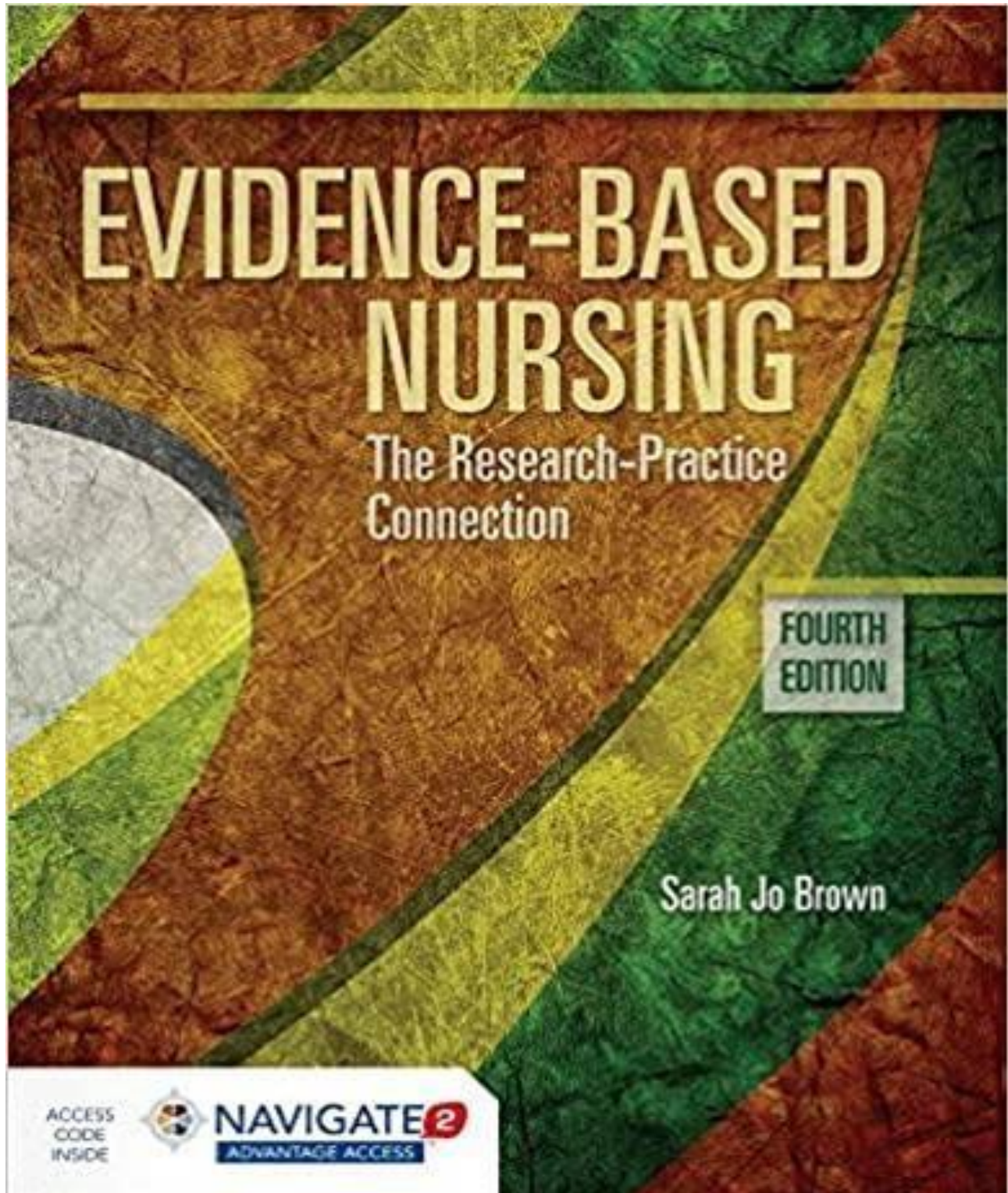


# TEST BANK



**Test Bank For Evidence-Based Nursing: The Research Practice Connection 4th Edition by  
Sarah Jo Brown**

**ISBN-10:1284099431**

**ISBN-13:9781284099430**

**Table of Contents**

Chapter 1 The Research-Practice Connection

Chapter 2 Research Evidence

Chapter 3 Reading Research Articles

Chapter 4 Qualitative Research

Chapter 5 Quantitative Descriptive Research

Chapter 6 Correlational Research

Chapter 7 Experimental Research

Chapter 8 Cohort Research Wrap-Up

Chapter 9 Systematic Reviews

Chapter 10 Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guidelines

Chapter 11 Asking Clinical Questions

Chapter 12 Searching for Research Evidence

Chapter 13 Appraising Research Evidence

Chapter 14 Appraising Recommendations of Clinical Practice Guidelines

Chapter 15 Appraising Conclusions of Systematic Reviews with Narrative Synthesis

Chapter 16 Appraising Findings of Original Studies

Chapter 17 Evidence-Based Practice Strategies

Chapter 18 Evidence-Based Practice Participation

Chapter 19 Point-of-Care Adaptations

**Evidence-Based Nursing: The Research Practice Connection: The Research Practice Connection 4th Edition Test Bank**

Chapter 1 The Research-Practice Connection

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- Which best describes evidence-based-practice (EBP)?
  - a.A combination of best research evidence, clinical expertise, and the needs and values of patients.
  - b.A determination of the factors necessary to control patient responses to care.
  - c.The development of population care guidelines applicable to all patients.
  - d.The utilization of quantitative and qualitative studies to enhance patient outcomes.

ANS: A

Feedback

**A**Evidence-based practice evolves from the integration of the best research evidence with clinical expertise and patient needs and values.

