Evidence - Based Practice for Nurses 6th edition Schmidt Test Bank

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Chapter: Chapter 01 - Quiz

Multiple Choice

1. A new nurse asks a colleague why a patient dangles the legs over the side of the bed before assisting the patient to stand. Which type of evidence is being used when the response is, “It’s the way we always do it?”
A) Trial and error
B) Intuition
C) Personal experience
D) Tradition
Ans: D
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: EBP: What Is It?
Subject: Chapter 1
Taxonomy: Application
Title: What Is Evidence-Based Practice?

2. For which reason is trial and error used infrequently when delivering nursing care?
A) Trial and error is not based on systematic scientific approaches.
B) The American Nurses Association does not consider trial and error a sanctioned method.
C) Trial and error wastes time and is not cost-effective.
D) Nursing care should be based on critical thinking, which is not utilized with trial and error.
Ans: A
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: EBP: What Is It?
Subject: Chapter 1
Taxonomy: Comprehension
Title: What Is Evidence-Based Practice?

3. Which components are included in the definition of evidence-based practice?
A) Cost, return on investment, ethical practice

B) Critical thinking, clinical judgment, ease of implementation
C) Research-based information, clinical expertise, patient preference
D) Staff acceptance, coordination with medical practice, reduction of barriers
Ans: C
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: EBP: What Is It?
Subject: Chapter 1
Taxonomy: Analysis
Title: What Is Evidence-Based Practice?

4. For which reason was research utilization replaced with evidence-based practice?
A) Research studies cannot be validated.
B) Evidence-based practice is based on medical science.
C) The research utilization process is too patient focused.
D) Nursing questions cannot be answered by a single study.
Ans: D
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: EBP: What Is It?
Subject: Chapter 1
Taxonomy: Comprehension
Title: What Is Evidence-Based Practice?

5. What is the first step in the developed models of evidence-based practice?
A) Ask a question.
B) Plan a change.
C) Appraise evidence.
D) Search the literature.
Ans: A
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: EBP: What Is It?
Subject: Chapter 1
Taxonomy: Application
Title: What Is Evidence-Based Practice?

6. The nurse is preparing information for a patient about herbal supplements that promote sleep. Which evidence source will the nurse use to gather this information for the patient?
A) Intuition
B) Trial and error
C) Personal experience
D) Information based on theory
Ans: D
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: EBP: What Is It?
Subject: Chapter 1
Taxonomy: Application
Title: What Is Evidence-Based Practice?

7. A nurse does not want to consider altering the turning frequency for critically ill patients. This is an example of which type of personal resistance in using evidence-based practice?
A) Cost to implement
B) Resistance to change
C) Culture of the work environment
D) Difficulty understanding technical writing
Ans: B
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: EBP: What Is It?
Subject: Chapter 1
Taxonomy: Application
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8. Which action will the nurse take to increase knowledge about evidence-based practice and research?
A) Listen to concerns about change.
B) Write a proposal to identify funds.
C) Consult with advanced practice nurses.
D) Use social media to share research findings.
Ans: C
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: EBP: What Is It?
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9. A hospital is considering implementing predictive artificial intelligence (AI) to track a patient's health data and identify the patient's risks. Which action will the nurse take before adopting this innovation?
A) Study the average amount of time needed to implement the technology.
B) Identify others who have accepted the change.
C) Seek information about advantages and disadvantages.
D) Learn how the innovation is communicated through channels.
Ans: C
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: EBP: What Is It?
Subject: Chapter 1
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10. Which type of evidence is categorized as Level II evidence?
A) Meta-analysis
B) Systematic reviews
C) Clinical practice guidelines
D) Randomized controlled trials
Ans: D
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: The Hierarchy of Evidence
Subject: Chapter 1
Taxonomy: Analysis
Title: What Is Evidence-Based Practice?

11. Which level of evidence uses scholarly papers about nonexperimental studies to answer clinical questions?
A) Level II
B) Level III
C) Level IV
D) Level V
Ans: D
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: The Hierarchy of Evidence
Subject: Chapter 1
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Essay

1. Briefly discuss the characteristics of Level I evidence.
Ans: Level I evidence is the highest quality of evidence and includes information about more than one study. This information includes summaries, synopses, meta-analyses, systematic reviews of randomized controlled trials, and clinical practice guidelines.
Summaries are best practice recommendations based on an appraisal of information about a particular practice question. A synopsis is a brief description of evidence that provides an overview of key points of evidence from multiple sources. A meta-analysis is a research method that estimates the effect of an intervention by using statistical methods to analyze data from both published and unpublished single studies. A systematic review is a rigorous and systematic synthesis of research findings from experimental and quasi-experimental studies about a clinical problem. Clinical practice guidelines are statements that include recommendations intended to optimize patient care that are informed by a systematic review of evidence and an assessment of the benefits and harms of alternative care options.
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: The Hierarchy of Evidence
Subject: Chapter 1
Taxonomy: Analysis
Title: What Is Evidence-Based Practice?

2. Explain descriptive survey designs.
Ans: Descriptive survey designs are nonexperimental studies that involve asking questions of a sample of individuals who are representative of a group. This design may have a variety of purposes, such as describing, comparing, or correlating characteristics. This is the most commonly used design for descriptive research. Data, collected through questionnaires or personal interviews, are typically about attitudes, perceptions, or attributes of individuals. An advantage of descriptive survey designs is that a large number of respondents can be reached in a cost-effective, efficient manner. While the findings are considered lower quality, they can serve as a foundation for future higher-level research.
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: The Hierarchy of Evidence
Subject: Chapter 1
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3. Explain the role of evidence-based practice projects in Level VI evidence.
Ans: An EPB project is an endeavor to change practice, based on best evidence, in a clinical setting. At first glance, an article about an EBP project will seem like a research article because there are similar components. Both begin with a question and include a review of the literature. The processes for implementing a research study and an EBP project can also appear similar. Both reports will contain statistics; however, the EBP project statistics will be less complicated compared to research statistics. Unlike research studies, there is no requirement to be approved by an ethics board because the risk to patients is comparable to receiving usual care. Additionally, during implementation of an EBP project, there is less control over factors compared to conducting research. This lack of control over factors is why EBP projects are considered lower-level evidence. Despite being in Level VI, evidence from EBP projects can provide helpful examples for nurses who want to change practice to improve patient outcomes in their own healthcare settings.
Complexity: Difficult
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