients. Clinical nursing research questions focus directly on clients' needs, experiences, and health behaviors, and the answers to such questions can inform nurses' decisions or lead to strategies to improve nursing practice.

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Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Application

Difficulty: Easy

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Page and Header: 2, The Importance of Research in Nursing

3. Which goal is the highest priority for research in the nursing profession?
- A) To generate evidence to inform nurses' decisions and actions
 - B) To conduct research focused on the context of nursing practice
 - C) To document the role that nurses serve in society
 - D) To establish priorities for areas of study by nurse researchers

Ans: A

Feedback:

There is considerable agreement that research findings from rigorous studies can provide especially strong evidence for informing nurses' decisions and actions. Nurses are accepting the need to base specific nursing actions and decisions on research evidence indicating that the actions are clinically appropriate, cost-effective, and result in positive outcomes for clients.

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Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Comprehension

Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Page and Header: 2, The Importance of Research in Nursing

4. In the United States, in what area does research play an important role for the nursing profession?

- A) Nurses' opportunities for practicing internationally
- B) Credentialing and the status of nursing
- C) Nurses' salaries and work environments
- D) Nurses' education

Ans: B

Feedback:

In the United States, research plays an important role in nursing in terms of credentialing and status. In particular, research and efforts to promote evidence-based practice (EBP) are key elements of the Magnet Recognition Program. Changes to nursing practice now occur regularly because of EBP efforts, and these efforts enhance the status of the profession.

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Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Analysis

Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Page and Header: 3, The Consumer–Producer Continuum in Nursing Research

5. What is the role of consumers of nursing research?

- A) Reading research reports to find evidence that is relevant to nursing practice
- B) Participating in generating evidence by doing research
- C) Gathering information from clients that can be used in research
- D) Solving clinical problems and making clinical decisions

Ans: A

Feedback:

Knowledge of nursing research enhances the professional practice of both consumers of research (who read and appraise studies) and producers of research (who design and undertake studies). Between these two points on the consumer–producer continuum lies a rich variety of research activities in which nurses may engage. These activities include contributing an idea for a study, advising clients about their participation in a study, searching for research evidence, and making clinical decisions based on rigorous research.

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Page and Header: 3, The Consumer–Producer Continuum in Nursing Research

6. Which activity occurs in a journal club?

- A) Development of an idea for a journal article
- B) Presentation by a research article’s author about the article’s central ideas
- C) Testing of participants on their comprehension of selected journal articles

D) Discussion of a research article regarding its relevance to practice

Ans: D

Feedback:

A journal club occurs in many practice settings, as an opportunity to share and discuss new evidence of relevance to clinicians. Journal clubs sometimes involve face-to-face group meetings but also can involve online discussions to accommodate diverse schedules. Participants in a journal club do not develop ideas for a journal article, hear a presentation by a researcher, or get tested on journal article content.

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Page and Header: 3, Nursing Research in Historical Perspective

7. On which topic did most nursing studies focus in the early 1900s?

- A) Client satisfaction
- B) Clinical problems
- C) Translational research
- D) Nursing education

Ans: D

Feedback:

Most studies in the early 1900s concerned nurses' education rather than clinical or client-related issues. In the 1960s, practice-oriented research on various clinical topics began to emerge in the literature. During the 1970s, improvements in client care became a more visible priority—signifying a growing awareness by nurses of the need for an evidence base from which to practice and, more recently, the need to understand how to translate findings into practice.

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Page and Header: 5, Current and Future Directions for Nursing Research

8. Which broad goal most closely conforms to the priorities that have been suggested for nursing research in the future?

- A) Cultivating positive attitudes among nurses toward professional growth
- B) Promoting excellence in nursing science
- C) Improving nurses' morale and reducing turnover
- D) Increasing the number of healthcare organizations with Magnet® status

Ans: B

Feedback:

The broad priority for future nursing research is the promotion of excellence in nursing science. Toward this end, nurse researchers and practicing nurses will be sharpening their research skills and using those skills to address emerging issues of importance to the profession and its clientele.

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Page and Header: 5, Current and Future Directions for Nursing Research

9. Which is emerging as a prominent direction for the future of nursing research?

- A) Promoting journal clubs in healthcare settings

- B) Converting consumers of research to producers of research
- C) Emphasizing patient centeredness in research
- D) Enhancing the use of inductive reasoning

Ans: C

Feedback:

Patient centeredness is a growing concern in research, as in the care of clients. More attention is being paid to involving clients in research decisions and in ensuring that research is relevant to clients and their caretakers. Promoting journal clubs, enhancing the use of inductive reasoning, and increasing the cadre of nurse researchers are desirable but are not prominent directions in nursing research.

