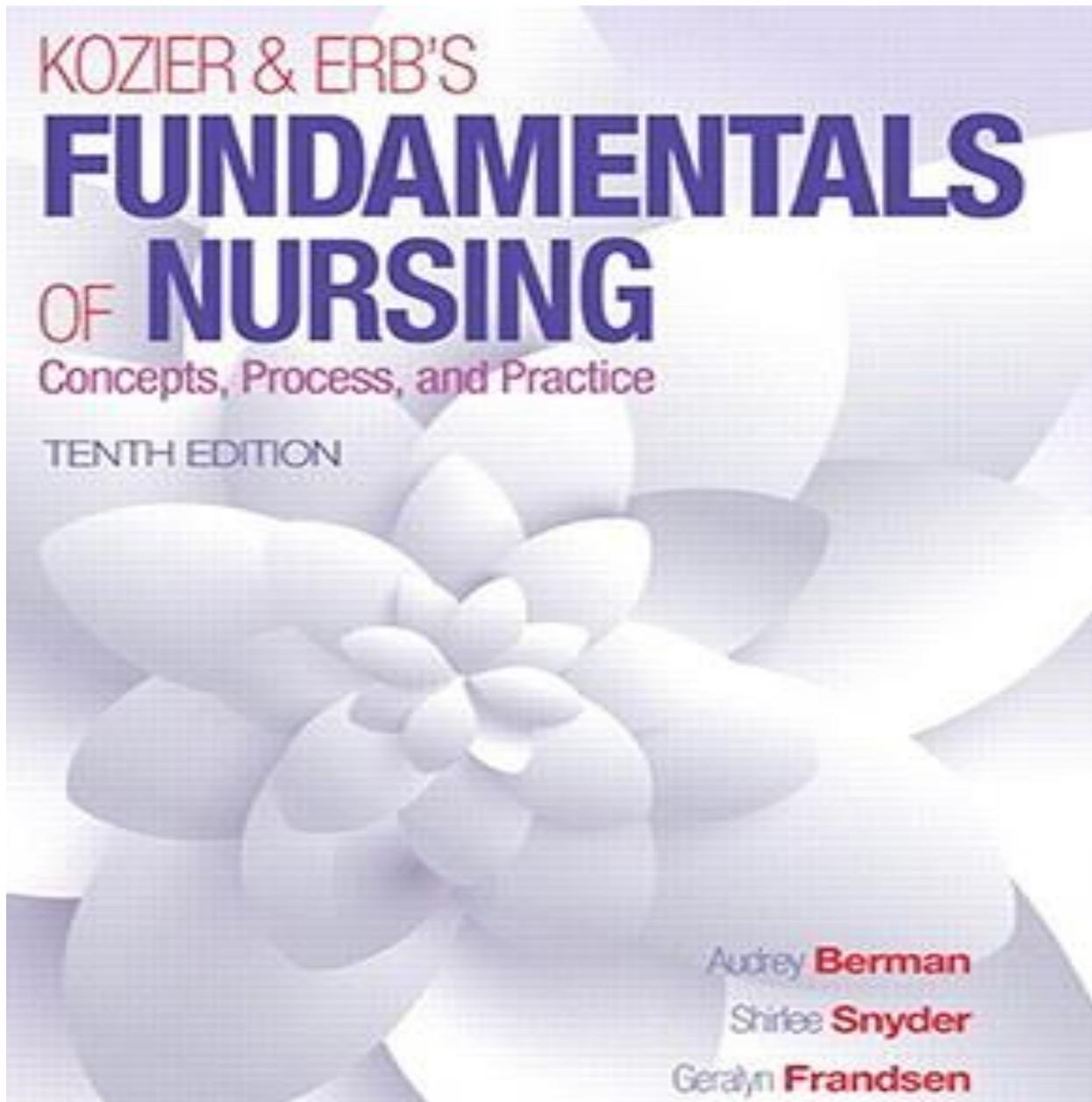


# TEST BANK



**Test Bank For Kozier And Erbs Fundamentals Of Nursing 10th Edition Berman**

**Test Bank for Kozier & Erb's Fundamentals of Nursing 10th Edition contains test banks for all 52 chapters of the book.**

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) Some nursing students have been given an assignment to develop a research question from a quantitative approach. Which of the following would be an example of a quantitative research question in the clinical area? 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Does expression of client spirituality affect recovery time?
  - B) What dressing selections work best for a wound dehiscence?
  - C) How do siblings react to a new baby of a second marriage after divorce of their parents?
  - D) What support do terminal cancer clients find least beneficial in hospice care?

Answer: B

Explanation: A) Quantitative research is often viewed as "hard" science. It progresses through systematic, logical steps to collect information under controlled conditions. The information is analyzed using statistical procedures. Qualitative research most often explores the subjective experiences of human beings, which would be exemplified in options A, C, and D.

Evaluation

Safe, effective care environment

Analysis

B) Quantitative research is often viewed as "hard" science. It progresses through systematic, logical steps to collect information under controlled conditions. The information is analyzed using statistical procedures. Qualitative research most often explores the subjective experiences of human beings, which would be exemplified in options A, C, and D.

