



Faculty of Nursing
Fayoum University



Date: 5/6/2016
Time: 2hrs

Nursing Research Final Exam "Fourth year"

Answer sheet

Please answer all the following questions

Total Marks (30)

I - Please put (T) for true statement and F for false one (Total marks

5)

<u>1-</u> Research is always based on observational evidence.	(F)
<u>2-</u> Research is always directed towards the solution of a problem and not replicable..	(F)
<u>3-</u> Research can help in determining areas related to education, patient or client teaching.	(T)
<u>4-</u> Purposive sampling is an example of a random sampling method	(F)
<u>5-</u> case report study is one type of observational studies	(T)
<u>6-</u> literature review is the collection of previous knowledge related to the topic of interest	(T)
<u>7-</u> Research requires full skill of writing report.	(T)
<u>8-</u> Purposes of Nursing Research are Exploratory, Description , Analytical, and evaluation.	(T)
<u>9-</u> Sampling is selecting a number of individuals for a study from the larger group which share in study	(T)
<u>10-</u> The implications of a study contain the should that result from the study.	(T)

II- Define the following : (Total marks 2)

1- Research processes

Research is a systematic process of gathering information in order to gain, expand or validate knowledge about health and responses to health problems.

Or

Nursing research is defined as the application of scientific process to the phenomena of concern to nursing. The systematic investigation of patients and their health experience is the primary concern of nursing (Schotfetdt, 1977).

Nursing research problems.

It is a problem that someone would like to investigate and it is the most important step in the research process.

or

It is considered a situation that needs to be changed or addressed.-

-research problem is a question or matter involving doubt ,uncertainty ,or difficulty that proposed for solution or discussion.

2- III- Choose the correct answer (Total marks 4)

1- Which of these is a biased or haphazard sample

- A-Convenience sample
- B-Systematic sample
- C-Simple random sample
- D-Cluster sample

2-----is an important first step of research process

- A-formulate a research question
- B- Review the literature
- C- Select a conceptual model
- D-Identify an area of interest

3-Which of the following is an example of a nonrandom sampling method

- A-Convenience sampling
- B-Stratified random sampling
- C-Simple random
- D-Cluster random

4- Which of the following is an example of a random sampling method

- A- Purposive sampling
- B- Multistage random
- C- Quota sampling
- D- Convenience sampling

IV- List the following : (Total marks 8)

1- Types of samples used in research يكتب الطالب 4 من القائمة

Probability (Random) samples:	Nonrandom sampling...
Simple Random Sampling	1. Convenience sampling
Systemic random sample	2. Purposive sampling
Stratified random sample	3. Quota sampling
Cluster sample	4. Snowball sampling
Multistage sample	
Multiphase sample	

2. Five guidelines of code of research ethics. يكتب الطالب 5 من القائمة

- 2- Research participants must voluntarily consent to research participation.
- 3- Research aims should contribute to the good of society.
- 4- Research must be based on sound theory and prior animal testing.
- 5- Research must avoid unnecessary physical and mental suffering.
- 6- No research projects can go forward where serious injury and/or death are potential outcomes.
- 7- The degree of risk taken with research participants cannot exceed anticipated benefits of results.
- 8- Proper environment and protection for participants is necessary.
- 9- Experiments can be conducted only by scientifically qualified persons.

10- Human subjects must be allowed to discontinue their participation at any time.

11- Scientists must be prepared to terminate the experiment if there is cause to believe that continuation will be harmful or result in injury or death.

3. Source of nursing research problems. يكتب الطالب 4 من القائمة

1. nursing practice
2. Literature sources
3. personal experiences
4. Existing theories
5. Previous research

4. Importance of nursing research يكتب الطالب 4 من القائمة

- To build a body of nursing knowledge.
- To validate improvements in nursing practice.
- To make healthcare efficient and cost effective.
- It can provide answer to problems concerning health maintenance, health delivery and health care.
- It can help in determining areas related to education, patient or client teaching.
- Act as a base to our judgments on experience, tradition or professional opinions.

Differentiate between the qualitative and quantitative research design according to the following topics : (Total marks 5)

V-

- Objectives
- Sample
- Data collection
- Data analysis
- Outcome

Quantitative	Qualitative
Objective	Subjective
Report statistical analysis. Basic element of analysis is numbers	Report rich narrative, individual; interpretation. Basic element of analysis is words/ideas.
Uses instruments	Uses communications and observation
Strives for generalization Generalizations leading to prediction, explanation, and understanding	Strives for uniqueness Patterns and theories developed for understanding
Highly controlled setting: experimental setting (outcome oriented)	Flexible approach: natural setting (process oriented)
Sample size: n	Sample size is not a concern; seeks "informal rich" sample

VI- Give a short account on : (Total marks 6)

1- Recommendation

- It has often been said that every research study raises more questions than it answers.
- This section should contain recommendations for further research. Or replication of study or new study in which the present study limitations are considered.

- When write abstract it should write in past tense. Introduction also is written in the past tense, material & methods, results, discussion
- Recommendations are written in future tense.

2- Steps in research process

1. Identify an area of interest.
2. Formulate a research question or statement.
3. Review the literature.
4. Select a conceptual model.
5. Choose a research design.
6. Obtain institutional review board of human subjects' committee approval.
7. Collect and analyze data.
8. Interpret results.
9. Communicate findings.

“Good Luck”