Essentials of Nursing Research Appraising Evidence for Nursing Practice 9th edition Polit Test Bank

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1.	Which of the following groups would be *best* served by the development of a scientific base for nursing practice?
A)	Nursing administrators
B)	Practicing nurses
C)	Nurses' clients
D)	Health care policymakers

2.	An especially important goal for the nursing profession is to:
A)	Conduct research to better understand the context of nursing practice
B)	Establish a base of evidence for practice through disciplined research
C)	Document the role nursing serves in society
D)	Establish research priorities

3.	Which of the following would *not* be a current priority for clinical nursing research?
A)	Pain management
B)	Health promotion
C)	Nurses' personalities
D)	Prevention of illness

4.	Most nursing studies before 1950 focused on:
A)	Client satisfaction
B)	Clinical interventions
C)	Health promotion
D)	Nursing education

5.	To those espousing a naturalistic paradigm, a fundamental belief is that:
A)	A fixed reality exists in nature for humans to understand
B)	The nature of reality has changed over time
C)	Reality is multiply constructed and

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	multiply interpreted by humans
D)	Reality cannot be studied empirically

6.	To those espousing a positivist paradigm, a fundamental belief is that:
A)	The researcher is objective and independent of those being studied.
B)	The researcher cannot interact with those being studied.
C)	The researcher instructs those being studied to be objective in providing information.
D)	The distance between the researcher and those being researched is minimized to enhance the interactive process.

7.	The traditional scientific method is *not* characterized by which of the following attributes?
A)	Control over external factors
B)	Systematic measurement and observation of natural phenomena
C)	Testing of hunches deduced from theory or prior research
D)	Emphasis on a holistic view of a phenomenon, studied in a rich context

8.	Empiricism refers to:
A)	Making generalizations from specific observations
B)	Deducing specific predictions from generalizations
C)	Gathering evidence about real-world phenomena through the senses
D)	Verifying the assumptions on which the study was based

9.	A hallmark of the scientific method is that it is:
A)	Rigorous

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B)	Holistic
C)	Systematic
D)	Flexible

10.	Which of the following limits the power of the scientific method to answer questions about human life?
A)	The necessity of departing from traditional beliefs
B)	The difficulty of accurately measuring complex human traits
C)	The difficulty of gaining the cooperation of humans as study participants
D)	The shortage of theories about human behavior

11.	The classic scientific method has its intellectual roots in:
A)	Positivism
B)	Determinism
C)	Constructivism
D)	Empiricism

12.	One of the criticisms of the scientific method is that it is overly:
A)	Logical
B)	Deterministic
C)	Empirical
D)	Reductionist

13.	Naturalistic qualitative research typically:
A)	Involves deductive processes
B)	Attempts to control the research context to better understand the phenomenon being studied
C)	Involves gathering narrative, subjective materials
D)	Focuses on the idiosyncrasies of those being studied

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14.	Quantitative and qualitative research do *not* share which of the following features?
A)	A desire to understand the true state of human affairs
B)	Roots in the 19th century thought of such philosophers as Newton and Locke
C)	A reliance on external evidence collected through the senses
D)	Utility to the nursing profession

15.	A descriptive question that a qualitative researcher might ask is:
A)	What are the dimensions of this phenomenon?
B)	What is the average intensity of this phenomenon?
C)	How frequently does this phenomenon occur?
D)	What is the average duration of this phenomenon?

