

Chapter 1 : Maintenance | Testbankcorp

Essentials of Nursing Research 8th Edition is a teaming up between Jones & Bartlett and distinguished authors Denise F. Polit and Cheryl Tatano Beck. College students can utilize pages of content on research & theory inside the wider discipline of medical which aptly encompasses a variety of relevant themes.

Research utilization is a process that begins with which of the following? A A clinical problem that needs to be solved B A problem-focused trigger C A knowledge-focused trigger or research finding D A well-worded clinical question Ans: Research utilization RU is the use of findings from disciplined research in a practical application that is unrelated to the original research. Evidencebased practice is broader than RU because it integrates research findings with other factors. A second catalyst for an EBP project is the research literatureâ€™knowledge-focused triggers, which is the origin akin to research utilization. Which of the following is an example of a systematic review? A meta-analysis is a type of systematic review and a technique for integrating quantitative research findings statistically. In essence, metaanalysis treats the findings from a study as one piece of information. The findings from multiple studies on the same topic are combined and then all of the information is analyzed statistically in a manner similar to that in a usual study. Unlike systematic reviews, clinical practice guidelines which often are based on systematic reviews give specific recommendations for evidence-based decision-making. Guideline development typically involves the consensus of a group of researchers, experts, and clinicians. A randomized controlled trial RCT is an individual study that focuses on the effectiveness of therapies rather than on broader health-care interventions. Synopses, or summaries, of systematic reviews and of single studies are available in evidence-based abstract journals such as Evidence-Based Nursing. Most evidence hierarchies put which of the following at the pinnacle? In all evidence hierarchies that include randomized clinical trials, quality improvement projects and research questions, systematic reviews are at the pinnacle. Which of the following can be used to critically appraise clinical practice guidelines? Evidence-based clinical practice guidelines distill a body of evidence into a usable form. Unlike systematic reviews, clinical practice guidelines, which often are based on systematic reviews, give specific recommendations for evidence-based decision-making. Several appraisal instruments are available to evaluate clinical practice guidelines, but one with broad support is the Appraisal of Guidelines Research and Evaluation AGREE Instrument. The Iowa model is used in selecting a problem for an institutional evidencebased project. An evidence hierarchy is a tool for ranking evidence sources according to the strength of the evidence they provide. Which of the following models was explicitly developed with the idea that individual nurses could engage in RU-type activities? There is no Cochrane Model; the Cochrane Collaboration is an organization that prepares, maintains, and promotes the accessibility of systematic reviews. In the following clinical question, what is the Outcome O component: What is the effect of relaxation therapy versus biofeedback on the functional ability of patients with rheumatoid arthritis? In the PIO acronym, P stands for the population or patients rheumatoid arthritis ; I stands for the intervention, influence, or exposure biofeedback or relaxation therapy ; and O stands for the outcomes functional ability. Does taking antidepressants affect the risk of suicide in cognitively impaired adolescents? In the PIO acronym, P stands for the population or patients cognitively impaired individuals ; I stands for the intervention, influence, or exposure antidepressants ; and O stands for the outcomes risk of suicide. In the following clinical question, what is the Population P component: Do stress and depression affect dyspnea in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease COPD? In the PIO acronym, P stands for the population or patients patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease ; I stands for the intervention, influence, or exposure stress and depression ; and O stands for the outcomes dyspnea. In the following clinical question, what is the Comparison C component: Does chronic stress affect inflammatory responses in older men with atherosclerotic disease? In the PICO acronym, P stands for the population or patients older men with atherosclerotic disease ; I stands for the intervention, influence, or exposure chronic stress ; C stands for the component that is needed there is no intervention or influence of interest contrasted with a specific alternative ; and O stands for the outcomes inflammatory response. A Does fatigue affect agitation in cognitively

