



**SOLOMON ISLANDS NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
School of Nursing and Allied Health
Sciences**

**BN 781
RESEARCH & EVIDENCE BASED
PRACTICE**

EXAMINATION

SEMESTER 1, 2017



NAME:

I.D:

SOLOMON ISLANDS NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF NURSING & ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES

UNIT NAME: RESEARCH & EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE

UNIT CODE NO: BN 781

PROGRAMME NAME: BACHELOR OF NURSING

This examination carries 40% of the total Assessment for this unit

Examination:
Current deferred/Supplementary

Internal

Examiners/Moderators: Clara Devi
Nixon Panda

Time Allowed:
Perusal: Ten (10) minutes
Working: Three hours(3 hrs)

Examination Date: 15 /06/17 Commencing Time: 9:00 am

Special Instructions:

Communication of any kind about any matter between students by any means whatsoever is strictly prohibited from the time that students enter the examination room until they exit at the completion of the examination. This includes any temporary absence from the examination room during the examination. Any such communication will be deemed to be cheating and treated as serious academic misconduct under SINU – School of Nursing & Allied Health Sciences Academic Regulation

The paper consists of Two Sections:

SECTIONS	Potential score	Score
Section A: Multiple Choice Questions:	Marks 31	
Section B: Short and Long Answer Questions:	Marks 69	
Total	100	
		%

1. Welcome to the **BN 781** Examination
2. This is a **CLOSED** exam where you are only permitted to use a hand calculator
3. Students **are permitted** to write on the examination paper during perusal time.
4. For **MCQs**, **circle** the most correct answer.
5. For S & L answer questions, write in the space provided, use the back of page if space provided is not enough
6. Students are only allowed to leave the examination room after one hour
7. Please write your **name** and **ID number** on the space provided
8. **Do not** use red pen and correctional fluids
9. **Please Attempt all questions**
10. Electronic equipments are not permitted in the examination room

Good Luck

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**(31 MARKS)**

1. **Traditional method of acquiring knowledge refers to:**
 - (a) The scientific method
 - (b) Situation where one tries different approaches to find solution to a problem
 - (c) Original decisions made in the absence of validated information.
 - (d) Decisions made based on own observation and experience.
2. **According to Burns (1997) Research is:**
 - (a) Rigorousness, verifiability and general validity
 - (b) Analyzing and interpreting information
 - (c) The collection and interpretation of data
 - (d) A systematic investigation to find answers to a problem.
3. **The benefits of research for Nursing include the following EXCEPT:**
 - (a) Evidence-based Practice
 - (b) Tests new interventions
 - (c) Helps to define the scope of practice
 - (d) Identifies weaknesses of a nurse
4. **Why is it important to choose a representative sample of the population?**
 - (a) Representative samples maximize generalizability of results.
 - (b) Representative samples determine group differences.
 - (c) Representative samples increase statistical precision.
 - (d) Representative samples find significant results
5. **Which of the following refers to the sensitivity of a surveillance system to detect an outbreak?**
 - (a) The ability of the system to correctly identify disease-free population
 - (b) The proportion of false negative outbreaks
 - (c) The ability of the system to correctly identify disease within the population
 - (d) The proportion of false positive cases in the outbreak
6. **Which of the following is a characteristic of a well-written research hypothesis?**
 - (a) Asks an important question
 - (b) Based on researchers instinct
 - (c) Should be long and detailed
 - (d) Is testable
7. **Which of the following question would be appropriate in a survey research?**
 - a. You are interested in finding the relationship between manual dexterity and typing speed.
 - b. You are interested in understanding parents attitudes towards sex education in schools
 - c. You are interested in determining the effectiveness of a weight management programme for adolescent
 - d. You are interested in finding the relationship between eye-hand coordination and number of tennis wins
8. **Which of the following statements is a definition of sampling error?**
 - (a) Sampling error represents the difference between the sample and the population from which that sample is drawn from
 - (b) Sampling error is the difference in amount of people between the sample and the population sample from
 - (c) Sampling error is greatest when using simple random sampling over other sampling types
 - (d) Sampling error is larger when you have a larger sample.
9. **All of the statements below are incorrect EXCEPT.**
 - (a) A hypothesis is a statement that you set out to prove
 - (b) A hypothesis suggests a clear relationship between at least two different variables
 - (c) A hypothesis is tested by collecting only the data that support it
 - (d) A hypothesis is proposed before a good research question can be developed
10. **Qualitative research can be defined by one of the following?**
 - (a) It is one of the oldest formalized types of research used in the social and behavioral sciences
 - (b) It examines human behavior in the contexts in which they occur
 - (c) It directly tests the quality of a cause and effect relationship
 - (d) It typically leads to high-quality numeric data

