

Grove: The Practice of Nursing Research, 7th Edition

Chapter 01: Discovering the World of Nursing Research

Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Nurses with a bachelor's degree in nursing can participate in the implementation of evidence-based protocols in practice. This means that the BSN nurse
 - a. Develops evidence-based guidelines
 - b. Designs research studies, on which protocols may be based
 - c. Evaluates and revises evidence-based protocols
 - d. Contributes practice wisdom when applying protocols in patient settings
 - e. Mentors PhD researchers in the clinical setting during protocol development

ANS: D

Nurses with a BSN degree have knowledge of the research process and skills in reading and critically appraising studies. They assist with the implementation of evidence-based guidelines, protocols, algorithms, and policies in practice. This implies that nurses provide their point of view, from the clinician's vantage, when new protocols are being put into practice, and continue to provide feedback, regarding the positive and negative aspects of those protocols.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analysis

2. Research is designed to test the idea of providing companion dogs to elders in a major hospital, in order to determine the effect upon the elders' level of orientation. (The dogs' level of orientation will not be a focus of the research.) This type of study can do which of the following?
 - a. Control
 - b. Describe
 - c. Explain
 - d. Predict

ANS: A

Control is the ability to manipulate the situation to produce the desired outcome. Description involves identifying and understanding the nature of nursing phenomena and, sometimes, the relationships among them. Explanation clarifies the relationships among phenomena and identifies the reasons why certain events occur. The ability to estimate the probability of a specific outcome in a given situation in nursing practice is known as prediction. The researcher's focus is on predicting what is likely.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application

3. A researcher wants to find out whether children with autism who are hospitalized on a pediatric ward will require more hours of nursing care than average children when the parents or caregivers are not present. What type of research outcome does this provide?
- Control
 - Description
 - Explanation
 - Prediction

ANS: D

Control is the ability to manipulate the situation to produce the desired outcome. Description involves identifying and understanding the nature of nursing phenomena and, sometimes, the relationships among them. Explanation clarifies the relationships among phenomena and identifies the reasons why certain events occur. The ability to estimate the probability of a specific outcome in a given situation in nursing practice is known as prediction. The researcher's focus is on predicting what is likely.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application

4. A researcher who desires to determine the cause-and-effect relationship between requiring that all children under the age of 8 will ride in special care harnesses and the subsequent rate of children's spinal cord injury will consequently utilize which form of nursing research?
- Descriptive research
 - Outcomes research
 - Qualitative research
 - Quantitative research

ANS: D

Quantitative research, the most frequently used method, is a formal, objective, systematic methodology to describe variables, test relationships, and examine cause-and-effect interactions. Quantitative research includes experimental research, which is the method for testing cause-and-effect relationships between and among specific variables. Qualitative research methods are used for explaining meanings and describing experiences in context. Descriptive research involves identifying and understanding the nature of phenomena and, sometimes, the relationships among them. Outcomes research examines the end result of care in huge populations, most often retrospectively, using a database.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application

5. Despite the presence of an intraventricular drain, the intracranial pressure of an ICU neuro patient remains increased. The nurse recalibrates the machine, makes sure the monitor is on the same level as the drain, checks all connections, and then notifies the physician, who comes to the unit and inserts a new drain. What type of reasoning prompts the nurse to recalibrate, ensure proper placement, and check connections?
- Abstract reasoning

- b. Concrete thinking
- c. Logistic reasoning
- d. Reality testing

ANS: C

Logistic reasoning is used to break a whole into parts that can be carefully examined. Concrete thinking is oriented toward and limited by tangible things or by events that are observed and experienced in reality. Abstract reasoning is oriented toward the development of an idea without application to, or association with, a particular instance. Reality testing is used to validate what is observed in the empirical world.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application

6. A nurse with considerable clinical expertise develops a policy for managing agitated patients in the emergency department. The resultant policy emanates from
- a. Abstract reasoning
 - b. Concrete thinking
 - c. Logistic reasoning
 - d. Reality testing

ANS: A

Abstract reasoning is oriented toward the development of an idea without application to, or association with, a particular instance. Concrete thinking is oriented toward and limited by tangible things or by events that are observed and experienced in reality. Logistic reasoning is used to break a whole into parts that can be carefully examined. Reality testing is used to validate what is observed in the empirical world.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application

7. A nurse with considerable clinical expertise develops a policy for managing agitated patients in the emergency department. The type of reasoning the nurse uses to do this is _____ reasoning.
- a. Problematic
 - b. Operational
 - c. Logistic
 - d. Inductive

