

Test Bank for Fundamentals of Nursing 10th Taylor

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Chapter 2

1. After reviewing several research articles, the clinical nurse specialist on a medical surgical unit rewrites the procedure on assessing placement of a nasogastric tube. What source of nursing knowledge did the nurse use in this situation?
- A. Scientific knowledge
 - B. Traditional knowledge
 - C. Authoritative knowledge
 - D. Philosophical knowledge

Answer: A

Rationale: The clinical nurse specialist utilized scientific knowledge, which is gained through the research-based scientific method. Philosophical knowledge is not a source of nursing knowledge, but is a type of general knowledge. Authoritative knowledge comes from an expert and is accepted as truth based upon the person's perceived expertise. Traditional knowledge is that part of nursing practice passed down from generation to generation and is not based upon scientific inquiry.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Apply

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 33

2. A nurse researcher is studying perceptions of vocational rehabilitation for clients after a spinal cord injury. What type of research method will be used to study the perceptions of this group of individuals?
- A. Qualitative research
 - B. Quantitative research
 - C. Basic research
 - D. Applied research

Answer: A

Rationale: The nurse researcher will use qualitative research methods to investigate perceptions, and the researcher will analyze words instead of numbers, which are analyzed in quantitative research. Basic and applied research are quantitative research methods which use computational, statistical, and mathematical tools to derive results.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Apply

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 40

3. A nurse is reading a qualitative study that focuses on nursing events of the past in an attempt to increase understanding of the nursing profession today. What method of qualitative research is used in this article?

- A. Historical
- B. Phenomenology
- C. Grounded theory
- D. Ethnography

Answer: A

Rationale: This article uses historical methodology, which examines events of the past to increase understanding of the nursing profession today. Phenomenology is used to describe experiences as they are lived by the subjects being studied. Grounded theory is the discovery of how people describe their own reality and how their beliefs are related to their actions in a social scene. Ethnography is used to examine issues of a culture that are of interest to nursing.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Understand

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 41

4. Nursing as a profession has found it difficult for many years to establish recognition for contributions to health care. What explanation should be provided for this dilemma?

- A. The conceptual and theoretical bases for nursing practice came from outside the nursing profession.
- B. Nurses were too busy working to increase public awareness associated with the role of the nurse.
- C. Nurses were taught in an established educational curriculum taught by other nurses.
- D. Nurses were independent and did not work collaboratively with others.

Answer: A

Rationale: Despite Florence Nightingale's belief in the uniqueness of nursing, the training of nurses was initially carried out under the direction and control of the medical profession. Because the conceptual and theoretical basis for nursing practice came from outside the profession, nursing struggled for years to establish its own identity and to receive recognition for its significant contributions to health care.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Understand

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 33

5. An obstetrical nurse wishes to identify whether clients' perceptions of a high level of support from their partner is associated with a decreased length of the second stage of labor. Which type of quantitative research is most appropriate for this research question?

- A. Correlational research
- B. Descriptive research
- C. Quasi-experimental research
- D. Experimental research

Answer: A

Rationale: Correlational quantitative research is used to examine relationships between two or more variables. In this case, the variables are perceptions of partner support and length of Stage 2 labor. There is no manipulation of the variables as there would be in an experimental or quasi-experimental study. The focus on the relationship between the two variables goes beyond simple description of events.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Apply

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 40

6. Nurse researchers have predicted that a newly created mentorship program will result in decreased absenteeism, increased retention, and decreased attrition among a hospital's nursing staff. What does this predicted relationship represent?

- A. Hypothesis
- B. Dependent variable
- C. Abstract
- D. Methodology

Answer: A

Rationale: A hypothesis is an expected statement of the relationship between variables in a study. In this study, the dependent variables are absenteeism, retention, and attrition while the independent variable is the mentorship program. The methodology of a study is the logistical framework that guides the planning and execution of the study. An abstract is a summary of a research study published in a journal.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Understand

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 39

7. What phrase best describes the science of nursing?

- A. Application of clinical skills
- B. Body of nursing knowledge
- C. Holistic client care
- D. Art of individualized nursing

Answer: B

Rationale: The body of knowledge, called a knowledge base or the science of nursing, provides the rationale for nursing interventions in clinical nursing practice. The science of nursing provides the nurse with the knowledge and skills to provide individualized and holistic client care.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Remember

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 31

8. The practice of changing clients' bedclothes each day in acute care settings is an example of what type of knowledge?

- A. Authoritative
- B. Traditional
- C. Scientific
- D. Applied

Answer: B

Rationale: Changing bedclothes daily in acute care settings is an example of traditional knowledge. The practice is not based on research findings, but is rather a part of nursing practice passed down from generation to generation. Authoritative practice is based on policies and procedures of the health care institutions.

