



1. A healthcare provider is researching for an answer to a clinical question. Which part of the research report should the healthcare provider read to obtain a brief overview of the research study?
 - A) Abstract
 - B) Purpose Statement
 - C) References
 - D) Title

2. A pharmacist has a clinical question about a specific medication and possible side effects on a client who has multiple chronic disease processes. Which action would provide the best support in seeking an answer to the clinical question?
 - A) Consult with his/her supervisor or peer about the situation.
 - B) Research a healthcare-related database for current research studies.
 - C) Seek evidence in a pharmacologic textbook or reference.
 - D) Use his/her intuition and past experience with the medication to answer the question.

3. The nurse manager is coaching peers on how to develop evidence-based practice skills. Arrange the following actions in the correct order to help coach your peer in finding answers to a clinical question.
 - A) Identify key words needed for the search.
 - B) Read and understand the full research report(s).
 - C) Decide whether to accept and use what is found in the research.
 - D) Develop your clinical question using Who, What, Where, and When or the PICOT method.
 - E) Search databases such as CINAHL or MEDLINE.
 - F) Determine if the abstract addresses your clinical question.
 - G) Evaluate whether the research findings are useful in answering the question.
 - H) Read the abstracts of the articles found in your search.

4. How do healthcare professionals implement evidence-based practices to improve client outcomes?
 - A) Using policies based on common practices to address questions encountered in practice
 - B) Refining the art of client care through the use of intuitive judgment and practice experiences
 - C) Understanding research language and the steps in the research process
 - D) Using research and theory as evidence for client care decisions in clinical practice

5. The healthcare provider searches the Internet for research reports to address a clinical question. Which information source should most likely provide primary research reports?
 - A) Card catalog
 - B) CINAHL

- C) www.google.com
 - D) Psychological Abstracts
6. In healthcare, the systematic gathering of information to gain, expand, or validate knowledge about health describes which of the following activities?
- A) Accounting
 - B) Evaluating
 - C) Reporting
 - D) Researching
7. Which of the following best describes a healthcare practitioner's action of synthesizing several research articles to answer a clinical question to improve patient outcomes?
- A) Evidence-based practice
 - B) Developing a clinical question
 - C) Using traditional approaches of evidence
 - D) Identifying and reporting a knowledge gap
8. The healthcare provider reads an abstract to determine if the article may be helpful in answering a clinical question. What information in the abstract will help determine if the article is relevant to the clinical question? Select all that apply.
- A) Purpose of the study
 - B) Full results of the study
 - C) Subjects or participant details
 - D) How the data were collected
 - E) The statistical tests conducted
9. What is the key purpose in learning about research and evidence-based practice?
- A) Assist in developing scientific skills in healthcare clinical practice
 - B) Fulfill the healthcare profession's scope of practice and roles
 - C) Help learn about the processes used in conducting research
 - D) Improve quality of care and quality outcomes, and client satisfaction
10. Which of the following is an example of research utilization?
- A) Documenting diagnoses and treatment errors
 - B) Incorporating evidence-based findings in practice
 - C) Practicing on an interdisciplinary healthcare team
 - D) Reading journal articles through a unit journal club
11. Which action best reflects evidence-based practice by a healthcare professional?
- A) Critically reading and using research intelligently
 - B) Making decisions about client care delivery
 - C) Organizing and performing clinical research
 - D) Using an experiential base to provide care

12. Which of the following elements are essential to the research process?
- A) Comprehensive and applicable
 - B) Intuitive and authoritative
 - C) Narrow and reviewable
 - D) Planned and organized
13. The abstract of a research report helps a professional healthcare provider to do which of the following activities?
- A) Determine if the study addresses the question of interest.
 - B) Make decisions about clinical care or practice.
 - C) Recognize how the results contribute to the knowledge base.
 - D) Replicate the study to validate the research findings.
14. A professional healthcare provider has a clinical question relating to a client in a peculiar situation and is unsure of what to do for this situation. Which framework could help the professional healthcare provider find an answer?
- A) Bridge Theory
 - B) Professional knowledge
 - C) Research Process
 - D) Scope of Practice
15. Using the six essential steps in an evidence-based model, which step necessitates making decisions about a research report?
- A) Acquire
 - B) Apply
 - C) Ask
 - D) Appraise
 - E) Assess
 - F) Evaluate
16. A baccalaureate-prepared healthcare professional can participate in the research process through which of the following activities? Select all that apply.
- A) Acquiring informed consent
 - B) Being an expert in the research process
 - C) Collecting data from participants
 - D) Conducting literature reviews
 - E) Participating in journal clubs