Evaluation

Safe, effective care environment

Analysis

C) Quantitative research is often viewed as "hard" science. It progresses through systematic, logical steps to collect information under controlled conditions. The information is analyzed using statistical procedures. Qualitative research most often explores the subjective experiences of human beings, which would be exemplified in options A, C, and D.

Evaluation

Safe, effective care environment

Analysis

D) Quantitative research is often viewed as "hard" science. It progresses through systematic, logical steps to collect information under controlled conditions. The information is analyzed using statistical procedures. Qualitative research most often explores the subjective experiences of human beings, which would be exemplified in options A, C, and D.

Evaluation

Safe, effective care environment

Analysis

- 2) A group of nurses is researching how care providers of Stage I/II Alzheimer's clients use prior coping skills in dealing with their current situation. Which qualitative research tradition does this exemplify? 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Ethnography
  - B) Grounded theory
  - C) Substantive dimension
  - D) Phenomenology

Answer: D

- Explanation:
- A) Phenomenology is research that investigates people's life experiences and how they interpret those experiences. Using prior coping skills (life experiences) and applying them to current situations in order to interpret the process of Alzheimer's disease is an example of phenomenology. Grounded theory is research to understand social structures and social processes. Ethnography is research that provides a framework to focus on the culture of a group of people. Substantive dimension is not a research tradition, rather a way to critique research reports.  
Assessment  
Psychosocial integrity  
Application
  - B) Phenomenology is research that investigates people's life experiences and how they interpret those experiences. Using prior coping skills (life experiences) and applying them to current situations in order to interpret the process of Alzheimer's disease is an example of phenomenology. Grounded theory is research to understand social structures and social processes. Ethnography is research that provides a framework to focus on the culture of a group of people. Substantive dimension is not a research tradition, rather a way to critique research reports.  
Assessment  
Psychosocial integrity  
Application
  - C) Phenomenology is research that investigates people's life experiences and how they interpret those experiences. Using prior coping skills (life experiences) and applying them to current situations in order to interpret the process of Alzheimer's disease is an example of phenomenology. Grounded theory is research to understand social structures and social processes. Ethnography is research that provides a framework to focus on the culture of a group of people. Substantive dimension is not a research tradition, rather a way to critique research reports.  
Assessment  
Psychosocial integrity  
Application
  - D) Phenomenology is research that investigates people's life experiences and how they interpret those experiences. Using prior coping skills (life experiences) and applying them to current situations in order to interpret the process of Alzheimer's disease is an example of phenomenology. Grounded theory is research to understand social structures and social processes. Ethnography is research that provides a framework to focus on the culture of a group of people. Substantive dimension is not a research tradition, rather a way to critique research reports.  
Assessment  
Psychosocial integrity  
Application

- 3) A nurse educator has asked the question, "Do students who form study groups fare better on the NCLEX® exam when compared to their peers who study independently?" An example of a dependent variable would be which of the following?
- A) Students' college GPAs
  - B) Time between graduation and sitting for the NCLEX®
  - C) NCLEX® scores of both groups
  - D) Number of students in a study group

3) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: C

- Explanation:
- A) The dependent variable is the behavior, characteristic, or outcome that the researcher wishes to explain or predict. The independent variable is the presumed cause of or influence on the dependent variable. In this situation, the prediction is the success on NCLEX®. All the other options would be examples of independent variables, or those things that cause or have an influence on the dependent variable.  
Assessment  
Safe, effective care environment  
Analysis
  - B) The dependent variable is the behavior, characteristic, or outcome that the researcher wishes to explain or predict. The independent variable is the presumed cause of or influence on the dependent variable. In this situation, the prediction is the success on NCLEX®. All the other options would be examples of independent variables, or those things that cause or have an influence on the dependent variable.  
Assessment  
Safe, effective care environment  
Analysis
  - C) The dependent variable is the behavior, characteristic, or outcome that the researcher wishes to explain or predict. The independent variable is the presumed cause of or influence on the dependent variable. In this situation, the prediction is the success on NCLEX®. All the other options would be examples of independent variables, or those things that cause or have an influence on the dependent variable.  
Assessment  
Safe, effective care environment  
Analysis
  - D) The dependent variable is the behavior, characteristic, or outcome that the researcher wishes to explain or predict. The independent variable is the presumed cause of or influence on the dependent variable. In this situation, the prediction is the success on NCLEX®. All the other options would be examples of independent variables, or those things that cause or have an influence on the dependent variable.  
Assessment  
Safe, effective care environment  
Analysis

- 4) A researcher is conducting a study involving only the single-parent families of a school system. The sample in this situation is which of the following? 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Children
  - B) Single-parent families
  - C) The school system
  - D) Parents