Scientific practice is based on evidence-based practice grounded in research.

Applied practice is not used in nursing.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Understand

Client Needs: Physiological Integrity: Basic Care and Comfort

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 31

9. Which source of knowledge is based on objective data?

- A. Authoritative
- B. Traditional
- C. Scientific
- D. Applied

Answer: C

Rationale: Both traditional and authoritative knowledge are practical to implement but are often based on subjective data, limiting their usefulness in a wide variety of practice settings. For this reason, nurses increasingly focus on scientific knowledge or objective knowledge to provide care, commonly called evidence-based practice. Applied is not a source of knowledge but refers to the application of knowledge.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Understand

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 33

10. What statement most accurately describes Florence Nightingale's influence on nursing knowledge?

- A. Nightingale defined nursing practice as the continuation of medical practice.
- B. Nightingale differentiated between health nursing and illness nursing.
- C. Nightingale established training for nurses with a curriculum designed by nurses.
- D. Nightingale established a theoretical base for nursing that originated from medical practice.

Answer: B

Rationale: Nightingale influenced nursing knowledge and practice by differentiating between health nursing and illness nursing. Nightingale defined nursing practice as separate and distinct from medical practice. Most early schools of nursing established in the United States were adapted from Nightingale's model. There was no planned educational curriculum. Nightingale established a theoretical base.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Remember

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 33

11. During the first half of the 20th century, a change in the structure of society resulted in changed roles for women and, in turn, for nursing. What was one of these changes?

- A. More women retired from the workforce to raise families.
- B. Nurses organized to advance health.
- C. The focus of nursing changed to "hands-on training."
- D. Nursing research was conducted and published.

Answer: D

Rationale: As a result of World Wars I and II, women increasingly entered the workforce and sought higher education. At the same time, nursing began to focus

more on education than hands-on training, and nursing research was conducted and published. Advancing health is a goal for the 21st century, according to the Institute of Medicine (IOM).

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Remember

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 33

12. Who was the first nurse to develop a nursing theory?

- A. Clara Barton
- B. Dorothea Dix
- C. Florence Nightingale
- D. Virginia Henderson

Answer: C

Rationale: Florence Nightingale developed and published a philosophy and a theory of health and nursing that has served as a solid foundation for the nursing profession. The other nurses listed are also important to nursing, but none of them was the first to develop a nursing theory.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Remember

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 36

13. A nurse observes that certain clients have less pain after procedures than do others and forms a theory of why this happens. What is a theory?

- A. A concept used to directly prove a fact or a group of facts
- B. An understanding borrowed from other disciplines
- C. A "best guess" based on intangible ideas
- D. A statement of an occurrence based on observed facts

Answer: D

Rationale: A theory is a group of concepts that describes or explains a process, an occurrence, or an event and is based on observed facts. A theory cannot be proven directly or absolutely, as can a fact. It is not borrowed from other disciplines or based on intangible ideas.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Remember

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 34

14. A colleague asks a nurse why it is the primary reason to study nursing theory. How should the nurse respond?

- A. "Courses on theory are required for certification."
- B. "Knowledge of nursing theory makes you more marketable to employers."
- C. "Nursing theory explains how we should collaborate with others."
- D. "Nursing theory helps explain how nursing knowledge and practice improve client care."

Answer: D

Rationale: Nursing theory differentiates nursing from other disciplines and activities in that it serves the purpose of describing, explaining, predicting, and controlling desired outcomes of nursing care practices. Although the other answers are correct, they are not the primary reason for studying theory.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Apply

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 34

15. Why are the developmental theories important to nursing practice?

- A. They describe how parts work together as a system.
- B. They outline the process of human growth and development.
- C. They define human adaptation to others and to the environment.
- D. They explain the importance of legal and ethical care.

Answer: B

Rationale: Developmental theories outline the process of growth and development of humans as orderly and predictable, beginning with conception and ending with death. Nurses apply this knowledge to develop interventions for people across the life span. Systems theory, adaptation theories, and legal/ethical care are also important to nursing, but these do not explain the importance of human growth and development in nursing care.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Understand

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 34

16. Breaking the healthcare community into separate entities (such as the medical staff, the nursing staff, management, support staff) and analyzing how they work as a whole together is an example of which nursing theory?