16.	A researcher wants to investigate the effect of patients' body position on blood pressure. The study would most likely be:
A)	Qualitative
B)	Quantitative
C)	Either quantitative or qualitative (researcher preference)
D)	Insufficient information to determine

17.	A researcher wants to study the process by which people make decisions about seeking treatment for infertility. The researcher's paradigmatic orientation most likely is:
A)	Positivism
B)	Determinism
C)	Empiricism
D)	Naturalism

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18.	A researcher is studying the effect of massage on the alleviation of pain in cancer patients. The study would be described as:
A)	Descriptive
B)	Exploratory
C)	Applied
D)	Basic

19.	Which of the following EBP-related purposes would *not* be addressed through cause-probing research?
A)	Intervention/treatment
B)	Prognosis
C)	Harm and etiology
D)	Diagnosis and assessment

20.	Over a 20-year period, Wallace and colleagues conducted a series of studies on children's pain and nurses' pain management. This is an example of:
A)	A research program
B)	The scientific method
C)	Positivist research
D)	Basic research

21.	Nurses have fully achieved an evidence-based practice, in that decisions are almost always based on solid research findings.
A)	True
B)	False

22.	Journal clubs involve meetings to discuss and critically evaluate research studies.
A)	True
B)	False

23.	Nursing research did not begin to achieve

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	important breakthroughs until the 1990s.
A)	True
B)	False

24.	Throughout the history of nursing research, most studies have focused on clinical problems.
A)	True
B)	False

25.	Most people would agree that nursing research began with Florence Nightingale.
A)	True
B)	False

26.	The journal *Nursing Research* began publication during the 1950s.
A)	True
B)	False

27.	The federal agency in the United States that currently offers support for nursing research is the National Center for Nursing Research.
A)	True
B)	False

28.	The movement for evidence-based medicine originated in a Canadian university.
A)	True
B)	False

29.	There are currently five or six journals that publish the results of nursing studies.
A)	True
B)	False

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30.	Nurse researchers work almost exclusively in universities and schools of nursing.
A)	True
B)	False

31.	The annual NINR budget currently exceeds $100 million.
A)	True
B)	False

32.	The trial-and-error approach to developing knowledge is an empirical one.
A)	True
B)	False

33.	Benchmarking data is at the pinnacle of the evidence hierarchy.
A)	True
B)	False

34.	A paradigm is a general perspective on the nature of the real world.
A)	True
B)	False

35.	According to the positivist paradigm, there is an objective reality that can be understood by researchers.
A)	True
B)	False

36.	The naturalistic paradigm is associated with structured, quantitative research.
A)	True
B)	False

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37.	Naturalistic researchers attempt to understand rather than control the context of the phenomena being studied.
A)	True
B)	False

38.	Nursing leaders currently are suggesting that in-depth, process-oriented studies are more important than controlled quantitative studies for nursing practice.
A)	True
B)	False

39.	Empirical evidence is information derived from introspective analysis of real-world phenomena.
A)	True
B)	False

40.	The scientific method assumes that all phenomena have antecedent causes.
A)	True
B)	False

41.	Quantitative researchers are more likely than qualitative researchers to pursue research with prediction and control as a purpose.
A)	True
B)	False

42.	Quantitative researchers tend to emphasize the dynamic and holistic aspects of human experience.
A)	True
B)	False

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43.	Applied research is designed to solve immediate problems.
A)	True
B)	False

44.	The question, “How prevalent is this phenomenon?” would be asked in a quantitative descriptive study.
A)	True
B)	False

45.	The question “What is the meaning of this phenomenon?” would be asked by qualitative researchers.
A)	True
B)	False

Answer Key

1.	C
2.	B
3.	C
4.	D
5.	C
6.	A
7.	D
8.	C
9.	C
10.	B
11.	A
12.	D
13.	C
14.	B
15.	A
16.	B
17.	D
18.	C
19.	D
20.	A
21.	B
22.	A
23.	B
24.	B
25.	A
26.	A
27.	B
28.	A
29.	B
30.	B
31.	A
32.	A
33.	B
34.	A
35.	A
36.	B
37.	A
38.	B
39.	B
40.	A
41.	A

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42.	B
43.	A
44.	A
45.	A

1. Research utilization is a process that begins with which of the following?
   A) A clinical problem that needs to be solved
   B) A problem-focused trigger
   C) A knowledge-focused trigger or research finding
   D) A well-worded clinical question

