Clinical Research for the Doctor of Nursing Practice 3rd edition Terry Test Bank

SKU: 9781793573612-TEST-BANK

Clinical Research for the Doctor of Nursing Practice, Third Edition

Allison J. Terry

Test Bank

Clinical Research for the Doctor of Nursing Practice 3rd edition Terry Test Bank

Chapter 1 – The Importance of Research in the Doctor of Nursing Practice Degree

1. The DNP degree emphasizes the development of nurse leaders who demonstrate expertise in which area?
a. Evaluating care delivery models
b. Initiating clinical research studies
c. Developing research methodology
d. Examining theoretical underpinnings

Answer: a
Rationale: The DNP degree emphasizes advanced clinical practice, research utilization, and evaluation of practice and care delivery models. For the practice-focused DNP program, less emphasis is placed on theoretical underpinnings and initiation of research than in research-based doctoral programs.

2. Which aspect of research is a central focus of the DNP degree?
a. Applying research findings
b. Formulating research questions
c. Generating original research data
d. Implementing the research process

Answer: a
Rationale: While research-focused nursing doctoral programs emphasize research methodology and research implementation, including the generation of research data, the practice-focused DNP emphasizes the evaluation and application of research.

3. The DNP degree was originally focused on which population?
a. Nurse–midwives
b. Nurse practitioners
c. Clinical nurse specialists
d. Certified registered nurse anesthetists

Answer: b
Rationale: Initially, the DNP degree was focused on nurse practitioners. However, since its inception, the focus of the DNP degree has expanded to include preparation of nurse leaders in a variety of nursing specialties.

4. Explain the DNP capstone project's relevance to clinical practice.

Clinical Research for the Doctor of Nursing Practice 3rd edition Terry Test Bank

Answer: Most DNP programs require the student to develop and implement a capstone project in that is grounded in clinical practice and designed to solve problems in practice or to add new information to practice.

5. For any capstone project, what underlying theme should serve as the project's foundation?

Answer: The underlying theme in any project should be the use of evidence to improve practice through either healthcare delivery or patient outcomes (AACN, 2006).

6. Which consideration represents a realistic motivation for the nurse practitioner to enroll in a DNP program?
a. Nurse practitioner eligibility requirements for certification include a DNP degree.
b. Regulatory bodies require practicing nurse practitioners to complete a DNP degree.
c. Completion of a DNP degree may contribute to the improvement of patient outcomes.
d. Nurse practitioners who earn a DNP degree will be guaranteed tenure in academic settings.

Answer: c
Rationale: Research suggests higher levels of nursing education correlate with improved patient outcomes. Traditionally, eligibility requirements for academic tenure have included completion of a PhD program; the DNP credential may or may not qualify an individual to apply for a tenure-track position in academia. At present, completion of a DNP degree by the nurse practitioner is neither required by any certification agency nor mandated by any regulatory body. The American Association of Colleges of Nursing (AACN) has recommended that the DNP degree be the standard for entry into advanced practice for nurse practitioners, nurse–midwives, nurse anesthetists, and clinical nurse specialists by 2015.

7. Describe the seven primary areas of content that are ideal for inclusion in practice-focused doctoral nursing programs as recommended by the American Association of Colleges of Nursing (AACN) task force.

Answer: The American Association of Colleges of Nursing (AACN) task force recommends including seven primary areas of content in practice-focused doctoral nursing programs. Per the AACN, recommended content categories include the following: (a) the scientific basis for practice; (b) advanced nursing practice; (c) organization and system leadership/management and quality improvement; (d) analytic methodologies related to practice evaluation and the application of evidence for nursing practice; (e) utilization of both technology and information for the improvement and transformation of health care; (f) development, implementation, and evaluation of health policy; and (g) interdisciplinary collaboration for improving patient healthcare outcomes as well as healthcare outcomes for the greater population.

Clinical Research for the Doctor of Nursing Practice 3rd edition Terry Test Bank

8. Unlike DNP programs, research-focused nursing doctoral programs emphasize which aspect of scholarship?
a. Evaluating clinical practice
b. Discovering new knowledge
c. Translating research into practice
d. Participating in collaborative research

Answer: b
Rationale: Research-focused nursing doctoral programs emphasize the development of research skills for use in the discovery of new knowledge in nursing. By contrast, rather than focusing on the discovery of new knowledge, DNP programs emphasize applying new science and evaluating new knowledge, which are components of evidence-based practice. DNP programs focus on preparing nurse leaders to translate research into practice, evaluate practice, improve the reliability of healthcare practices and outcomes, and participate in collaborative research.

9. Explain how the DNP graduate's unique knowledge and skill set contribute to the use of research evidence for the purpose of evidence-based decision making.

