Burns and Grove's The Practice of Nursing Research 10th edition Gray Test Bank

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Test Bank - Chapter 01

Q1: Nurses with a bachelor's degree in nursing can participate in the implementation of research into 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. reads and critically appraises existing studies. (Correct)

Q2: A study 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. This type of study can do which of the following?

A. Control (Correct)
B. Describe
C. Explain
D. Predict

Q3: A researcher wants to know whether children with autism who are hospitalized in a pediatric ward will require more hours of nursing care than the average child, when the parents or caregivers are not present. What type of research outcome does this provide?

A. Control
B. Description
C. Explanation
D. Prediction (Correct)

Q4: Despite the presence of an intraventricular drain, the intracranial pressure of a patient in neurological intensive care 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 or thinking prompts the nurse to recalibrate, assure proper placement, and check connections?

A. Abstract thinking
B. Concrete thinking
C. Logical reasoning (Correct)
D. Dialectical reasoning

Q5: A nurse with considerable clinical expertise develops a policy for managing agitated patients in the Emergency Department. The resultant policy emanates from:

A. abstract thinking. (Correct)
B. concrete thinking.
C. operational reasoning.
D. dialectical reasoning.

Q6: 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:

A. problematic reasoning.
B. operational reasoning.
C. collaborative reasoning.
D. inductive reasoning. (Correct)

Q7: What is the best explanation of the type of intuition that forms a legitimate source of knowledge in nursing?

A. It is the result of recognizing patterns in a way that allows rapid conclusions. (Correct)
B. It is based on a gift from the universe and should be honored when it arrives.
C. It is never inaccurate.
D. It is the process of examining and critiquing one's thoughts.

Q8: Why is operational reasoning necessary for research?

A. Abstract concepts are of no use to nursing.
B. Standard interventions are obtained from operational reasoning.
C. It allows the researcher to devise ways to measure the concepts studied. (Correct)
D. It facilitates the researcher's rapport with families.

Q9: 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 noninvasive, painless procedure) but has a new order at 2 a.m. to perform a scan? (Select all that apply.) *(Select all that apply.)*

A. Refuse to carry out the order.
B. Ask a coworker who has used the equipment. (Correct)
C. Access the instructions on the company's Internet site. (Correct)
D. Try to scan the bladder and decide if the value obtained makes sense. (Correct)
E. Notify the manager that a formal inservice is needed.
F. Read the instruction booklet. (Correct)

Q10: What are the connections between evidence-based practice and nursing research? (Select all that apply.) *(Select all that apply.)*

A. Evidence-based care cannot be provided to patients without the nurse understanding something of research. (Correct)
B. A synthesis of current evidence within an area of nursing is used to improve care in that area. (Correct)
C. All patients with a given diagnosis should be cared for based solely on research knowledge.
D. The best research evidence, clinical expertise, and patient preferences merge to produced evidence-based practice. (Correct)

E. Nursing research provides evidence that allows us each to practice with the same style and capability.

Q11: What might a nursing research study address? (Select all that apply.) *(Select all that apply.)*

A. Whether having a nurse practitioner manage care is effective in decreasing length-of-stay (Correct)
B. Whether nursing students learn better in an online course format, or by actual lecture attendance (Correct)
C. Comparison of four types of leadership used by nurse managers, and comparison of their employees' job satisfaction, absenteeism rates, and error rates (Correct)
D. Three different commonly performed surgical procedures and the mortality rate of each
E. Learning specific things about the liver failure patient that can be applied to nursing practice (Correct)

Q12: Which of these are suitable foci for a nursing research study? (Select all that apply.) *(Select all that apply.)*

A. The ways in which clinical nurse specialists contribute to patient outcomes (Correct)
B. Which elements of a nursing school curriculum remain useful for current practice, after students graduate (Correct)
C. Whether requiring nurse managers to supervise more than four units is cost effective (Correct)
D. What styles of physician teaching produce better diabetic compliance
E. Whether patients with exacerbation of CHF are best managed with inpatient or outpatient treatment
F. What the personality characteristics are of nurses in various inpatient areas (Correct)

Q13: Which of the following sources generate new knowledge for nurses? (Select all that apply.) *(Select all that apply.)*