Answer Key

1. A
2. B
3. D, A, E, H, F, B, G, C
4. D
5. B
6. D
7. A
8. A
9. D
10. B
11. A
12. D
13. A
14. A
15. D
16. A, C, D, E

1. In which of the following sections of a research report would the healthcare provider look for the researcher's description of the final decisions regarding the research problem?
 - A) Problem
 - B) Method
 - C) Results
 - D) Conclusions

2. Which of the following are commonly used in research to describe the process of implementing the research study?
 - A) Problem, theory, hypothesis
 - B) Measures, samples, procedures
 - C) Themes, significant, multivariate
 - D) Limitations, recommendations, implications

3. The aspects of a study that create uncertainty concerning the meaning that can be derived from that study are referred to as:
 - A) Limitations
 - B) Conclusions
 - C) Implications
 - D) Recommendations

4. The healthcare provider is writing a research report and organizing the study participants' recurring phrases, words, and ideas. Which of the following sections should the researcher describe this organization of phrases, words, or ideas?
 - A) Data
 - B) Methods

- C) Themes
 - D) Conclusions
5. A study's results indicate a significant difference, with a p value equal or less than .02. How would the healthcare provider interpret this result?
- A) Two percent of the results are significant.
 - B) The results would occur by chance 2 out of 100 times.
 - C) The sample included 2% of the population being studied.
 - D) The significance level is low and should not be considered for practice.
6. A healthcare provider is interested in finding a description of the study's participants to determine if the study's participants are similar to patients he/she is caring for and has a clinical question about. Where, in the research report section, would the healthcare provider find a description of the study participants?
- A) Hypothesis
 - B) Data collection
 - C) Conclusions
 - D) Methods
7. Which is most likely to be used to describe the subset of the group of interest in a research study?
- A) Sample
 - B) Phenomena
 - C) Hypothesis
 - D) Population
8. Which of the following is the purpose of including recommendations as part of the conclusions section of the research report?
- A) Indicate flaws in the study.
 - B) Describe why the results are meaningful.
 - C) Describe possibilities for generating future studies.
 - D) Summarize specific findings from the study.
9. Which of the following topics would most likely use qualitative research methods?
- A) Attitudes toward mammography of postmenopausal women
 - B) Predictors of success on NCLEX-RN among adult learners
 - C) Incidence of breast cancer in African American women
 - D) Effect of maternal diabetes on birth weight of postmature infants
10. In which section of a research report would the healthcare provider most likely encounter this question: "Is a criterion-referenced measurement tool a valid and reliable indicator of clinical competence?"
- A) Introduction
 - B) Methods

- C) Results
 - D) Conclusions
11. In which section of a research report would the healthcare provider most likely encounter this statement: “The findings of this study are generalizable only to beginning clinical healthcare providers who are baccalaureate graduates and who speak, read, and write English”?
- A) Introduction
 - B) Methods
 - C) Results
 - D) Conclusions
12. In which section of a research report would the healthcare provider most likely encounter this statement: “Statistical analysis of the data included factor analysis, item analysis, and cut-score for a quantitative study”?
- A) Introduction
 - B) Methods
 - C) Results
 - D) Conclusions
13. In which section of a research report would the healthcare provider most likely encounter this statement: “Seventy-five first-time mothers stated that the nurse's ability to explain information to families of high-risk infants was the single most important factor in their recovery”?
- A) Introduction
 - B) Methods
 - C) Results
 - D) Conclusions
14. In a research report, which section would the healthcare provider most likely encounter this statement: “Forty-two single women with one child between the ages of 1 month and 5 years of age who worked a minimum of 30 hours per week were randomly assigned to either the intervention or control group”?
- A) Introduction
 - B) Method
 - C) Results
 - D) Conclusions
15. The statement “Preliminary findings underscore the need to explore ethical issues in the area of genetic counseling for families with multifactorial genetic conditions” would be an example of which element of the research study?
- A) Implications for future research
 - B) Research findings
 - C) Limitations of the study
 - D) A summary of the findings

16. In the results section of research report, the investigators describe the themes generated from the data analysis. Which type of research method was most likely used during the research process?
 - A) Qualitative
 - B) Quantitative
 - C) Mixed methods

17. The healthcare provider is planning to conduct a study on the use of positioning pads, effectiveness of MRI images, and patient comfort. The variables include two types of pads, percentage of image clarity, and patient statements of comfort. Which research method should the healthcare provider plan to use?
 - A) Qualitative
 - B) Quantitative
 - C) Mixed methods
 - D) Quality improvement study

18. The healthcare provider is developing a practice policy and planning to search healthcare literature for evidence. Which type of study would be most beneficial in providing evidence-based information for the policy?
 - A) Mixed methods
 - B) Quantitative
 - C) Systematic review
 - D) Process improvement

19. The healthcare plans to investigate how to decrease waiting times for patients coming for inpatient surgical procedures. Which type of study should the healthcare provider plan to use to gain evidence-based information in decreasing wait times?
 - A) Meta-analysis
 - B) Metasynthesis
 - C) Systematic review
 - D) Process improvement

20. The healthcare provider has defined a clinical problem and developed a hypothesis for a research study? What is the next step?
 - A) Develop a plan for gathering information about the knowledge gap.
 - B) Identify and select potential candidates for the sample.
 - C) Conduct a detailed analysis of the collected data.
 - D) Disseminate the findings of the research.