ANS: D

Inductive reasoning involves reasoning that moves from the specific to the general, whereby particular instances are observed and then combined into a larger whole or general statement. Problematic reasoning involves (1) identifying a problem and factors influencing it, (2) selecting solutions to the problem, and (3) resolving the problem. Operational reasoning involves the identification of and discrimination among many alternatives and viewpoints. Logistic reasoning is used to break the whole into parts that can be carefully examined, as the relationships among the parts can also be.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Synthesis

8. What is the best explanation of intuition that forms a legitimate source of knowledge in nursing?
- It is based on knowledge thoroughly incorporated into thought but seldom articulated.
 - It is based on a gift from the universe and should be honored when it arrives.
 - It is never inaccurate.
 - It is a revisiting of old knowledge, accompanied by deep reflection.

ANS: A

Intuition is an insight or understanding of a situation or event as a whole that usually cannot be logically explained. It is not the lack of knowing; rather, it is a result of deep knowledge—tacit knowing or personal knowledge. The knowledge is incorporated so deeply within that it is difficult to bring it consciously to the surface and express it in a logical manner. Even though intuition is often unexplainable, it has some important scientific uses such as in researching problem identification, indicating important variables to measure, or linking two ideas together and interpreting the findings.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application

9. Why is operational reasoning necessary for research?
- Abstract concepts are of no use to nursing.
 - Standard interventions are obtained from operational reasoning.
 - It allows the researcher to measure the concepts studied.
 - It facilitates the researcher's rapport with families.

ANS: C

Operational reasoning involves the identification of and discrimination among many alternatives and viewpoints. It focuses on the process (debating alternatives) rather than on the resolution. Nurses use operational reasoning to develop realistic, measurable health goals. Thus, operational reasoning takes abstract concepts and makes them focused, concrete, and, therefore, researchable.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

1. What are the connections between evidence-based practice and nursing research? (Select all that apply.)
- Evidence-based care cannot be provided to patients without the nurse understanding something of research.
 - A synthesis of current research within an area of nursing is used to improve care in that area.
 - All patients with a given diagnosis should be cared for based solely on research knowledge.

- d. Nursing diagnosis and management depend on a practitioner's exploration of best research evidence.
- e. Nursing research provides evidence that allows us each to practice with the same style and capability.

ANS: A, B, D

Evidence-based practice in nursing requires a strong body of research knowledge that nurses must synthesize and use to promote quality care for their patients, families, and communities. In order to synthesize and use research appropriately, a nurse must understand it. A nurse must explore the best research evidence about a practice problem before using his or her clinical expertise to diagnose and manage an individual patient's health problem. Not all patients are treated in the same way, however. Because reality can vary with perception, and because the facts can be relative, nurses do not impose their views on patients. Rather, nurses help patients seek health from within the patients' worldviews. This is a critical component of evidence-based practice.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analysis

2. What is the hospitalized patient's place in evidence-based practice? (Select all that apply.)
- a. The patient is the recipient of the total of formal research evidence and the nurse's practice wisdom, and these represent the patient's care plan.
 - b. The patient brings values to the clinical encounter, which the nurse considers in providing evidence-based care.
 - c. The patient provides a valuable source of knowledge, since each patient cared for contributes to the nurse's total practice wisdom.
 - d. The patient is the focus of research. The patient serves both as a recipient of evidence-based research and the subject of future evidence, based on data collected now from the patient.
 - e. The patient may always refuse to participate—in evidence-based care, in therapies, in research participation—and this refusal must be honored.

ANS: B, C, E

Because reality can vary with perception, and because the facts can be relative, nurses do not impose their views on patients. Rather, nurses help patients seek health from within the patients' worldviews. This is a critical component of evidence-based practice. The nurse's individual wisdom is based upon the nurse's actual practice, over time.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analysis

3. In nursing mentorship, as opposed to authority, the novice nurse fills which of the following roles? (Select all that apply.)
- a. Counselor
 - b. Student
 - c. Sponsor
 - d. Disciplinarian

- e. Teacher
- f. Questioner
- g. Apprentice

ANS: B, F, G

An intense form of role-modeling is mentorship. In a mentorship, the expert nurse—or mentor—serves as a teacher, sponsor, guide, exemplar, and counselor for the novice nurse. Over time, the relationship morphs into a colleague relationship in which both mentor and mentee share information and exchange ideas in a cooperative spirit.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Analysis

REF: Text Reference: Chapter 1, p. 24

4. How are dialectic reasoning and holistic practice similar? (Select all that apply.)
- a. They are both based on intuition, not facts.
 - b. They both consider the whole, rather than one part of the picture.
 - c. Dialectic reasoning emphasizes truth and holistic practice accepts untruth.
 - d. They both ignore the main idea or diagnosis and concentrate on different entities.
 - e. They both honor context and the interactions among ideas and people.
 - f. They both break down concepts into understandable parts.
 - g. Dialectic reasoning can be used to validate a study design, whereas holistic practice does not contribute to research.