A. Editorials in nursing journals
B. Qualitative research (Correct)
C. Adherence to hospital policies
D. Research that tests a new sling scale for safety of patients and nurses (Correct)
E. Quantitative research (Correct)
F. Comparison of two different insulin-dosing protocols

Q14: How are dialectic reasoning and holistic practice similar? (Select all that apply.) *(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. (Correct)
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. (Correct)
F. They both break down concepts into understandable parts. (Correct)

G. Dialectic reasoning can be used to validate a study design whereas holistic practice does not contribute to research.

Q15: In nursing mentorship, as opposed to authority, the novice nurse fills which of the following roles? (Select all that apply.) *(Select all that apply.)*

A. Counselor

B. Student (Correct)

C. Sponsor

D. Disciplinarian

E. Teacher

F. Questioner (Correct)

G. Apprentice (Correct)

Q16: What is the hospitalized patient's place in evidence-based practice? (Select all that apply.) *(Select all that apply.)*

A. The patient is the recipient of the total of formal research evidence and the nurse's clinical expertise, and these represent his or her care plan.

B. The patient brings values to the clinical encounter, which the nurse considers in providing evidence-based care. (Correct)

C. The patient's views of truth and reality must mirror the nurse's own worldviews for evidence-based practice to occur.

D. The patient is the focus of research, serving 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's needs and values merge with best research and clinical expertise to produce evidence-based practice. (Correct)

Review Questions - Chapter 01

Q1: Participation in research is important for all nurses, and the American Association of Colleges of Nursing (AACN) identified the level of participation based on education. According to this organization, master's-prepared nurses are expected to:

A. coordinate research teams to conduct independent, funded research projects.
B. apply for and implement a program of funded research.
C. collaborate with other researchers; synthesize and use research to improve practice procedures and guidelines. (Correct)
D. develop nursing knowledge through research and theory development and testing

Q2: Thinking that is coherent and logical is necessary for the progression of nursing theory and research. This kind of thinking involves the processes of:

A. introspection, intuition, and reasoning. (Correct)
B. introspection, research, and science.
C. intuition, research, and theory.
D. reasoning, research, and theory.

Q3: The practice of thinking about something in a logical way in order to draw inferences and/or form conclusions or judgments is:

A. data analysis.
B. concrete thinking.
C. introspection.
D. reasoning. (Correct)

Q4: In order to investigate and evaluate how effective nurses' actions are in achieving desired effects or consequences in a natural setting, a nurse is likely to choose which research methodology?

A. Quantitative research
B. Qualitative research
C. Outcomes research (Correct)
D. Mixed methods research

Q5: What type of reasoning is represented in the following? Premise 1: Patients with untreated right-sided heart failure experience shortness of breath. Premise 2: Patient Y has a new diagnosis of right-sided heart failure and has not started treatment. Conclusion: Patient Y will report having experienced shortness of breath.

A. Deductive reasoning (Correct)
B. Inductive reasoning
C. Logical reasoning
D. Dialectic reasoning

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Q6: A nurse midwife has conducted a qualitative study exploring women's disenfranchised grief following an abortion (i.e., her sense of not being able to grieve or discuss her sense of loss openly following the procedure). As she analyzes the narratives gathered, which type of reasoning will she use to gain a better understanding of this phenomenon?

A. Dialectic (Correct)
B. Inductive
C. Deductive
D. Operational

Q7: Which type of reasoning is represented in the following example? Observation 1: An altered level of comfort is experienced with invasive abdominal surgery. Observation 2: An altered level of comfort is experienced with invasive facial surgery. Observation 3: An altered level of comfort is experienced with invasive dental surgery. Conclusion: Therefore, any invasive surgery leads to an altered level of comfort.

A. Problematic
B. Operational
C. Inductive (Correct)
D. Deductive

Q8: The primary distinction in expectations related to research between a nurse prepared as a Doctor of Nursing Practice (DNP) and a nurse prepared as a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) is that:

A. DNP-prepared nurses have the expertise to conduct and/or collaborate with clinical studies while this role is not a part of PhD-prepared nurses' role.
B. PhD-prepared nurses, but not DNP-prepared nurses, reaffirm previously acquired knowledge in light of new theories or technologies.
C. DNP-prepared nurses primarily focus on evidence-based guidelines, protocols, algorithms, and policies for practice, while PhD-prepared nurses primarily focus on the conduct of research and generation of new knowledge for the discipline. (Correct)
D. PhD-prepared nurses tend to use qualitative methods for generating data in research; DNP-prepared nurses tend to employ quantitative methods in research.