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Page and Header: 6, Sources of Evidence for Nursing Practice

10. If nurses make decisions by following "unit culture" practices, they are using which source of evidence?

- A) Tradition and authority
- B) Intuition
- C) Logical reasoning
- D) Disciplined research

Ans: A

Feedback:

Many decisions are made based on the guidance of an authority. These types of knowledge are so much a part of a common heritage that few challenge their efficacy or seek verification. Such "sacred cows" are widely used to guide practice but are a weaker form of knowledge than disciplined research.

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Page and Header: 7, Logical Reasoning

11. What does the process of deductive reasoning entail?

- A) Verifying assumptions that are part of our heritage
- B) Developing specific predictions from general principles or theories
- C) Drawing conclusions based on trial and error
- D) Forming generalizations from specific observations

Ans: B

Feedback:

Deductive reasoning is the process of developing specific predictions from general principles. Inductive reasoning is the process of developing generalizations from specific observations. Deductive reasoning does not involve the verification of assumptions about tradition nor coming to conclusions based on trial and error.

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Page and Header: 8, The Positivist Paradigm

12. What is a major assumption in the positivist paradigm?

- A) Reality is "out there" and can be objectively studied, known, and understood
- B) Objectivity is considered unrealistic and unattainable
- C) Deconstruction is essential to understanding the real world

D) Reality is not fixed but is rather a construction of human minds

Ans: A

Feedback:

A fundamental assumption of positivists is that there is a reality "out there" that can be scrutinized and understood through research. In the positivist paradigm, nature is assumed to be ordered, and reality exists independent of human observation. Objectivity is considered an important goal.

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Page and Header: 8, The Constructivist Paradigm

13. What is a central assumption of the constructivist paradigm?

A) Reality and natural phenomena are regular and orderly

B) Phenomena are not haphazard and result from prior causes

C) Reality is not fixed; it is multiply constructed and multiply interpreted by humans

D) Values can and should be held in check in studying the real world

Ans: C

Feedback:

In the constructivist (naturalistic) paradigm, in contrast to the positivist paradigm, it is assumed that reality is not fixed and orderly but is rather a construction of human minds; thus, "truth" is a composite of multiple constructions of reality. Researchers are not expected to hold values in check in conducting research.

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Page and Header: 9, The Scientific Method and Quantitative Research

14. The traditional scientific method is associated with which paradigm?

- A) Postmodern paradigm
- B) Positivist paradigm
- C) Constructivist paradigm
- D) Naturalistic paradigm

Ans: B

Feedback:

The traditional scientific method involves the use of procedures that are orderly, systematic, and objective, consistent with the positivist paradigm. A key assumption of this paradigm is that values and biases of researchers can be held in check through disciplined strategies of inquiry that are tightly controlled. The constructivist (naturalistic) paradigm does not adhere rigidly to the tenets of the scientific method. Postmodernism is not a paradigm.

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Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Page and Header: 9, The Scientific Method and Quantitative Research

15. Which is a characteristic of the traditional scientific method?

- A) A flexible, emergent design
- B) Inductive reasoning
- C) A holistic view of a phenomenon, studied in a rich context
- D) Systematic measurement and observation of natural phenomena

Ans: D

Feedback:

The scientific method refers to a set of orderly, disciplined procedures that are used to acquire information, and this includes the systematic measurement (quantification) of natural phenomena. The investigator gathers quantified data (the measurements) in a systematic, preplanned manner, using methods that are consistent across study participants. Constructivist researchers tend to emphasize the dynamic, holistic, and individual aspects of human life and attempt to capture those aspects in their entirety, within the context of those who are experiencing them.

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Page and Header: 9, The Scientific Method and Quantitative Research

16. What is empirical evidence?

- A) Evidence derived from inductive reasoning
- B) Evidence derived from deductive reasoning
- C) Evidence that is rooted in reality and gathered through the human senses
- D) Evidence that is based on custom or authority

Ans: C

Feedback:

Quantitative researchers gather empirical evidence that is rooted in reality and gathered through the senses. The requirement to use empirical evidence means that findings are grounded in reality rather than in researchers' personal beliefs. Inductive reasoning is the process of developing generalizations from specific observations, and deductive reasoning is the process of developing specific predictions from general principles. Knowledge from custom or authority is not

typically based on information gathered through the human senses in a systematic manner.

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Page and Header: 9, The Scientific Method and Quantitative Research

17. What is a hallmark of the traditional scientific method?

- A) Infallible procedures
- B) Holistic procedures
- C) Systematic procedures
- D) Flexible procedures

Ans: C

Feedback:

The traditional scientific method refers to a set of orderly, systematic procedures used to acquire information. The investigator progresses logically and systematically through a series of steps, according to a specified plan of action. Constructivist researchers tend to emphasize the dynamic, holistic, and individual aspects of human experience, using flexible procedures. No research procedures are infallible.

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Page and Header: 9, The Scientific Method and Quantitative Research

18. What is a limitation of the scientific method for answering questions about human experiences and health?

- A) The necessity of departing from traditional beliefs
- B) The difficulty of accurately measuring complex human traits
- C) The inability to generalize research findings
- D) The shortage of theories about human behavior

Ans: B

Feedback:

One important limitation of the scientific method for studying human beings is that they are highly complex and individualistic. Many human characteristics that are of interest to health researchers are extremely difficult to measure (quantify) in an accurate, valid, and objective manner.