**B**Studies that attempt to find determinants of patient outcomes are generally experimental or quasi-experimental. They may be used to guide EBP but do not completely define it.

**C**EBP is a combination of guidelines and specific patient needs and values.

**D**Quantitative and qualitative studies applied to the evaluation of patient outcomes are part of EBP but do not completely define EBP.

PTS: 1 DIF: Cognitive level: Remembering

(Knowledge) REF: dm. 3

- The nurse is collecting data about the sleep patterns of breastfed babies as part of a larger research study. Which research method will the nurse use when collecting data for this study?
  - a.Co  
ntrol
  - b.De  
scrip  
tion
  - c.Ex  
plan  
atio  
n
  - d.Pr  
edict  
ion

ANS: B

Feedback

**A**Control can be described as the ability to write a prescription to produce the desired outcome.

**B** Description involves identifying and understanding the nature of nursing phenomena and the relationships among these phenomena.

**C** Explanation clarifies the relationships among phenomena and identifies why certain events occur.

**D** Through prediction, the probability of a specific outcome can be estimated in a given situation.

PTS: 1 DIF: Cognitive level: Understanding (Comprehension)

REF: dm. 6

- The nurse is participating in a study and is collecting data identifying the number of obese adults whose parents were also obese or overweight. Which research method is being used in this study?

a.Co

ntrol

b.De

scrip

tion

c.Ex

plan

atio

n

d.Pr

edict

ion

ANS: D

Feedback

**A**Control indicates the ability to use a prescribed intervention to produce a desired outcome.

**B**Description involves identifying and understanding the nature of nursing phenomena and the relationships among these phenomena.

**C**Explanation clarifies the relationships among phenomena and identifies why certain events occur.

**D**Through prediction the probability of a specific outcome can be estimated in a given situation. By knowing the percentage of parents of obese adults who were obese, the probability of predicting this may be calculated.

PTS:1DIF:Cognitive level: Applying

(Application) REF: pp. 7-8

- The nurse reviews a study in which adherence to an asthma action plan is compared among groups of adolescents who received different asthma education. Which research method does this represent?

- a. Control
- b. Description
- c. Explanation

d. Prediction

ANS: C

Feedback

**A** Control indicates the ability to use a prescribed intervention to produce a desired outcome.

**B** Description involves identifying and understanding the nature of nursing phenomena and the relationships among these phenomena.

**C** Explanation clarifies the relationships among phenomena and identifies why certain events occur.

**D** Through prediction, the probability of a specific outcome can be estimated in a given situation.

PTS: 1 | DIF: Cognitive level: Applying (Application)

REF: dm. 7

- A nurse manager is interested in learning which attitudes among staff nurses may indicate relative risk of needle-stick injuries. To study this, the nurse manager will employ which method of study?

- a. Control
- b. Description
- c. Explanation
- d. Prediction

ANS: D

Feedback

**A** Control indicates the ability to use a prescribed intervention to produce a desired outcome.

**B** Explanation clarifies the relationships among phenomena and identifies why

certain events occur.

**C**Description involves identifying and understanding the nature of nursing phenomena and the relationships among these phenomena.

**D**Through prediction, the probability of a specific outcome can be estimated in a given situation. PTS:1 DIF:Cognitive level: Applying (Application)

REF: pp. 7-8

- Which is the most important result of Florence Nightingales data collection and statistical analysis during the Crimean War?

a.Bringing awareness of the rigors of war to the general public.

b.Developing a process for statistical analysis and nursing documentation. c. Identifying and defining the role of nurses in modern health care.

d.Using clinical research to evaluate the importance of sanitation, clean drinking water, and adequate nutrition.

ANS: D

Feedback

**A**This was not the most important result **B**This was not the most important result

**C**This was not the most important result

**D**Nightingales research enabled her to instigate attitudinal, organizational, and social changes, including the militarys approach to the care of the sick and societys sense of responsibility for testing public water, improving sanitation, and preventing starvation to decrease morbidity and mortality rates.

PTS: 1 DIF: Cognitive level: Understanding

(Comprehension) REF: dm. 11

- The nurse participates in data collection in a study in which two different pain management protocols are used with randomly assigned patients to measure differences in postoperative recovery time. Which method of study is this?

a.Co

ntrol

b.Co

rrela

tion

c.De

scrip

tion

d.Ex

plan

ation

ANS: A

Feedback

**A**Control indicates the ability to use a prescribed intervention to produce a desired outcome.

**B**Correlation examines the relationships between different phenomena.

**C**Description involves identifying and understanding the nature of nursing phenomena and the relationships among these phenomena.

**D**Explanation clarifies the relationships among phenomena and identifies why certain events occur.

PTS:1DIF:Cognitive level: Applying  
(Application) REF: dm. 8

- The development of nursing theories and conceptual models in the late 1960s and 1970s served to:
  - a.determine the effectiveness of nursing interventions.
  - b.establish the concept of evidence-based practice.
  - c.provide funding for nursing research.
  - d.provide direction for nursing research.

ANS: D

Feedback

**A**Outcome studies are used to determine the effectiveness of nursing interventions.

**B**The concept of EBP was developed in the 1970s and promoted by the ANCC Magnet Designation program.

**C**The NINR seeks to provide funding for nursing research.

**D**The theories developed in the 1960s and 1970s helped to direct future nursing research. PTS: 1 DIF: Cognitive level: Understanding (Comprehension)

REF: pp. 11-12

- Under Ada Sue Hinshaw, the National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR) began to change its focus to:
  - a.funding nursing rather than medical research.
  - b.evaluating outcomes rather than process studies.
  - c.increasing the status and funding for nursing research.
  - d.supporting the dissemination of nursing research.

ANS: C

Feedback