Q9: A set of concepts, definitions, relationships, and assumptions or propositions derived from nursing models or from other disciplines and which project a purposive, systematic view of phenomena by designing specific interrelationships among concepts for the purposes of describing, explaining, predicting, and/or prescribing is called:

A. theory. (Correct)
B. framework.
C. science.
D. logic.

Q10: The complex, multifaceted concept that characterizes a particular discipline is developed or attained in a variety of ways. The most valued means for obtaining an empirical knowledge base for nursing practice is through:

A. tradition.

B. personal experience.

C. quantitative research. (Correct)

D. authorities.

Q11: Evidence-based practice in nursing should do which of the following?

A. Be based exclusively on findings from nursing research studies

B. Evolve from the integration of the best research evidence with clinical expertise and patient/family needs and values (Correct)

C. Reflect solely empirical (quantitative) studies about current practice with patients or families

D. Synthesize findings from an array of quality studies directly or indirectly addressing nursing practice

Q12: Which is the best example of evidence-based practice?

A. The nurse acquires knowledge using a number of methods and sources, then modifies practice incorporating clinical judgment, expertise, and knowledge of the patient to meet the patient's needs within each situation and environment. (Correct)

B. The nurse uses the textbooks from school with the understanding that the nursing profession had evolved through a great deal of trial and error before knowledge of effective practices were codified in the textbooks making the information contained evidence based.

C. The nurse uses guidelines created from the synthesis of the best research evidence to provide quality patient care.

D. The nurse collaborates with a nurse who researches and publishes articles and books on the practice problem and provides care as told.

Q13: The purpose of nursing research is to: (Select all that apply.) *(Select all that apply.)*

A. develop theory in nursing. (Correct)

B. improve quality of patient care. (Correct)

C. corroborate or enhance existing knowledge. (Correct)

D. generate new knowledge for evidence-based practice. (Correct)

E. focus on applied research instead of basic research.

F. test reality. (Correct)

Q14: Nursing research is a scientific process that does which of the following? (Select all that apply.) *(Select all that apply.)*

A. Validates and refines existing knowledge (Correct)

B. Generates new knowledge (Correct)

C. Includes the study of nurses' clinical practice and patient care issues (Correct)

D. Excludes research on nursing education and nursing administration

E. Generates questions designed to help develop a unique body of scientific knowledge for nursing

Q15: Knowledge generated through research is essential for describing, explaining, predicting, and controlling phenomena important in nursing practice and patient care. Which of the following research study descriptions reflect(s) the generation of descriptive knowledge? (Select all that apply.) *(Select all that apply.)*

A. A school nurse is interested in studying to what extent adolescent females feel ambivalent about becoming pregnant and develops a survey intended to capture this information. (Correct)

B. An oncology nurse is interested in comparing two groups of cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy to see if using ice caps during treatment in one of the groups will significantly reduce hair loss in that group compared to the other.

C. A Clinical Nurse Specialist working in a dialysis unit wants to determine the number of hours her staff spend daily cleaning urine collection jugs. (Correct)

D. A nursing supervisor wants to determine if there is an association between the number of weeks during the first 6 months of employment that new graduates meet for 1 hour with their assigned mentors and reported nurse satisfaction levels at 1 year of employment.

Q16: The process of science involves the testing and retesting of theories with the goal of building a body of knowledge to explain reality. Historically, traditional empirical approaches have valued knowledge gained from reasoning and empirical (numbers and counts or quantitative) measurement over knowledge gained from intuition and narrative analysis (qualitative) approaches. Which of the following statements underlie the thinking behind this bias? (Select all that apply.) *(Select all that apply.)*

A. Intuition is unscientific, since it is not measurable and can’t be explained by logic. (Correct)

B. Intuition is not easily expressed in a logical manner so that others understand. (Correct)

C. Intuition may be valuable in linking ideas while interpreting findings.

D. Intuition represents a lack of knowing and has no place in a discipline’s science. (Correct)

Q17: What are the standard methodologies of nursing research covered in this text? (Select all that apply.) *(Select all that apply.)*

A. Quantitative (Correct)

B. Qualitative (Correct)

C. Mixed method (Correct)

D. Dialectic

E. Outcomes (Correct)