



**Course Title: Research Methodology
Second Term**

**Year: 4th year (2016-2017)
Time: 2 hrs.**

**Date: 11/6/2017
Total Marks: 30 Mark**

Give an account on all of the followings:

1. Identify **three** sources of nursing research problem. **(3 marks)**
 - Literature sources.
 - Personal experience.
 - Existing theories.
 - Previous research studies.

2. List **three** purposes for research hypothesis. **(3 marks)**
 1. Maintain objectivity in research by pinpointing التحديد الدقيق a specific part of a theory to be tested.
 2. Testing theoretical proposition in the real world, through supporting or failing to support the tested theory.
 3. Adding to scientific knowledge.
 4. Guiding the research design.
 5. Guiding the type of statistical analysis to be used with the data.
 6. Provide the researcher with an understanding of the researcher expectations about the study before the data collection begins.

3. Mention **four** goals for nursing research. **(4 marks)**
 - The ultimate goal of research is to develop, refine, & expand a base of knowledge.
 - The ultimate goal is to provide evidence based care that promotes quality outcomes. Evidence for clinical nursing research comes from both nursing studies & studies from other disciplines
 - Improvements in nursing care: the major reason for conducting nursing research is to foster optimum care for clients.
 - Credibility for nursing profession. The most valid means of developing nursing knowledge is the scientific. مصدقية.

- **Accountability for Nursing Practice:** Give rational for any nursing practice بمعرفة ودراية
- Problem solving.
- Providing quality, cost effective care within the health care system.
- Promoting an understanding of patients & families experience with health & illness

4. List advantages and disadvantages of interviews method (**four** points for each).

(8 marks)

Advantages	Dis-advantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Responses can be obtained from a wide range of subjects. 2) Response rate is high. 3) Most of the data obtained are usable. 4) In-depth responses can be obtained. 5) Nonverbal behavior and verbal mannerisms can be observed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Training programs are needed for Interviewers. 2) Interviews are time consuming and expensive. 3) Arrangements for interviews may be difficult to make. 4) Subjects may provide socially acceptable responses. 5) Subjects may be anxious because answers are being recorded. 6) Subjects may be influenced by interviewers characteristics. 7) Interviewers may misinterpret nonverbal behavior

5. List **four** roles of nurse in research.

(4 marks)

- Principle investigator
- Member of a research team
- Evaluator of research findings
- Client advocate during a research study
- Subject in research studies.
- User of research findings.

6. Discuss **two** types of non-experimental research design.

(6 marks)

Survey Studies:

- Are investigations in which self report data are collected from samples with the purpose of describing populations on some variable or variables of interest

- Survey can be conducted by phone, mail, or through personal contact with the subjects.

Correlation Studied:

- The researcher examines the strength of relationship between variables by how changes in one variable are associated with changes in another variable.
- A correlation indicates the extent to which one variable (X) is related to another variable (Y)
- As (X) increases, does (Y) increase, or as X increases, does (Y) decrease?

Correlation studies:

- Positive correlation: Correlational coefficient may be positive (+1) if the value of one variable increases, the value of the other variable increases.
- Negative correlation (-1): the value of one variable increases the other variable decreases.

Comparative Studies

- Are those studies that examine the differences between intact groups on some dependent variable of interest?
- Comparative studies are classified as retrospective or prospective
- In retrospective studies (Ex Post Facto) the dependent variable (effect) is identified in the present (a disease condition for example) and an attempt is made to determine the independent variable.

Comparative Studies:

- In prospective studies, the independent variable or presumed cause (high cholesterol blood levels) for example) is identified at the present time, and then subjects are followed in the future to observe the dependent variable (incident of coronary artery disease).

7. Determine **three** factors you must consider when choosing an appropriate topic for a research study. (2marks)

- Ethical Issues: Investigators must be familiar with ethical guidelines, professional organization and scientific institutions where research is to be conducted.
- Significant to nursing: Clients or health care professionals with benefits from the finding of the study, the body of knowledge of nursing will be increased as the result of this study, the result can be used by nurses,



- **Personal Motivation:** If a person is not interested in the problem to be investigated, it will be difficult to work up enthusiasm for the study and conduct a worthwhile research study.
- **Research Qualifications:** Not every nurse is qualified to conduct research. Caution must be experienced when research skills are not well developed. Inappropriate design may be chosen and inadequate data collection methods used. Research is generally conducted by nurses who have received advanced educational preparation.
- **Feasibility of the Study:**
 - Feasibility is an essential consideration of any research study. The researcher needs to reasonably be sure that the study can be actually carried out. How long will the project take? (Time). Are appropriate instruments available? (Equipment) Can subjects be obtained & what is the cost? Does the researcher have support for the project (Peer support).
- **Administrative Support:** Nurses may seek support for released time, or for financial support for the proposed research.

Examiners:

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GOOD LUCK