2. Which of the following is an example of a systematic review?
   A) An RCT study published in the journal *Nursing Research*
   B) A meta-analysis from the Cochrane database
   C) A synopsis published in *Evidence-Based Nursing*
   D) A clinical practice guideline from the National Guideline Clearinghouse

3. Most evidence hierarchies put which of the following at the pinnacle?
   A) Randomized clinical trials (RCTs)
   B) Systematic reviews of multiple studies
   C) Quality improvement projects
   D) It depends on the research question

4. Which of the following can be used to critically appraise clinical practice guidelines?
   A) A systematic review from the Cochrane Collaboration
   B) The Iowa model
   C) The AGREE instrument
   D) An evidence hierarchy

5. Which of the following models was explicitly developed with the idea that individual nurses could engage in RU-type activities?
   A) Iowa Model
   B) Johns Hopkins Model
   C) Cochrane Model
   D) Stetler Model

6. In the following clinical question, what is the *Outcome* (O component): What is the effect of relaxation therapy versus biofeedback on the functional ability of patients with rheumatoid arthritis?
   A) Functional ability
   B) Rheumatoid arthritis
   C) Biofeedback
   D) Relaxation therapy

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7. In the following clinical question, what is the *Intervention/influence/exposure* (I component): Does taking antidepressants affect the risk of suicide in cognitively impaired adolescents?
   A) Adolescence
   B) Suicide
   C) Antidepressant use
   D) Cognitive impairment

8. In the following clinical question, what is the *Population* (P component): Do stress and depression affect dyspnea in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)?
   A) Patients who are stressed
   B) Patients who are depressed
   C) Patients who experience dyspnea
   D) Patients with COPD

9. In the following clinical question, what is the *Comparison* (C component): Does chronic stress affect inflammatory responses in older men with atherosclerotic disease?
   A) Chronic stress
   B) Inflammatory response
   C) Atherosclerotic disease
   D) There is no "C" component

10. In which of the following clinical questions is fatigue the "I" component?
    A) Does fatigue affect agitation in cognitively impaired elders?
    B) Does a physical activity intervention affect fatigue in patients undergoing cardiac rehabilitation?
    C) What is the meaning of fatigue among patients with sleep apnea?
    D) Does the level of depression of patients suffering from chronic fatigue improve by participating in an exercise intervention?

11. Which of the following is a question that would be asked as part of the process of *appraising* research evidence?
    A) What are the P, I, and O components?
    B) How rigorous and reliable is the evidence?
    C) What type of trigger should I use?
    D) Is a relevant systematic review available?

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12. Which of the following activities is part of an organizational—but not an individual—EBP endeavor?
    A) Asking a good question/identifying a problem
    B) Searching for evidence
    C) Assessing implementation potential
    D) Synthesizing and appraising evidence

13. Asking a clinical question is the first step in evidence-based practice. What are the four components of a PICO clinical question?
    A) Population, implication, comparison, outcome
    B) Population, intervention, clinical, outcome
    C) Population, intervention, comparison, outcome
    D) Population, implication, clinical, outcome

14. Which following level of evidence includes systematic reviews of multiple studies?
    A) Level IV
    B) Level III
    C) Level II
    D) Level I

15. A nurse in the United States is scheduled to care for a child with an ostomy. Which of the following resource would best assist the nurse with specific guidelines for evidence-based decision making for this patient?
    A) MEDLINE
    B) TRIP
    C) www.guidelines.gov
    D) www.rnao.org/bestpractices

16. Which of following study types is a systematic review used for integration of statistical quantitative research findings?
    A) Meta-synthesis
    B) Meta-analysis
    C) Randomized controlled trial
    D) Quasi-experiment

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17. The best-known early research utilization (RU) project sought to bridge the gap between research and practice. Which following is the name of that well-known project?
    A) Cochrane Collaboration
    B) Stetler Model of Research Utilization
    C) Conduct and Utilization of Research in Nursing (CURN) Project
    D) Promoting Action on Research Implementation in Health Services