11. Haney was given a research paper and was told that it was an example of good research. Which of the following features would not support this view?
- Generalizable to other settings
 - Incremental and based on the work others
 - The methodology makes it difficult to replicate
 - Based on logical rationale
12. Which of the following is true of the scientific method of inquiry?
- It is complete once the hypothesis has been tested.
 - It will vary depending on the specific research question.
 - It is a systematic process that is used to answer questions
 - It is different in basic research than in applied research
13. If you are trying to describe current events, what type of research are you conducting?
- Historical research
 - Descriptive research
 - Experimental research
 - Correlational research
14. In which sampling technique does each member of the population have an equal and independent chance of being selected to be part of the sample?
- Cluster sampling
 - Stratified sampling
 - Systematic sampling
 - Simple random sampling
15. Assume that you choose every 4th name from a list to be a potential participant in a study. What type of sampling technique is this?
- Simple random sampling
 - Systematic sampling
 - Stratified sampling
 - Cluster sampling
16. In quantitative research, all of the following are strengths of using questionnaire for data collection EXCEPT?
- Good for those with weak verbal skills
 - Provides information about how participants think
 - Can be administered to groups with quick turnaround
 - Perceived anonymity by respondent – may be high
17. The three (3) levels of statistical analysis for quantitative data are;
- Descriptive, Correlational, and Inferential analysis
 - Descriptive, Inferential and Associational analysis
 - Descriptive, Regression, and Associational analysis
 - Descriptive, Correlational, and Regression analysis
18. In qualitative data analysis, all of the following are examples of describing the sample population EXCEPT;
- Who took part in the focus group discussion
 - How were the participants selected
 - Mean age of participants in the study
 - How representative are the groups
19. A literature review is defined as:
- Systematic collection, analysis & interpretation of data to solve a problem
 - Something that varies, properties that differ from each other like age, weight, height, religion.
 - Objective, thorough summary and critical analysis of relevant available research & non-research literature on topic being studied
 - Both (a) and (c)
20. Which of the following statements reflect the general purpose for review of the literature?
- It specifies population being studied
 - Identifies group of potential participants to whom you want to generalize the results of a study.
 - Determines what is known & not known about a subject, concept or problem.
 - A subset of a population
21. A Primary source of literature refers to:
- Description or summary made by somebody other than the original researcher.
 - Opinions of the Expert
 - A paper concerned with description of theories
 - A published or unpublished report by the original researcher of a study.

22. The Systematic Literature Review:

- (a) Is a type of Literature review which is purposely to provide comprehensive background for understanding current knowledge & highlights important new research findings.
- (b) Is useful for topic selection and topic refinement.
- (c) Use explicit & rigorous criteria to identify, critically evaluate & synthesize all the literature
- (d) All of the above

23. Electronic databases offer access to huge quantities of literature which can be retrieved via the internet. Which of the following is a database:

- (a) CINAHL
- (b) American Journal of Nursing
- (c) <http://www.who.int/>
- (d) All of the above

24. Evidence-based Practice is defined as:

- (a) Opinions of the experts.
- (b) The conscientious, explicit and judicious use of current best evidence in making decisions about the care of individual patient
- (c) ensuring that the values of the patient is respected
- (d) Measuring clinical performance and closing the gaps in clinical care

25. Three (3) elements of Evidence-Based Practice include the following EXCEPT:

- (a) Quality Improve
- (b) Clinical expertise
- (c) Best available research evidence
- (d) Patient values

26. 'Evidence' in the context of Evidence-based Practice (EBP) refers to:

- (a) sampling method
- (b) quality of patient care based on best practice
- (c) knowledge derived from a variety of sources that has been found to be credible
- (d) one of the phases in the research process