- A. General systems theory
- B. Adaptation theory

- C. Developmental theory
- D. Compartment theory

Answer: A

Rationale: The general systems theory describes how to break whole things into parts and then to learn how the parts work together in "systems." It emphasizes relationships between the whole and the parts and describes how parts function and behave. The adaptation theory defines adaptation as the adjustment of living matter to other living things and to environmental conditions. The developmental theory outlines the process of growth and development of humans as orderly and predictable, beginning with conception and ending with death. Compartment theory is not a nursing theory.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Understand

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 34

17. Which of the four concepts common in all nursing theories is the most important to nursing?

- A. Person
- B. Environment
- C. Health
- D. Nursing

Answer: A

Rationale: The four concepts listed are all common in nursing theory, but the most important--and the focus of nursing--is the person (client).

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Remember

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 35

18. What is the ultimate goal of expanding nursing knowledge through nursing research?

- A. Learn improved ways to promote and maintain health
- B. Develop technology to provide hands-on nursing care
- C. Apply knowledge to become independent practitioners
- D. Become full-fledged partners with other care providers

Answer: A

Rationale: The ultimate goal of expanding nursing's body of knowledge through nursing research is to learn improved ways to promote and maintain health. Ongoing practice-based research reflects the nursing profession's commitment to meet the ever-changing demands of health care consumers. While doing research also facilitates the development of technology, helps produce independent practitioners, and provides partnerships with other providers of care, those are not the ultimate goals of nursing research.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Remember

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 38

19. Which term is most closely associated with quantitative research?

- A. Process
- B. Concept
- C. Ethnography
- D. Variable

Answer: D

Rationale: Quantitative research analyzes numbers to examine the relationship or effects between and among variables (something that varies and has different values that can be measured). Process, concept, and ethnography are associated with qualitative research.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Remember

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 39

20. A nurse uses the process of quantitative research to study the incidence and causes of hospital-acquired pneumonia in the nurse's hospital. The statement of what the researcher expects to find in these studies is called the:

- A. variable.
- B. data.
- C. hypothesis.
- D. instrument.

Answer: C

Rationale: The hypothesis is the statement of relationships between the independent and dependent variables that the researcher expects to find. A variable is something that varies and has different values that can be measured. Data are information the researcher collects from subjects in the study (expressed in

numbers). Instruments are devices used to collect and record the data, such as rating scales, pencil and paper tests, and biologic measurements.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Understand

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 39

21. Which of the following is a responsibility of an institutional review board (IRB)?

- A. Secure informed consent for researchers.
- B. Review written accuracy of research proposals.
- C. Determine risk status of all studies.
- D. Secure funding for institutional research.

Answer: C

Rationale: Federal regulations require that institutions receiving federal funding, or conducting studies of drugs or medical devices regulated by the Food and Drug Administration, establish IRBs. The IRB reviews all studies conducted in the institution to determine risk status and to ensure that ethical principles are followed. The IRB does not secure informed consent, review the accuracy of proposals, or secure funding.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Remember

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 41

22. Before developing a procedure, a nurse reviews all current research-based literature on insertion of a nasogastric tube. What type of nursing will be practiced based on this review?

- A. Institutional practice
- B. Authoritative nursing
- C. Evidence-based practice
- D. Fact-based nursing

Answer: C

Rationale: Evidence-based practice (EBP) in nursing is a problem-solving approach to making clinical decisions, using the best evidence available (considered "best" because it is collected from sources such as published research, national standards and guidelines, and reviews of targeted literature). Institutional practice may or may not use EBP. Authoritative nursing and fact-based nursing are not based on EBP but on what is common and customary practice.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Understand

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 42

23. One step in implementing evidence-based practice is to ask a question about a clinical area of interest or an intervention. The most common method is the PICO format. Which accurately defines a letter in the PICOT acronym?

- A. P = population
- B. I = institution
- C. C = compromise
- D. O = output
- E. T = Temperature range

Answer: A

Rationale: PICOT stands for the following: P = patient, population, or problem of interest, I = intervention of interest, C = comparison of interest, O = outcome of interest and T = time.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Remember

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 45

24. Where in a research journal article is the abstract located?

- A. In the introduction
- B. In the methods section
- C. After the references
- D. At the beginning

Answer: D

Rationale: The abstract of a research journal article is found at the beginning of the article. It summarizes the article and usually provides the purpose of the study; a description of the subjects, data collection, and data analysis; and a summary of important findings. The abstract is not a part of the introduction or the methods, nor does it follow the references.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Remember

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 44

25. A nurse is caring for a client in the emergency room who was injured in a snowmobile accident. The nurse documents the following client data: uncontrollable

shivering, weakness, and pale and cold skin. On further assessment, the nurse notes a heart rate of 53 beats/min and core internal temperature of 90°F (32.3°C). The nurse creates a plan of care and monitors the client to evaluate the outcomes. This nurse is using which type of problem solving in the care of this client?