Answer Key

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

1. Which of the following statements describes the purpose of the discussion section of a research report?
 - A) It analyzes the relationship between the variables named in the study.
 - B) It summarizes, compares, and speculates about the results of the study.
 - C) It provides a detailed description of the study limitations.
 - D) It conceptualizes the meaning of the study results or findings.

2. Which of the following is a component of the conclusions section of a research report?
 - A) Summary of key findings
 - B) Comparison of results to those of previous studies
 - C) Speculation regarding possible interpretations
 - D) Description of study limitations

3. A healthcare provider is conducting a research study using the same methods and plans as another study had used. How should the healthcare provider describe this study in the research report?
 - A) Replication
 - B) Speculation
 - C) Confirmation
 - D) Primary

4. Which part of the research report contains only a summary of results?
 - A) Conclusions

- B) Results
 - C) Methods
 - D) Introduction
5. Which of the following is considered to be the goal of quantitative research?
- A) Understand unique human experiences
 - B) Generalize a study's results
 - C) Perform a data analysis
 - D) Appraise the study's findings
6. A healthcare provider is reading the discussion and conclusion section of a research report and wants to learn more about the variables measured and the specific findings. Which section should the healthcare provider read?
- A) Introduction
 - B) Results
 - C) Methods
 - D) Problem
7. Which term should be used to describe the process of creating a picture of an abstract idea such as health?
- A) Comparison
 - B) Speculation
 - C) Replication
 - D) Conceptualization
8. Which statement explains why conclusions from a research study can be powerful?
- A) Represent the findings of the study
 - B) Used to guide healthcare practice
 - C) Provide results of the findings
 - D) Debate the meaning of the results
9. Which of the following is a common error found in research reports?
- A) Overinterpreting the results
 - B) Including an abstract
 - C) Writing a summary
 - D) Drawing conclusions from results
10. Which of the following statements is true regarding the discussion and conclusions sections of a research report?
- A) Conclusions compare results from previous studies
 - B) Discussions may provide a debate about the interpretations of results
 - C) The discussion section describes new knowledge generated from the research
 - D) The conclusions section provides a summary of key findings, and the discussion section provides generalizations of the findings

11. A healthcare provider is reading the discussion and/or conclusion section of a research report about a specific clinical concern. In order to read the section critically, which question should the healthcare provider ask?
- A) Did the limitations described diminish my ability to use the implications and recommendations in practice?
 - B) Do I think that the researchers should have planned the study differently in order to answer my clinical question?
 - C) Do the measures and procedures used in this study address my clinical problem?
 - D) Do I understand what my patient population would be doing if they were in this study or a study using similar methods?
12. Which of the following is the overall goal of research?
- A) Interpretation of research findings
 - B) Increase understanding of the research process
 - C) Find answers to questions for a specific sample or population
 - D) Generalize a study's results to broader population represented by the sample
13. Validity, rigor, and reliability in research are used to perform which function?
- A) Promote equality within a mixed-methods study's sample
 - B) Strategies to collect data in qualitative research studies
 - C) Assist in data analysis processes in qualitative research studies
 - D) Ensure accuracy and consistency of measures in quantitative research
14. Which of the following statements correctly describes how systematic reviews differ from quantitative, qualitative, and mixed-methods studies?
- A) Discussions and conclusions are not included in a systematic review.
 - B) Systematic reviews frequently avoid using studies containing negative support or findings.
 - C) The systematic review may summarize practice-related points supported by different research studies.
 - D) The main difference of systematic reviews from other studies is the lack of common errors associated with individual studies.
15. Which of the following research report section is demonstrated by the following paragraph?
- Overall, brushing and flossing teeth on a daily basis is associated with fewer cardiac complications. Consistent with previous literature, adults in their 30s and 40s with daily hygiene routine were less likely to have cardiac-associated problems later in life. Limitations of this study include the convenience sampling, self-reporting of dental hygiene routine, and the selection of participants from the same geographical location. Findings from this study suggest that daily dental hygiene decreases pathogens within the body and prevents cardiac alterations.
- A) Abstract
 - B) Discussion