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Page and Header: 9, The Scientific Method and Quantitative Research

19. A researcher is investigating the effect of clients' body position on blood pressure. This is an example of what type of study?

- A) Qualitative study
- B) Constructivist inquiry
- C) Quantitative study
- D) Cannot be determined—it depends on the researcher's methods

Ans: C

Feedback:

Quantitative research involves systematic measurement, and in this example, both body position and blood pressure would be carefully observed and measured.

Constructivist studies are heavily focused on understanding the human experience as it is lived, usually through the careful collection and analysis of qualitative materials that are narrative and subjective, which is not the case in this example.

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Page and Header: 10, Constructivist Methods and Qualitative Research

20. One criticism of the scientific method is that it is:

- A) Deductive
- B) Deterministic
- C) Empirical
- D) Reductionist

Ans: D

Feedback:

Researchers who reject the traditional scientific method believe that it is overly reductionist in that the method reduces human experience to the few concepts under investigation. Moreover, those concepts are defined in advance by the researcher rather than emerging from the experiences of the people under study.

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Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Page and Header: 10, Constructivist Methods and Qualitative Research

21. Which statement is true regarding qualitative research?
- A) It involves deductive processes
 - B) It often takes place in the field, in naturalistic settings
 - C) It focuses on the idiosyncrasies of those being studied
 - D) It involves efforts to control the research context to better understand the phenomenon being studied

Ans: B

Feedback:

Constructivist inquiry usually takes place in the field, often over an extended time period. In qualitative research conducted in the constructivist paradigm, researchers gather in-depth information from people who have experienced the phenomenon of interest, within the contexts of those experiences.

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Page and Header: 11, Multiple Paradigms and Nursing Research

22. Although the positivist and constructivist paradigms differ in many respects, these two paradigms have many features in common:

- A) Both rely on the cooperation of humans to participate in a study
- B) Both strive to identify the causes of phenomena
- C) Both involve the application of the scientific method
- D) Both emphasize objectivity and generalizability

Ans: A

Feedback:

Regardless of paradigm, nursing research involves the collection of information, and in most cases, the information comes from human study participants. Without the cooperation of others, research would not be able to measure human attributes

(quantitative research within the positivist paradigm) or gather in-depth narrative information (qualitative research within the constructivist paradigm). Unlike the constructivist paradigm, the positivist paradigm is associated with efforts to identify causes of phenomena, involves the scientific method, and strives for objectivity and generalizability.

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Page and Header: 12, The Purposes of Nursing Research

23. A team of nurse researchers is studying the emotional and cognitive development of toddlers whose mothers experienced postpartum depression during the children's infancy. In terms of purposes linked to evidence-based practice (EBP), this study would have which purpose?

- A) Treatment/intervention
- B) Prognosis
- C) Etiology/prevention of harm
- D) Meaning and processes

Ans: B

Feedback:

The study is an example of a study aimed at prognosis—its goal is to understand whether there are potential developmental consequences to children of being raised by mothers who experienced postpartum depression. Such a study might provide guidance with regard to the need for interventions for at-risk children. This study is not aimed at testing an intervention, examining factors contributing to postpartum depression or understanding the meaning of the relationships between children and mothers suffering from postpartum depression.

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Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Page and Header: 12, The Purposes of Nursing Research

24. A nurse researcher is studying the effect of a health promotion intervention for inner-city adolescents on their daily levels of physical activity. In terms of purposes linked to evidence-based practice (EBP), this study would have which purpose?

- A) Treatment/intervention
- B) Diagnosis/assessment
- C) Prognosis
- D) Meaning and processes

Ans: A

Feedback:

The study is an example of intervention research that is specifically aimed at understanding whether a treatment/intervention is effective in improving an important health outcome, namely adolescents' engagement in physical activity. Such a study would potentially provide guidance with regard to strategies to prevent health problems in inner-city adolescents. This study is not aimed at developing means of assessing clients, predicting the occurrence of a future health problem or understanding the processes by which adolescents engage in certain behaviors.

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Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Page and Header: 12, The Purposes of Nursing Research

25. A nurse researcher is studying what it is like for children to be fearful when they undergo routine immunizations, and how they cope with their fears. In terms of purposes linked to evidence-based practice (EBP), this study would have which purpose?

- A) Treatment/intervention
- B) Etiology/prevention of harm
- C) Prognosis
- D) Meaning and processes

Ans: D

Feedback:

The study would require in-depth study of children going through a stressful process. Such a study would provide evidence about what the experience of getting shots means to children. Such a study might lead to strategies to address children's fears. This study does not involve the testing of an actual intervention, nor is it aimed at understanding the causes of children's fears or predicting the occurrence of future problems.