27. Which of the following is a benefit of Evidence-based Practice (EBP)?

- (a) EBP increases accessibility to internet data-bases
- (b) Only doctors have maximum benefits
- (c) EBP enable health care workers to manage time effectively
- (d) Facilitates sound decision making and makes it explicit

28. Quality Improvement (QI) refers to:

- (a) a systematic investigation to find answers to a problem
- (b) ways of acquiring knowledge
- (c) measuring clinical performance and closing gaps in clinical care
- (d) Clinical governance

29. Clinical Audit is defined as;

- (a) Systematic collection, analysis & interpretation of data to solve a problem
- (b) a quality improvement process that seeks to improve patient care and outcomes through systematic review of care against explicit criteria and the implementation of change
- (c) Creating new knowledge
- (d) All of the above

30. An example of a question asked in clinical audit would be;

- (a) What is the most effective way of treating a diabetic ulcer?
- (b) What is the quality of life for a diabetic with diabetic ulcer living in Solomon Islands?
- (c) How are we treating diabetic ulcer and how does this compare with current best practice?
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

31. Example of 'Standards' used in clinical audit to measure compliance against best practice are the following EXCEPT:

- (a) Opinion of experts
- (b) Existing clinical guidelines
- (c) Policies
- (d) RN Competencies

Question 1

Define the following terms in your own words

(2 Marks)

a. Epidemiology:

b. Surveillance:

(2 Marks)

c. Case definition:

(2 Marks)

Question 2

(5 Marks)

List 5 primary sources of public health surveillance data?

- i.

- ii.

- iii.

- iv.

- v.

Question 3. **(5 Marks)**

Describe the major barriers to effective public health surveillance?

Question 4. **(3 Marks)**

Describe two (2) primary ways of overcoming barriers to effective public health surveillance?

- a.

- b.

Question 5. **(6 Marks)**

Discuss the way in which surveillance data is presented using descriptive epidemiological terms, such as person, place and time:

Question 6.

You are asked to develop a research project proposal for the department of non-communicable disease at the Ministry of Health to determine the association between socio economic factors and risk of diabetics in the country.

a. In your own words describe the term “research proposal” **(2 Marks)**

b. What would be the research question for the above research project proposal? **(2 Marks)**

c. What would be the general objective of the above research project proposal? **(2 Marks)**

d. Who will be your target population? **(2 Marks)**

e. What is the difference between study population and study sample? **(2 Marks)**

Question 7.

In health research, ethical consideration is considered paramount. This is because most studies used humans as subjects. In your own words explain the following crucial aspects of ethical consideration;

i. Need for full disclosure **(2 Marks)**

ii. Need to ensure confidentiality **(2 Marks)**

iii. Need to ensure voluntary participation **(2 Marks)**

Question 8.

Setting boundaries help to limit those who are going to be part of our study by undergoing sampling process. To ensure this, one needs to adopt good sampling techniques when selecting a sample from a general population.

a. Discuss two (2) main categories of sampling plan and how they differ. **(4 Marks)**

Question 9.

(6 Marks)

Data collection method simply refers to how the researcher obtains/collects data to answer his/her "Research Questions." All empirical research relies on 1 or more method of data collection. List and describe the six (6) methods of data collection;

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

Question 10.**(6 Marks)**

Evidence-based Practice (EBP), Quality Improvement (QI) and Research (R) are inter-related in the sense that they provide a **structure** and also **improve care delivery**. Explain each of the elements and how they relate to each other.

a. Evidence-Based Practice (EBP):

b. Quality Improvement (QI):

c. Research (R)

Question 11.**(6 Marks)**

Evidence-based Practice (EBP) not only benefits nurses and doctors but also other groups like patients, healthcare organizations and the community at large. Explain one (1) benefit of EBP for each of the 4 groups mentioned in the table below.

Group	Benefits of Evidence-Based Practice
Patient	
Nurses	
Healthcare Organizations	
Community	

Question 12.

(6 Marks)

'**Clinical governance**' is defined as 'the system by which the governing body, managers and clinicians share responsibility and are held accountable for patient care, minimizing risks to consumers and to continuously monitoring and improving the quality of clinical care'.

List four (4) of the components of a clinical governance system.

..... *THE END*