impaired elders? Does a physical activity intervention affect fatigue in patients B undergoing cardiac rehabilitation? C What is the meaning of fatigue among patients with sleep apnea? Does the level of depression of patients suffering from chronic fatigue D improve by participating in an exercise intervention? Which of the following is a question that would be asked as part of the process of appraising research evidence? A What are the P, I, and O components? B How rigorous and reliable is the evidence? C What type of trigger should I use? D Is a relevant systematic review available? Individual nurses have opportunities to put research into practice. The five basic steps for individual EBP are: EBP in an organizational context involves many of the same steps as individual EBP efforts, but is more formalized and must take organizational factors into account. Triggers for an organizational project include both pressing clinical problems problem-focused and existing knowledge knowledge-focused , such as assessing implementation potential. Asking a clinical question is the first step in evidence-based practice. What are the four components of a PICO clinical question? A Population, implication, comparison, outcome B Population, intervention, clinical, outcome C Population, intervention, comparison, outcome D Population, implication, clinical, outcome Ans: A crucial first step in evidence-based practice EBP involves asking relevant clinical questions that reflect uncertainties in clinical practice. In the acronym PIO, the P stands for population or patients; the I stands for intervention; and the O stands for outcome. Which following level of evidence includes systematic reviews of multiple studies? Systematic reviews are at the pinnacle of the hierarchy Level I , because the strongest evidence comes from careful syntheses of multiple studies. In-depth qualitative studies are near the bottom, in terms of evidence regarding intervention effectiveness. A nurse in the United States is scheduled to care for a child with an ostomy. Which of the following resource would best assist the nurse with specific guidelines for evidence-based decision making for this patient? Finding clinical practice guidelines can be challenging, because there is no single guideline repository. A recommended approach is to search in guideline databases, or through specialty organizations that have sponsored guideline development. In the United States, nursing and health-care guidelines are maintained by the National Guideline Clearinghouse www. Which of following study types is a systematic review used for integration of statistical quantitative research findings? Systematic reviews can take various forms. One form is a narrative qualitative integration that merges and synthesizes findings, much like a rigorous literature review. For integrating evidence from quantitative studies, narrative reviews increasingly are being replaced by a type of systematic review known as a meta-analysis. Meta-analysis is a technique for integrating quantitative research findings statistically. For qualitative studies, integration may take the form of a meta-synthesis. A metasynthesis, however, is distinct from a quantitative meta-analysis: Randomized controlled trials and quasi-experiments are not types of systematic reviews. The best-known early research utilization RU project sought to bridge the gap between research and practice. Which following is the name of that well-known project? Recognition of the gap between research and practice led to formal attempts to bridge the gap. It is not a research utilization project. Which of the following is a problem-focused trigger in the Iowa Model? A A finding published recently in a nursing journal B A new clinical guideline issued by a federal agency C An increase in latex allergy among emergency room nurses D Questions from hospital committee Ans: A second catalyst for an EBP project is the research literatureâ€” knowledge-focused triggers, which is the origin akin to research utilization. The catalyst might be a new clinical guideline or a research article discussed in a journal club. As a nurse, you must understand the difference between research utilization and evidence-based nursing practice. Which of the following best defines evidence-based practice? A Begins with research itself, clinical expertise, and patient preference Uses new evidence and translates research findings into real-world B applications Uses findings from disciplined research in practical application C unrelated to original research Integrates best research evidence, with clinical expertise, patient D preference, and a particular clinical situation Ans: Advocates of EBP do not minimize the importance of clinical expertise. Rather, they argue that evidence-based decision-making should integrate best research evidence with clinical expertise, patient preferences, and local circumstances. In research utilization, the emphasis is on translating research findings into real-world applications. The starting point in RU is new evidence or a research-based innovation. EBP is broader than RU because it integrates research findings with other factors. Whereas RU begins with the research itself how

can I put this innovation to good use in my clinical setting? Which following issue is of particular importance to address to determine the implementation potential of the EBP project for the organization? In determining the implementation potential of an innovation in a particular setting, several issues should be considered, particularly the transferability of the innovation i. A Searching for and collecting evidence that addresses the question B Appraising and synthesizing the evidence Integrating the evidence with own clinical expertise, patient C preferences, and local context D Assessing the effectiveness of the decision, intervention, or advice
Ans: After an institutional project has been developed, the next step is to conduct a pilot study a trial study. Based on the Iowa Model, which step would identify the success or failure of a pilot study? A Developing an evaluation plan B Measuring client outcomes prior to implementation C Training relevant staff in the use of the new guideline D Evaluating the project in terms of both the process and the outcomes
Ans: The success or failure of the pilot study would be assessed in the evaluation of the study, which is the last step. The other answers refer to earlier steps in the implementation of the study. A narrative integrated review of qualitative studies focuses on interpretation of the studies. Which of the following study types would be considered a systematic integrated review of qualitative studies? Which following statement is considered a knowledge-focused trigger in the Iowa Model? A report in a medical journal regarding a potential flu epidemic is an example of a reading in a research literature, and thus would be a knowledge-focused trigger. The other answers are examples of problemfocused triggers. Which of the following is the best resource to use when beginning the search for evidence necessary for an individual EBP project?

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President, Humanalysis, Inc., Saratoga Springs, New York.

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