



Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment:

Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Apply

Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Communication and Documentation

Objective: 01

Page and Header: 2, The Importance of Research to Evidence-Based Nursing

1. Which group is **best** served by the development of a rigorous base of evidence for nursing practice?

- A) Nursing administrators
- B) Practicing nurses
- C) Nurses' clients
- D) Nurse researchers

Ans: C

Feedback:

Nurse leaders have recognized the need to base specific nursing decisions on trustworthy evidence indicating that the decisions are clinically appropriate, cost-effective, and result in positive outcomes for their clients. Nursing groups benefit from nursing studies, but it is nurses' clients themselves who benefit most because research-based evidence can improve their health and health-related quality of life.

Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Apply

Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Objective: 01

Page and Header: 2, What Is Nursing Research?

2. Which is an example of a *clinical* nursing research question?

- A) What percentage of nurses have a master's or doctorate degree?
- B) What factors contribute to clients' risk of falling during a hospitalization?
- C) In what ways do nursing students benefit from a course on evidence-based practice?
- D) What course of action do nursing students pursue when faced with a moral dilemma?

Ans: B

Feedback:

The answers to clinical nursing research questions have the potential to improve the health and well-being of nurses' clients. Clinical nursing research questions focus directly on clients' needs, experiences, and health behaviors, and answers to such questions can inform nurses' decisions or lead to strategies to improve nursing practice. Researchers also study nursing education, but questions about nursing education, as exemplified in the other questions, would not be considered *clinical* nursing research questions.

Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Understand

Difficulty: Easy

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Objective: 01

Page and Header: 2, The Importance of Research to Evidence-Based Nursing

3. Which goal is the highest priority for research in the nursing profession?

- A) To generate evidence to inform nurses' decisions and actions
- B) To conduct research focused on the context of nursing practice
- C) To document the role that nurses serve in society
- D) To establish priorities for areas of study by nurse researchers

Ans: A

Feedback:

Nurses are increasingly undertaking clinical research, and practicing nurses are expected to base their practice on evidence from research. Evidence-based practice involves the use of the best evidence in making patient care decisions and typically comes from research conducted by nurses and other health care professionals. The other answers are possible goals for the nursing profession, but none is as high a priority as developing rigorous evidence for practice.

Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Understand

Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Objective: 01

Page and Header: 2, The Importance of Research to Evidence-Based Nursing

4. In several countries, research in health care settings has come to play an important role in the nursing profession with respect to:

- A) providing opportunities to serve on important government policy-making boards.

- B) credentialing and improving nurses' status.
- C) strengthening nurses' bargaining power.
- D) supporting better avenues for advanced degrees.

Ans: B

Feedback:

In the United States and in other countries, research plays an important role in nurses' credentialing and status. In particular, research and efforts to promote evidence-based practice are key elements of the Magnet recognition program. Changes to nursing practice now occur regularly because of EBP efforts, and these efforts enhance the status of the profession. The other answers are possible outcomes of increased research activity among nurses, but none is as important as the role of research in enhancing the visibility and credibility of the profession. Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Analyze

Difficulty: Easy

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Objective: 01

Page and Header: 3, Roles of Nurses in Research

5. What is the role of consumers of nursing research?

- A) Generating evidence by undertaking studies
- B) Gathering information from clients that can be used in research
- C) Coming up with ideas for studies
- D) Reading research reports to find evidence that is relevant to nursing practice

Ans: D

Feedback:

Knowledge of nursing research enhances the professional practice of both consumers of research (who read and appraise studies) and producers of research (who design and undertake studies). Between these two points on the consumer–producer continuum lies a rich variety of research activities in which nurses may engage. These activities include contributing an idea for a study, advising clients about their participation in a study, and searching for research evidence.

Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Understand

Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Objective: 01, 09

Page and Header: 3, Roles of Nurses in Research

6. Which activity occurs in a journal club?

- A) Development of an idea for a journal article
- B) Presentation by the author of a research article about the article's central ideas
- C) Testing of participants on their comprehension of selected journal articles
- D) Discussion of a research article regarding its merits and relevance to practice

Ans: D

Feedback:

Journal clubs exist in many practice settings, as an opportunity to share and discuss new evidence of relevance to clinicians. Journal clubs sometimes involve face-to-face group meetings but also can involve online discussions to accommodate diverse schedules. Participants in a journal club do not develop ideas for a journal article, hear a presentation by an author, or get tested on journal article content.

Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Understand

Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Objective: 02

Page and Header: 3, Nursing Research: Past and Present

7. Which statement is true?

- A) In the early 1900s, most nursing research focused on education, not nursing practice.
- B) Clinical nursing research has made steady progress since the work of Florence Nightingale.
- C) Several nursing research journals began publication in the late 1800s.
- D) The National Institute of Nursing Research was established in the United States in 1943.

Ans: A

Feedback:

After Florence Nightingale's research in the 1850s, nursing research did not progress for many years. Early in the 1900s, nurses began to engage in research, but the focus was mainly on education, not nursing practice. No nursing journals focused on research until the 1950s. The National Institute of Nursing Research was established in 1993, not 1943.

Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Apply

Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Objective: 02

Page and Header: 4, Nursing Research: Past and Present

8. In the United States, a major source of funding for nursing research is:

- A) NINR.
- B) Magnet Recognition Program.
- C) journal clubs.
- D) Sigma Theta Tau.

Ans: A

Feedback:

The National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR) is the leading source of funding for nursing research in the United States. Sigma Theta Tau also offers financial support to nurse researchers but on a smaller scale. The Magnet Recognition Program and journal clubs do not typically offer funding for nursing research (although institutions in the Magnet Program or who operate journal clubs may offer small grants to researchers).

Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Understand

Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Objective: 02

Page and Header: 4, Current and Future Directions for Nursing Research

9. Which is a likely trend for the future of nursing research?

- A) Improving the methods for conducting research
- B) Improving nurses' attitudes toward evidence-based practice
- C) Enhancing the applicability of research evidence to individual patients
- D) Enhancing nursing students' interest in conducting their own research

Ans: C

Feedback:

An emerging trend in health care research is a focus on patient-centeredness and the degree to which evidence applies to individual patients, small groups of patients, and local contexts. Improving nurses' attitudes toward research and students' interest in doing research—and having better methods for doing research—are important objectives, but attending to the applicability of research findings is likely to become an increasingly important goal for nurses pursuing an evidence-based practice.

Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Understand
Difficulty: Easy
Integrated Process: Nursing Process
Objective: 03
Page and Header: 5, Knowledge Sources for Nursing Practice

10. Which is a compelling source for answering clinical questions in evidence-based nursing?

- A) Input from an authority
- B) Intuition
- C) Disciplined research
- D) Nurses' clinical experience

Ans: C

Feedback:

Nurses are increasingly expected to understand and undertake research and to base their practice on evidence from research—that is, to adopt an evidence-based practice (EBP). Experience, intuition, and authority are not wholly ignored in the EBP process, but research findings comprise a crucial source of evidence.

Format: Multiple Choice
Chapter: 1
Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care
Cognitive Level: Apply
Difficulty: Moderate
Integrated Process: Nursing Process
Objective: 03
Page and Header: 5, Knowledge Sources for Nursing Practice

11. If nurses make clinical decisions by following "unit culture" practices, they are using which source of knowledge?

- A) Tradition and authority
- B) Intuition
- C) Disciplined research
- D) Trial and error

Ans: A

Feedback:

Many decisions are made based on tradition or the guidance of an authority. These types of knowledge are so much a part of a common heritage that few people challenge their efficacy or seek verification. Such "sacred cows" are widely used to guide practice, but they are a weaker form of knowledge than disciplined research. Clinical experience is a functional source of knowledge. It also has limitations as a source of evidence for practice because each nurse's experience may be narrow. Trial and error are alternatives tried successively until a solution to a problem is found. It can be practical, but the method tends to be haphazard and solutions may be idiosyncratic.

Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Understand

Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Objective: 04, 09

Page and Header: 6, Paradigms and Methods for Nursing Research

12. What is a paradigm?

- A) An assumption about the nature of the world
- B) An antecedent cause of reality
- C) A set of procedures for studying the world
- D) A worldview, a general perspective

Ans: D

Feedback:

A paradigm is a broad worldview—a general perspective on the complexities of the real world. A paradigm is not an assumption, although alternative paradigms *have* assumptions. A paradigm is not an antecedent cause of reality, nor is it a set of procedures for understanding the world.

Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Understand

Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Objective: 04, 09

Page and Header: 6, Worldview of the Positivist Paradigm

13. Which is a fundamental assumption of the positivist paradigm?

- A) Reality is “out there” and can be objectively studied, known, and understood.
- B) Phenomena do not necessarily have an antecedent cause.
- C) Reality is not orderly but rather is haphazard.
- D) Reality is not a fixed entity but rather is a construction of the human mind.

Ans: A

Feedback:

In the positivist paradigm, it is assumed that there is an objective reality, that natural phenomena are regular and orderly (not haphazard), and that phenomena have one or more antecedent cause that can be understood through research. Positivists assume that reality exists and is independent of human observation.

Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Understand

Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Objective: 04, 09

Page and Header: 7, Worldview of the Constructivist Paradigm

14. Which is a central assumption in the constructivist paradigm?

- 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 multiply interpreted by humans.
- D) Phenomena are not haphazard and result from prior causes.

Ans: C

Feedback:

In the constructivist paradigm, it is assumed that reality is not a fixed entity but is rather a construction of human minds—and thus, “truth” is a composite of multiple constructions of reality. Constructivists do not assume that a fixed reality exists in nature for humans to understand, nor that all phenomena have antecedent causes. Constructivists do not believe that the nature of reality has changed over time but rather that it has always been constructed by human minds.

Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Understand

Difficulty: Easy

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Objective: 04, 09

Page and Header: 7, The Scientific Method and Quantitative Research

15. The scientific method is associated with which paradigm?

- A) The positivist paradigm
- B) The constructivist paradigm
- C) The naturalistic paradigm
- D) The empirical paradigm

Ans: A

Feedback:

The traditional scientific method involves the use of systematic and orderly procedures that are high on objectivity, consistent with the assumptions of the positivist paradigm. An important assumption of this paradigm is that values and biases of researchers can be held in check through disciplined strategies with

tight controls. Those who espouse the constructivist (naturalistic) paradigm do not adhere to the tenets of the scientific method. There is no such thing as an “empirical” paradigm.

Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Understand

Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Objective: 04

Page and Header: 7, The Scientific Method and Quantitative Research

16. Which attribute is a characteristic of the traditional scientific method?

- A) A flexible, emergent design
- B) A holistic view of a phenomenon, studied in rich context
- C) An inductive reasoning process
- D) The systematic measurement of natural phenomena

Ans: D

Feedback:

The scientific method refers to a set of orderly, disciplined procedures used to acquire information, and this includes the systematic measurement (quantification) of natural phenomena. Investigators gather quantified data (make measurements) in a preplanned manner, using methods that are consistent across people participating in the study. Constructivist researchers tend to emphasize holistic and individual aspects of human life and use inductive reasoning and flexible designs.

Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Understand

Difficulty: Moderate

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Objective: 04, 09

Page and Header: 7, The Scientific Method and Quantitative Research

17. What is empirical evidence?

- A) Evidence derived from inductive reasoning
- B) Evidence derived from personal insights and beliefs
- C) Evidence rooted in the real world, gathered through the human senses
- D) Evidence based on custom or an expert/authority

Ans: C

Feedback:

Researchers gather empirical evidence that is rooted in reality and gathered through their senses. The requirement to use empirical evidence means that findings are grounded in reality rather than in researchers' personal beliefs. Inductive reasoning is the process of developing generalizations from specific observations and is associated with the constructivist paradigm. Evidence from custom or authority is not typically *empirical*—based on information gathered through the human senses in a systematic manner.

Format: Multiple Choice

Chapter: 1

Client Needs: Safe and Effective Care Environment: Management of Care

Cognitive Level: Understand

Difficulty: Easy

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Objective: 04

Page and Header: 7, The Scientific Method and Quantitative Research

18. What is a hallmark of the traditional scientific method?