18. The Iowa Model identifies problem-focused triggers for implementing an EBP project. Which of the following is a problem-focused trigger in the Iowa Model?
    A) A finding published recently in a nursing journal
    B) A new clinical guideline issued by a federal agency
    C) An increase in latex allergy among emergency room nurses
    D) Questions from hospital committee

19. As a nurse, you must understand the difference between research utilization and evidence-based nursing practice. Which of the following best defines evidence-based practice?
    A) Begins with research itself, clinical expertise, and patient preference
    B) Uses new evidence and translates research findings into real-world applications
    C) Uses findings from disciplined research in practical application unrelated to original research
    D) Integrates best research evidence, with clinical expertise, patient preference, and a particular clinical situation

20. Some EBP models recommend a formal assessment of organizational “fit,” known as implementation potential, when an organization is considering undertaking an EBP project. Which following issue is of particular importance to address to determine the implementation potential of the EBP project for the organization?
    A) Effectiveness of the innovation
    B) Nurses' attitude toward the innovation
    C) Patient benefit of the innovation
    D) Transferability of the innovation

21. A nurse is observing how the time of feeding impacts an inpatient's gastric reflux. In which of the following steps of the EBP process would the nurse determine whether a specific feeding time alleviated the patient's gastric reflux symptoms?
    A) Searching for and collecting evidence that addresses the question
    B) Appraising and synthesizing the evidence
    C) Integrating the evidence with own clinical expertise, patient preferences, and local context
    D) Assessing the effectiveness of the decision, intervention, or advice

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22. After an institutional project has been developed, the next step is to conduct a pilot study (a trial study). Based on the Iowa Model, which step would identify the success or failure of a pilot study?
    A) Developing an evaluation plan
    B) Measuring client outcomes prior to implementation
    C) Training relevant staff in the use of the new guideline
    D) Evaluating the project in terms of both the process and the outcomes

23. A narrative integrated review of qualitative studies focuses on interpretation of the studies. Which of the following study types would be considered an systematic integrated review of qualitative studies?
    A) Meta-synthesis
    B) Meta-analysis
    C) Randomized controlled trial
    D) Quasi-experiment

24. The Iowa Model identifies several knowledge-focused triggers for implementing an EBP project. Which following statement is considered a knowledge-focused trigger in the Iowa Model?
    A) A report in the New England Journal of Medicine regarding a potential flu epidemic
    B) Readmission rate of heart failure patients
    C) Poor patient survey results
    D) Increase in pediatric falls

25. Which of the following is the best resource to use when beginning the search for evidence necessary for an individual EBP project?
    A) Hayat, M. (2010). Understanding statistical significance. *Nursing Research*, 59(3), 219-223.
    B) Durbin, C. R., Fish, A. F., Bachman, J. A., & Smith, K. V. (2010). Systematic review of education intervention for improving advanced directive completion. *Journal of Nursing Scholarship,* 42, 234-241.
    C) Polit, D. R., & Beck, C. T. (2014). *Essentials of Nursing Research*: *Appraising Evidence for Nursing Practice (*8th *ed.).* Philadelphia: Wolters Kluwer| Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.
    D) Aggarwal, B., Liao, M., & Mosca, L. (2010). Predictors of physical activity at 1 year in a randomized controlled trial of family members of patients with cardiovascular disease. *Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing, 29*(6), 444-449.

Essentials of Nursing Research Appraising Evidence for Nursing Practice 9th edition Polit Test Bank

Answer Key

1. C
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. D
6. A
7. C
8. D
9. D
10. A
11. B
12. C
13. C
14. D
15. C
16. B
17. C
18. C
19. D
20. D
21. D
22. D
23. A
24. A
25. B

Essentials of Nursing Research Appraising Evidence for Nursing Practice 9th edition Polit Test Bank