- A. Trial-and-error process
- B. Scientific knowledge
- C. Intuitive reasoning
- D. Traditional knowledge

Answer: B

Rationale: Scientific knowledge is knowledge obtained through the scientific method (implying thorough research). New ideas are tested and measured systematically using objective criteria. Scientific problem solving is a systematic problem-solving process. This method is used most correctly in a controlled laboratory setting but is closely related to the more general problem-solving processes commonly used by healthcare professionals as they work with clients, such as the nursing process. The nurse does not base decisions on the trail-and-error process, which is experimenting with different methods until finding the one that works. Intuitive reasoning is based on feelings without conscious reasoning. Traditional knowledge is that which is passed on from one generation of nurses to the next.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Understand

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 33

26. The nurse understands that general systems theory has important implications in nursing. Which of the following is an assumption of the general systems theory?

- A. Human systems are open and dynamic.
- B. All humans are born with instinctive needs.
- C. Human needs are motivational forces.
- D. People grow and change throughout their lives.

Answer: A

Rationale: General systems theory assumes that human systems are open and dynamic with implicit boundaries. Human needs theory assumes that all humans are born with instinctive needs and human needs are motivational forces. Change theory assumes that people grow and change throughout their lives.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Remember

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 34

27. Which statement is most applicable to evidence-based practice?

- A. It emphasizes personal experience over science.
- B. Clinical expertise is integrated with external evidence.
- C. It involves gaining solutions to problems.
- D. The purpose is to learn about a specific problem.

Answer: B

Rationale: Evidence-based practice (EBP) in nursing is a problem-solving approach to making clinical decisions, using the best evidence available (considered "best" because it is collected from sources such as published research, national standards and guidelines, and reviews of targeted literature). The information that is collected is analyzed and used to answer questions (the science of nursing), taking into consideration client preferences and values, as well as the clinical experiences of the nurse (the art of nursing). Nursing research aims to gain solutions to problems, learn about a specific problem, or to understand a situation.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Understand

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 42

28. A nurse researcher decides to conduct a qualitative research study. The researcher would be involved with:

- A. collection of numerical data.
- B. determination of cause and effect.
- C. controlling personal biases.
- D. real world data collection.

Answer: D

Rationale: Qualitative research is a method of research conducted to gain insight by discovering meanings. At its core is the idea that reality is based on perceptions, which differ for each person and change over time. The research design follows many of the same steps as quantitative research but differs in that the researcher primarily analyzes words or narratives rather than numbers. Numerical data, cause and effect, and control of personal biases are key aspects of *quantitative* research.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Understand

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 40

29. In what way can a nurse differentiate strong research from poor research?

- A. By conducting the research
- B. Through author dialogue

- C. By critiquing the study
- D. Through the nurse's own informal investigation

Answer: C

Rationale: Nurses must have a working knowledge of research methods, and basic ability to read for application and to critique research. Only by critiquing research can the nurse distinguish whether it is weak or strong. Conducting the research is not necessary to determine its strength. Neither an informal investigation nor dialogue with the author of a study would provide sufficient evidence to evaluate a study.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Remember

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 44

30. Nursing research is linked most closely to:

- A. propositions.
- B. outcome measures.
- C. treatments.
- D. nursing process.

Answer: D

Rationale: Nursing research and the nursing process use scientific models which share many similarities. This sharing found between the formalized research process and the nursing process format is an integral part of nursing education. Treatments and outcome measurements are components of the nursing process.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Understand

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 38

31. Which of the following research studies would be of most interest to a nurse manager?

- A. Sister Callista Roy's theory on adaptation
- B. Patricia Benner's From Novice to Expert
- C. Nola Pender's theory on health care decision making
- D. Madeleine Leininger's transcultural nursing theory

Answer: B

Rationale: Research affects the clinical practice of nurses in all areas, particularly in relation to the goals of nursing. Benner's research will assist a nurse manager to

support all levels of their staff. Sister Callista Roy's theory of adaptation identifies clients as adapting. In this model, humans (as individuals or in groups) are holistic, adaptive systems. The environment consists of internal and external stimuli that surround an individual or group. Health is seen as a sound, unimpaired condition leading to wholeness. Nursing's goal is to promote modes of adaptation that support overall health. Pender's theory addressed the goal of nursing as the optimal health of the person, with a focus on how people make health care decisions. Madeleine Leininger's transcultural nursing theory focused on comparative cultural care (caring) values, beliefs and practices of individuals or groups of similar or different cultures.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Apply

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 37

32. A nurse would like to study the effect that a new hand washing technique has on client infection rates. What is the independent variable?