Answer: B

- Explanation:
- A) The sample is the segment of the population from which the data will actually be collected- in this case, single-parent families. The school system, parents, and children would be more representative of the population, which includes all possible members of the group who meet the criteria for the study.  
Assessment  
Health promotion and maintenance  
Application
  - B) The sample is the segment of the population from which the data will actually be collected- in this case, single-parent families. The school system, parents, and children would be more representative of the population, which includes all possible members of the group who meet the criteria for the study.  
Assessment  
Health promotion and maintenance  
Application
  - C) The sample is the segment of the population from which the data will actually be collected- in this case, single-parent families. The school system, parents, and children would be more representative of the population, which includes all possible members of the group who meet the criteria for the study.  
Assessment  
Health promotion and maintenance  
Application
  - D) The sample is the segment of the population from which the data will actually be collected- in this case, single-parent families. The school system, parents, and children would be more representative of the population, which includes all possible members of the group who meet the criteria for the study.  
Assessment  
Health promotion and maintenance  
Application

- 5) A nurse researcher is using an instrument that provides similar results each time it's implemented. This is an example of which of the following? 5) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Reliability
  - B) Validity
  - C) Consistency
  - D) Variability

Answer: A

- Explanation:
- A) Reliability is the degree of consistency with which an instrument measures a concept or variable. If it is reliable, repeated measurement of the same variable should yield similar or nearly similar results. Validity is the degree to which an instrument measures what it is supposed to measure. Consistency is a component of reliability. Variability does not describe instrument measurement, but variances in data.  
Implementation  
Health promotion and maintenance  
Application

B) Reliability is the degree of consistency with which an instrument measures a concept or variable. If it is reliable, repeated measurement of the same variable should yield similar or nearly similar results. Validity is the degree to which an instrument measures what it is supposed to measure. Consistency is a component of reliability. Variability does not describe instrument measurement, but variances in data.

Implementation

Health promotion and maintenance

Application

C) Reliability is the degree of consistency with which an instrument measures a concept or variable. If it is reliable, repeated measurement of the same variable should yield similar or nearly similar results. Validity is the degree to which an instrument measures what it is supposed to measure. Consistency is a component of reliability. Variability does not describe instrument measurement, but variances in data.

Implementation

Health promotion and maintenance

Application

D) Reliability is the degree of consistency with which an instrument measures a concept or variable. If it is reliable, repeated measurement of the same variable should yield similar or nearly similar results. Validity is the degree to which an instrument measures what it is supposed to measure. Consistency is a component of reliability. Variability does not describe instrument measurement, but variances in data.

Implementation

Health promotion and maintenance

Application

6) A significant research study was conducted on surgical clients in Pennsylvania hospitals. Findings concluded that: 6) \_\_\_\_\_

A) Hospital size did not affect client survival.

B) Nurses with BSN or higher degrees were associated with lower mortality.

C) Nurse-to-client ratios did not have a bearing on significant reduction in client mortality

D) Years of nursing experience increased client survival.

Answer: B

Explanation: A) This research study has generated much debate over the relationship of higher educational level of nursing staff and client mortality rate. For every 10% increase in proportion of higher-degree nurses, there was a 5% reduction in mortality. Years of nursing experience did not correlate with client survival, but nurse staffing and certified surgeons were also statistically significant in reducing mortality. Hospital data included the size, but this was not an outcome of the findings.

Evaluation

Safe, effective care environment

Analysis

B) This research study has generated much debate over the relationship of higher educational level of nursing staff and client mortality rate. For every 10% increase in proportion of higher-degree nurses, there was a 5% reduction in mortality. Years of nursing experience did not correlate with client survival, but nurse staffing and certified surgeons were also statistically significant in reducing mortality. Hospital data included the size, but this was not an outcome of the findings.

Evaluation

Safe, effective care environment

Analysis

C) This research study has generated much debate over the relationship of higher educational level of nursing staff and client mortality rate. For every 10% increase in proportion of higher-degree nurses, there was a 5% reduction in mortality. Years of nursing experience did not correlate with client survival, but nurse staffing and certified surgeons were also statistically significant in reducing mortality. Hospital data included the size, but this was not an outcome of the findings.

Evaluation

Safe, effective care environment

Analysis

D) This research study has generated much debate over the relationship of higher educational level of nursing staff and client mortality rate. For every 10% increase in proportion of higher-degree nurses, there was a 5% reduction in mortality. Years of nursing experience did not correlate with client survival, but nurse staffing and certified surgeons were also statistically significant in reducing mortality. Hospital data included the size, but this was not an outcome of the findings.

Evaluation

Safe, effective care environment

Analysis

7) A nurse researcher is considering the use of various nonpharmacological distraction techniques that have shown success for behavior control in troubled adolescents. The criteria this researcher is considering is which of the following?

A) Significance

B) Feasibility

C) Researchability

D) Interest

7) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: A

Explanation: A) The research problem has significance if it has the potential to contribute to nursing science by enhancing client care, testing or generating a theory, or resolving a day-to-day clinical problem. If the adolescents are showing improved behavior, then these techniques have significance in enhancing client care. Researchability means that the problem can be subjected to scientific investigation, without ambiguity or uncertainty. Feasibility pertains to the time and material as well as human resources needed to investigate a problem or question. Interest can be a factor for successful completion, depending on the attitude of the researcher.

Assessment

Psychosocial integrity

Application