ANS: B, E, F

Dialectic reasoning involves looking at situations in a holistic way. A dialectic thinker believes that the whole is greater than the sum of the parts and that the whole organizes the parts.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Synthesis

5. Which of the following statements synopsizes the relationship between research and practice? (Select all that apply.)
- a. Practice limits nursing research to issues that are client-centered.
 - b. Research participation helps nurses to meet re-licensure requirements for evidence-based practice.
 - c. Research knowledge, combined with experiential wisdom, constitutes the base for practice.
 - d. Research emphasizes what can be done in practice, rather than what has been done in practice.
 - e. Practice does not affect research: research affects practice.
 - f. Practice provides inspiration for meaningful nursing research.
 - g. Practice helps a nurse differentiate between rigorous, well-designed research and useless research.

ANS: C, F

Evidence-based practice in nursing requires a strong body of research knowledge that nurses must synthesize and use to promote quality care for their patients. Research is a way to test reality and generate the best evidence to guide nursing practice. Practice problems inspire meaningful clinical research. Evidence-based practice evolves from the integration of the best research evidence with clinical expertise and patient needs and values.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Evaluation

6. Realistically, what might be done in a situation in which a nurse does not know the appropriate way to use a new ultrasonic bladder scanner (a non-invasive, painless procedure) but has an order to scan? (Select all that apply.)
- a. Refuse to carry out the order.
 - b. Ask a co-worker who has used the equipment for help.
 - c. Access the instructions on the company's web site.
 - d. Try to scan the bladder and see if the value obtained makes sense.
 - e. Notify the manager that a formal inservice is needed.
 - f. Read the instruction booklet.

ANS: B, C, D, F

Trial and error is an approach with unknown outcomes that is used in a situation of uncertainty, when other sources of knowledge are unavailable. The profession evolved through a great deal of trial and error before knowledge of effective practices was codified in textbooks and journals. The trial-and-error way of acquiring knowledge can be time-consuming, because multiple interventions might be implemented before one is found to be effective.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application

7. Which of the following sources generates new knowledge for nurses? (Select all that apply.)
- a. Editorials in nursing journals
 - b. Qualitative research
 - c. Adhering to hospital policies
 - d. Research that tests a new sling scale for safety of patients and nurses
 - e. Quantitative research
 - f. Comparison of two different insulin dosing protocols

ANS: B, D, E

Nursing research is defined as a scientific process that validates and refines existing knowledge and generates new knowledge that directly and indirectly influences the delivery of evidence-based nursing. Nurses use a variety of research methods to test their reality and generate nursing knowledge, including quantitative research, qualitative research, outcomes research, and intervention research.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application

8. Which of these are suitable focuses for a nursing research study? (Select all that apply.)
- a. How clinical nurse specialists contribute to patient outcomes
 - b. Which elements of a nursing school curriculum remain useful for current practice after students graduate
 - c. Whether requiring nurse managers to supervise more than four units is cost-effective
 - d. What styles of physician teaching produce better diabetic compliance
 - e. Whether patients with exacerbation of CHF are best managed with inpatient treatment or with outpatient treatment
 - f. What the personality characteristics are of nurses in various inpatient areas

ANS: A, B, C, F

Many nurses hold the view that nursing research should focus on acquiring knowledge that can be directly implemented in clinical practice, which is sometimes referred to as applied research or practical research. However, another view is that nursing research should include studies of nursing education, nursing administration, health services, and nurses' characteristics and roles, as well as clinical situations, education, practice, and service. Research is needed to identify teaching-learning strategies to promote nurses' management of practice. Thus, nurse researchers are involved in building a science for nursing education so that the teaching-learning strategies used are evidence-based. Nurse administrators are involved in research to enhance nursing leadership and the delivery of quality, cost-effective patient care.

DIF: Cognitive Level: Application

9. What might a nursing research study address? (Select all that apply.)
- a. Whether having a nurse practitioner manage care is effective in decreasing length-of-stay
 - b. Whether students learn better in an online course format or by actual lecture attendance
 - c. Comparing four types of leadership used by nurse managers and comparing their employees' job satisfaction, absenteeism rates, and error rates
 - d. Different common surgical procedures and the mortality rate of each
 - e. Learning specific things about the liver failure patient that can be applied to nursing practice

ANS: A, B, C, E

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DIF: Cognitive Level: Application