



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2011/2012

SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

HNS 315 (N) : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY I

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DATE: TUESDAY 27TH MARCH 2012

TIME: 8.00 A.M. – 10.00 A.M.

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INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer ALL questions
2. Section A – MCQs – Tick the correct answer
3. Section B and C

Answer in the booklet provided

Each answer should start in a new page

PART A : MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. One of the following is an example of a retrospective study:-
 - a) Cohort study
 - b) Case control study
 - c) Prospective study
 - d) Cross section study
2. A study examining the effects of an injection into a relaxed muscle versus a contracted muscle on a patients comfort is an example of:-
 - a) Descriptive research
 - b) Basic research
 - c) Correlational research
 - d) Quasi experimental research

3. Research designed to generate knowledge to guide nursing practice and to improve the health and quality of life of nurses' clients is termed as:-
- a) Nursing research
 - b) Clinical nursing research
 - c) Research
 - d) Ethics
4. One of the following is NOT a method of quantitative research
- a) Grounded theory research
 - b) Correlational research
 - c) Quasi-experimental research
 - d) Experimental research
5. Deductive reasoning is applied in:-
- a) Qualitative research
 - b) Experimental research
 - c) Replication research
 - d) Correlational research
6. Ethnography is an example of:-
- a) Descriptive research design
 - b) Correlational research design
 - c) Predictive research design
 - d) Quantitative research design
7. A researcher is studying the relationship between age and involvement of social activities. This type of research is referred to as:-
- a) Correlational research
 - b) Descriptive research
 - c) Experimental research
 - d) quasi-experimental research

8. One of the following qualitative methods focuses on description and interpretation of cultural behaviour:-
- a) Phenomenology
 - b) Grounded theory
 - c) Ethnography
 - d) Symbolic interactionism
9. Characteristics of qualitative research design are:-
- a) Flexible and elastic design
 - b) Use of mixed methodologies
 - c) Ongoing analysis to formulate subsequent strategies
 - d) Researcher becomes the instrument
 - e) All of the above
10. A nurse researcher is to perform a study about how nurses performed surgical asepsis during World War II. A design for this study is:-
- a) Ethnographic
 - b) Historical
 - c) Phenomenological
 - d) Case study
11. One of the following studies is based on qualitative research:-
- a) A study examining oxygen levels after endotracheal tube suctioning
 - b) A study measuring differences in blood pressure before, during and after procedure
 - c) A study measuring nutrition and weight gain/loss in clients with cancer
 - d) A study examining client's reaction to stress after open heart surgery

12. A cross-sectional study is an example of:-
- a) Descriptive research
 - b) Longitudinal study
 - c) Case control study
 - d) Explorative study
13. You are interested in studying the effects of medication and tactile stimulation on the pain experienced by cancer patients. What type of variable is pain?
- a) Dependent
 - b) Interdependent
 - c) Independent
 - d) X variable
14. One of the following communicate the results of the research to the readers and facilitate the descriptive of the data:-
- a) Statistics
 - b) Research problem
 - c) Tables and Graphs
 - d) Hypothesis
15. One of the following is referred to when another person's idea is inappropriately credited as one's own:-
- a) Paraphrase
 - b) Assumption
 - c) Plagiarism
 - d) Quotation

16. A nurse is conducting a research on how an AIDs client lives his life. A design suited for this is:
- a) Ethnographic
 - b) Case study
 - c) Historical
 - d) Phenomenological
17. The type of research focused on finding a solution to an immediate practical problem is termed as:-
- a) Basic research
 - b) Applied research
 - c) Explanatory research
 - d) Descriptive research
18. One of the following is an important aspect of a research problem
- a) Feasibility
 - b) Credibility
 - c) Practicability
 - d) Experience of the researcher
19. Randomized clinical trials is an example of:
- a) Experimental study
 - b) Qualitative study
 - c) Quasi-experimental study
 - d) Non experimental study
20. A survey research is best analyzed by one of the following designs
- a) Correlation
 - b) Qualitative
 - c) Triangulation
 - d) Quantitative

PART B – SAQ

1. State 6 advantages of a pilot study (6 marks)
2. Explain data collection in qualitative research. (6 marks)
3. Explain a survey research and give examples. (8 marks)
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 - a) Explain the characteristics of an experimental study. (8 marks)
 - b) State 3 types of non experimental study designs (3 marks)
5. Explain 2 types of corrections. (4 marks)
6. State 5 purposes of operational definitions. (5 marks)

Total marks 40

PART C - LAQ

1. Describe the various cohort studies including advantages and disadvantages and relate the application in clinical practice. (20 marks)
2. The nursing officer has identified a need to conduct a study in the surgical ward using a case control study design
 - a) Define a case control study design and explain how selection of the groups is done. (5 marks)
 - b) Describe the advantages and disadvantages of a case control study. (8 marks)
 - c) Describe the characteristics of a case control study giving examples and relating it to the application in the surgical ward. (7 marks)