1. In the following research question, what is the dependent variable? *“What is the effect of relaxation therapy versus biofeedback on the functional ability of patients with rheumatoid arthritis?”*
2. Relaxation therapy
3. Biofeedback
4. Functional ability
5. Rheumatoid arthritis
6. Unable to asses given the research title
7. The immediate and long-term effects of a walking-skill program compared to usual physiotherapy care in patients who have undergone total knee arthroplasty (TKA): a randomized controlled trial.What is the independent variable?
8. Walking skill program
9. Physiotherapy
10. Immediate effects
11. Long term effects
12. Unable to asses given the research title
13. An assessment of the impact of behavioral cognitions on function in patients partaking in a trial of early home-based progressive resistance training after total hip replacement surgery. What is the population?
14. Patients partaking in a trial of early home based progressive resistance training
15. Patients after total hip replacement surgery
16. Behavioral cognition
17. Ambulatory community dwellers
18. Unable to asses given the research title
19. Effects of hand-training in persons with myotonic dystrophy type 1 - a randomised controlled cross-over pilot study – in this title “pilot study” indicates that the study *most likely:*
20. Does not have research significance
21. Does not have clinical significance
22. Has pilots as the study population
23. Has a small sample size
24. Effects of a Mobility Assistance Dog on the Performance of Functional Mobility Tests Among Ambulatory Individuals with Physical Impairments and Functional Disabilities. Given this title, what is the study design?
25. A randomized control trial
26. Cross sectional survey research
27. Quasi-experimental pre and post test design
28. Qualitative phenomenologic
29. Unable to asses given the research title
30. Which of the following is a “datum” (singular of data) from a qualitative research study on the labor and delivery experiences of women over age 40?
31. 14.6 hours in labor
32. 60 minute interviews one day after delivery
33. “it was a lot more painful than I ever imagined”
34. 15 women with a vaginal delivery
35. For which of the following pairs of variables is there *most likely* to be a relationship that could be described as causal
36. Degree of physical activity; heart rate
37. Stress; anger
38. Age; health beliefs
39. Gender; depression
40. In *quantitative studies*, a basic distinction is between
41. Grounded theory and phenomenological research
42. Empirical and nonempirical research
43. Experimental and non-experimental research
44. Population-based and sample-based research
45. The aggregate of those to whom a researcher wishes to generalize study results is the:
46. Gatekeepers
47. Population
48. Sample
49. Sampling plan
50. The following are approaches to measuring research variables except
51. Self reports
52. Literature reviews
53. Observations
54. Biophysiologic measurements
55. When a research report undergoes a “blind” review for a journal it means that
56. The journal editors do not know who submitted the report
57. The authors of the report do not know who the editor of the journal is
58. The report is published without indicating the authors names
59. The reviewers making recommendations about publication are not told who the authors are
60. When a finding is statistically significant it:
61. Suggests that the finding is very important
62. Has a strong likelihood of being real and replicable
63. Proves that the researchers hypothesis is correct
64. Indicates the need for changes in nursing procedures
65. In which section of a research report would the following sentence most likely appear? “Patients who coughed were significantly more likely to have spontaneous dislodgement of small-bore nasogastric tubes than patients who did not”
66. Introduction
67. Method section
68. Results section
69. Limitations
70. A pilot study of health risks among the family caregivers of terminally ill cancer patients was conducted. The sample included 20 caregivers of terminally ill family members, and 20 non-caregivers matched to the cases by age and gender. The two groups were compared in terms of cardiovascular risk and emotional distress. The design of this study *was most likely*:
71. Ethnographic
72. Case-control/non-experimental
73. Quasi-experimental intervention
74. Randomized control trial
75. A study of children with cerebral palsy 2 ½ years after initial assessment to examine patterns and health behaviors is an example of what type of study?
76. Longitudinal follow up study
77. Randomized control trial
78. Quasi experimental intervention
79. Case control/non experimental
80. Which of the following can lead to researchers making a Type II error?
81. Small sample size
82. Lack of ethnic diversity in the sample
83. Failure to obtain informed consent
84. Using a narrow inclusion criteria
85. In a qualitative research article, the thematic analysis of the data would be presented in the:
86. Introduction
87. Method section
88. Results section
89. Discussion section
90. In a research report, limitations of the study are normally discussed in the:
91. Introduction
92. Method section
93. Results section
94. Discussion section
95. The major purpose of a research critique is to assess:
96. The strengths of a study
97. The limitations of a study
98. Both the strengths and limitations of a study
99. The methodologic sophistication of the researchers
100. A nurse researcher compared men and women’s levels of stress following cardiac surgery and made sure that both groups were comparable with regard to length of stay in hospital. Length of stay in hospital is a(n)
101. Independent variable
102. Dependent variable
103. Mediating variable
104. Confounding variable
105. Vulnerable participants would include:
106. Women hospitalized for a mastectomy
107. Members of a senior citizens group
108. People who do not speak English
109. Pediatric patients
110. Researchers reported that in their study a Pearson’s Correlation of r = -.73 between perceived social support and depression. These results indicate a:
111. Strong positive correlation
112. Strong negative correlation
113. A weak positive correlation
114. A weak negative correlation
115. An example of research misconduct is:
116. Fabrication of data
117. Compensating research participants
118. Use of a placebo for the control group
119. Publishing non-significant findings
120. The following are all purposes of a research hypothesis except
121. Proving the validity of a theory
122. Communicating researches expectations
123. Setting the stage for statistical analyses
124. Providing direction to the research design
125. A research hypothesis indicates the expected relationship between
126. The functional and causal nature of the variables
127. The statement of purpose and the research questions
128. The independent variable and the dependent variable
129. Statistical testing and the null hypothesis
130. The hypothesis “women who jog regularly are more likely than those who do not to have amenorrhea” is
131. Null
132. Not correctly worded
133. Directional
134. Nondirectional
135. One of the functions of a rigorous research design in a quantitative study is to have control over
136. Dependent variables
137. Mediating variables
138. Factorial variables
139. Confounding variables
140. If a researcher wanted to describe the relationship between women’s age and frequency of performing breast felt-examination, the study would be classified as:
141. Descriptive correlational
142. Quasi-experimental
143. Longitudinal
144. Experimental
145. Studies that collect data at one point in time are called
146. Panel studies
147. Cross-sectional studies
148. Longitudinal studies
149. Trend studies
150. Which of the following types of research report uses existing data?
151. Phenomenology
152. Meta-analysis
153. Quasi-experimental
154. Descriptive correlational