Answer: During evidence-based decision making, the DNP graduate combines knowledge derived from clinical practice, awareness of patient preferences, and research evidence that is evaluated based on its internal and external validity. The research evidence is accessed, critically appraised, and incorporated into the development of an evidence-based action strategy.

10. When synthesizing the best evidence for the purpose of translating evidence into clinical practice, which step serves to enhance the efficiency of the evidence retrieval process?
a. Expanding the search to include multiple countries
b. Using unlimited databases when searching for articles
c. Reducing the search time frame to within the past 5 years
d. Formulating general clinical questions for use in the search

Answer: c
Rationale: Limiting the search time frame to evidence published within the past 5 years decreases the number of search results and promotes efficiency. Rather than formulating general clinical questions, the clinical questions should be focused in order to make the search more precise. Likewise, narrowing the focus of the search to target a limited number of countries and using a limited number of databases also decreases the volume of results and promotes efficiency.

Clinical Research for the Doctor of Nursing Practice 3rd edition Terry Test Bank

Chapter 2 – Developing the Researchable Problem

1. Relate the importance of selecting the research problem to the overall success of the research process.

Answer: Of all steps in the research process, selection of the research problem is most likely to impact the overall success of the research process. Unless the problem is viable and testable, the research process may be implemented in vain.

2. When developing a research problem, which consideration is most important to the DNP clinician?
a. Relating to some area of practice
b. Contributing to theory development
c. Integrating results from an auditing process
d. Incorporating quantitative research methods

Answer: a
Rationale: Most importantly, the DNP clinician's research problem must relate to an area of practice. The basis for the idea may be derived directly from patients or colleagues. As an alternative, if the clinician serves in quality management or nursing administration, the idea's basis may be more indirectly derived from the auditing process. The DNP clinician's research problem should contribute to evidence-based practice and to the development of either a hypothesis or a research question. A variety of research methods, including quantitative and qualitative, are appropriate for use.

3. Explain the five primary PICOT components that are integrated into the research question.

Answer: P = the specified patient or target population; I = the issue or intervention being investigated; C = the comparison being made; O = the outcome that may be the result; T = time frame required to achieve the outcome.

4. The DNP clinician is interested in exploring the issue of patient adherence to NPO guidelines during the 8-hour period prior to surgery. In particular, the DNP clinician suspects educating patients preoperatively about the life-threatening consequences of pulmonary aspiration may increase adherence to NPO guidelines. Formulate an acceptable evidence-based research question for this project that incorporates the five primary PICOT components.

Clinical Research for the Doctor of Nursing Practice 3rd edition Terry Test Bank

Answer: Does education about consequences of pulmonary aspiration increase patient adherence to NPO guidelines during the 8-hour preoperative period? P = Patient is undergoing a surgical procedure; I = Patient is educated about consequences of pulmonary aspiration; C = Patient adherence to NPO guidelines without education about consequences of pulmonary aspiration is compared to patient adherence to NPO guidelines when relevant education is provided; O = The patient demonstrates adherence to NPO guidelines; T = The time frame is the 8-hour preoperative period.

5. On which basis is the DNP researcher's use of a hypothesis most appropriate?
a. To guide a descriptive research project
b. To guide an exploratory research project
c. When making a prediction that helps the researcher seek a solution
d. When little to no literature exists relevant to the researcher's area of interest

Answer: c
Rationale: A hypothesis represents a prediction that helps the researcher seek a solution to the research problem. When implementing an exploratory or descriptive research design, research questions, not hypotheses, are typically used. Exploratory and descriptive research designs, which are qualitative in nature, may be chosen when a little to no literature exists relevant to the researcher's area of interest. In general, with the exception of exploratory and descriptive research, hypotheses should be developed for all other types of research projects.

6. Which perspective demonstrates correct understanding regarding independent and dependent research variables?
a. A causal relationship exists between the independent and dependent variables.
b. The independent variable leads to the effect produced in the dependent variable.
c. Variability in the independent variable depends on changes in the dependent variable.
d. The independent variable is of greater interest to the researcher than the dependent variable.

Answer: b
Rationale: The independent variable is understood to lead to the effect produced in the dependent variable. Variability in the dependent variable is assumed to depend on changes in the independent variable; however, there is no implication that a causal relationship exists. The dependent variable, not the independent variable, is of most interest to the researcher.

7. The DNP student is studying the effects of peppermint essential oil on students' sense of alertness in the classroom setting. Identify the independent and dependent variables relevant to this project.

Answer: When studying the effect of peppermint essential oil on students' sense of alertness, exposure to peppermint essential oil represents the independent variable. The independent

variable is understood to lead to the effect produced in the dependent variable which, in this case, is the students' sense of alertness.

8. Explain key factors that influence the testability of a hypothesis.

Answer: To achieve testability, the researcher must predict the anticipated outcome, use measurable or observable variables, and use objective phrases when formulating the hypothesis.