- A. Nurse
- B. Wearing gloves
- C. New hand washing technique
- D. Client infection rates

Answer: C

Rationale: The independent variable is the presumed cause or influence on the dependent variable. In this case, the independent variable is a new hand washing technique; the dependent variable is client infection rates. The nurse and wearing gloves are not variables in this study.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Apply

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 39

33. What are the concepts that are common to all theories of nursing? Select all that apply.

- A. The client
- B. The environment
- C. Illness
- D. Health
- E. Nursing

Answer: A, B, D, E

Rationale: While nursing theories vary significantly in their conceptualizations, the elements that are common to all include the client (person), the environment, health, and nursing. The concept of illness is addressed by some theories but these are not explicitly defined by other theories.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Remember

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 35

34. The nurse is applying evidence-based practice (EBP) during a client's wound care. Which are characteristics of EBP that the nurse is likely to demonstrate? Select all that apply.

- A. The nurse is using a problem-solving approach.
- B. The nurse uses the best evidence available.
- C. The nurse performs the wound care as it has always been done in the facility.
- D. The nurse performs care based on institutional protocols.
- E. The nurse blends the science and art of nursing.

Answer: A, B, E

Rationale: EBP is a problem-solving approach to making clinical nursing decisions. EBP uses the best evidence available, which is collected from resources such as published research, national standards and guidelines, and reviews of targeted literature. EBP blends both the science and the art of nursing. EBP is practiced among clinical nurses by using the nursing process and reading professional journals. Institutional protocols may be based on EBP, but EBP is based on research and not institutional protocols. Doing things the way they've always been done is not EBP.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Understand

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 42

35. What are common characteristics of nursing theories? Select all that apply.

- A. A nursing theory provides a rational and knowledgeable reason for nursing interventions.
- B. A nursing theory indicates the difference between nursing care and medical care.
- C. A nursing theory directs nurses toward improved client care.
- D. A nursing theory provides a base for discussion of nursing issues.
- E. A nursing theory helps to resolve current nursing issues.

Answer: A, C, D, E

Rationale: Even though nurses have difficulty agreeing on precise definitions of nursing, theory-based nursing directs nurses toward a common goal, with the ultimate outcome being improved person-centered care. Nursing theory provides rational and knowledgeable reasons for nursing interventions, based on descriptions of what nursing is and what nurses do. Additionally, nursing theory gives nurses the knowledge base necessary for acting and responding appropriately in nursing care situations, provides a base for discussion, and, ideally, helps resolve current nursing issues. Theory gives nurses who know and practice theory better problem-solving skills, so that nursing interventions are better organized, considered, and purposeful. Nursing theory also prepares nurses to question assumptions and values in nursing, thus further defining nursing and increasing the knowledge base. A nursing theory does not indicate the difference between nursing care and medical care.

Question format: Multiple Select

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Understand

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 34

36. Which qualitative research method is described as follows: to describe experiences as they are lived by the subjects being studied?

- A. Historical
- B. Ethnography
- C. Grounded theory
- D. Phenomenology

Answer: D

Rationale: The purpose of phenomenology, which is both a philosophy and a research method, is to describe experiences as they are lived by the subjects being studied. Historical research examines events of the past to increase understanding of the nursing profession today. Ethnography is used to examine issues of a culture that are of interest to nursing. The basis of grounded theory methodology is the discovery of how people describe their own reality, and how their beliefs are related to their actions in a social scene.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

Cognitive Level: Understand

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

Integrated Process: Nursing Process

Reference: p. 41

37. The nurse working in research correctly identifies which of the following to be mandatory for the ethical conduction of research in a hospital setting?

- A. Clients must grant informed consent if they are to participate.
- B. All interventions must benefit all clients.
- C. The client must directly and personally benefit from the research.

D. Descriptive studies are more ethical than experimental studies.

Answer: A

Rationale: Informed consent is an absolute prerequisite for clients who are asked to participate as subjects in a research study. Not all interventions will benefit all (or even any) clients. The risks and benefits of research are considered carefully in light of ethical principles, but this does not necessarily mean that every participant in a study stands to benefit from it. Ethical standards are applicable and achievable in every type of research, and descriptive studies are not necessarily more ethical than experiments.

Question format: Multiple Choice

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Evidence-Based Practice

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

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Reference: p. 41