9. Selection of a theoretical framework that will be used to guide a research project requires the DNP researcher to understand which principle?
a. A microrange theory may be synonymous with a hypothesis.
b. A conceptual framework is made up of interrelated concepts.
c. Midrange theories are the most abstract level of theory that establishes a nursing knowledge base.
d. Grand theories integrate nursing practice and research into ideas that are integral to the discipline.

Answer: a
Rationale: A low-level microrange theory may be synonymous with a hypothesis. Although the terms *conceptual framework* and *theoretical framework* are often used interchangeably, a concept is a mental image of an idea, while theories are made up of interrelated concepts. Grand theories are the most abstract level of theory that establishes a knowledge base for nursing. Midrange theories integrate nursing practice and research into ideas that are integral to the discipline.

10. Discuss four potential sources of information from which an appropriate conceptual framework may be chosen for use in guiding the DNP project.

Answer: The conceptual framework for the DNP project may come from four sources of information, including (1) the DNP student's own experience; (2) existing theories and published research studies; (3) the DNP student's pilot study (if one was conducted); and (4) the DNP student's own plausible explanation for the issue under study.

Clinical Research for the Doctor of Nursing Practice 3rd edition Terry Test Bank

Chapter 3 – Conducting a Literature Review

1. Which goal best describes the purpose of a literature review?
a. Summarizing existing research about a selected topic
b. Helping to broaden the research question or hypothesis
c. Listing publications that are relevant to the research idea
d. Establishing the value of previous research on the study topic

Answer: d
Rationale: The main purpose of a literature review is establishing the value of previous research on the study topic. A literature review comprises examining material published on a topic by researchers and critically appraising each data source included for its relevance rather than simply summarizing the publications. A correctly formulated literature review will allow for the research question or hypothesis to be further refined, if necessary. Rather than merely seeking the literature that is available on a topic, the researcher uses critical appraisal skills to guide the literature review. The review should not deteriorate into simply summarizing one publication after another.

2. Describe three formats commonly used by the DNP researcher to structure a literature review.

Answer: Most commonly, a literature review uses one of three formats: (1) a discussion and evaluation of previous research beginning in chronologic order; (2) a review of literature organized around a central concept; or (3) an evaluation of studies that apply to the general research topic followed by discussion of the more narrowly defined research topic of the researcher.

3. In the process of seeking data sources, which step will the DNP researcher implement?
a. Identifying general key terms that apply to several study topics
b. Expanding the search to include a broad-based patient population
c. Reviewing resources and publications relevant to multiple professions
d. Clarifying the topic that is the basis for the hypothesis or research question

Answer: d
Rationale: As the DNP researcher begins the process of seeking data sources that will be critically appraised for possible inclusion in the literature review, the initial step involves ensuring clarity of the topic that is the central focus of the research question or hypothesis. The researcher should remain focused on the practice-related topic as well as the basic patient population studied. Next, the researcher should identify terms that are unique to the study. When using the selected terms to initiate a computerized search for data sources, broad-spectrum medical/nursing databases initially should be used.

Clinical Research for the Doctor of Nursing Practice 3rd edition Terry Test Bank

4. The DNP researcher formulates the following research question: “Is the perception of workplace incivility higher among registered nurses who serve in critical care settings than in nurses who serve in long-term care facilities?” Based on the research question, identify three keywords or keyword phrases that will be researched.

Answer: Keywords and keyword phrases relevant to the research may include (but are not limited to) nursing, incivility, critical care nursing, and long-term care nursing.

5. Summarize the purpose of a peer review in relationship to journal articles.

Answer: Journal articles contained in a peer-reviewed publication have undergone a prepublication review by experts in the specialty field to ensure the information it contained was both unbiased and accurate.

6. In the context of a literature review, distinguish between a primary source and a secondary source.

Answer: A primary source is written by the person who either developed a theory or conducted the research being reported. When someone other than the person who developed the theory or conducted the research writes an article using that theory or research study, it is a secondary source. The literature review should comprise mostly primary sources.

7. When critically appraising a research article, which step will the DNP researcher implement first?
a. Evaluating any funding sources the author(s) used
b. Identifying the potential for bias in the research findings
c. Determining whether the research article underwent a peer review
d. Reviewing the stated credentials and qualifications of the author(s)

Answer: c
Rationale: Initially, the DNP researcher should look for a journal article that is contained in a peer-reviewed publication. Next, the DNP researcher should look at the author’s qualifications to determine whether the author’s credentials are appropriate for the topic that was researched. Funding sources used by the author should be identified, and the research should be evaluated to determine if the research is biased in such a way as to reflect favorably on the funding organization.

Clinical Research for the Doctor of Nursing Practice 3rd edition Terry Test Bank