

NURSING RESEARCH MCQs

1. What is the primary purpose of ethics in research?
 - a) To increase the number of research participants
 - b) To ensure research is conducted ethically, responsibly, and trustworthily
 - c) To enhance the profitability of research
 - d) To minimize the time spent on research

2. Which of the following is a historical event that significantly influenced research ethics?
 - a) The discovery of DNA
 - b) The Tuskegee Syphilis Study
 - c) The invention of the stethoscope
 - d) The first heart transplant

3. What is the main focus of the Nuremberg Code?
 - a) Protection of researchers
 - b) Guidelines for ethical research involving human subjects
 - c) Methods for increasing research funding
 - d) Procedures for rapid data collection

4. What does the Nuremberg Code require for research participants?
 - a) They must be paid
 - b) They must voluntarily consent to participate
 - c) They must be over 18 years old
 - d) They must have a medical background

5. Which of the following is considered research misconduct?
 - a) Asking participants to sign a consent form
 - b) Providing participants with complete information about the study
 - c) Fabricating data or results
 - d) Conducting a peer review

6. What is "covert data collection"?
 - a) Data collection in secret, without participants' awareness
 - b) Data collection with participants' explicit consent
 - c) Data analysis performed by a third party
 - d) Collection of data from published sources

7. Which of the following is a guideline from the Nuremberg Code?
 - a) Research should be conducted as quickly as possible
 - b) Research aims should contribute to the good of society
 - c) Participants should be paid for their participation
 - d) Researchers should only use digital tools for data collection

8. What does the term "beneficence" refer to in research ethics?
 - a) Ensuring participants receive monetary benefits
 - b) Freedom from harm or exploitation
 - c) The right to withdraw from the study
 - d) The obligation to publish research findings

9. Which population is considered vulnerable in research?
 - a) University students
 - b) Institutionalized persons
 - c) Healthcare professionals
 - d) Middle-aged adults

10. What is the right to self-determination in research ethics?
- Researchers' right to choose their study design
 - Participants' right to make informed decisions about their involvement
 - The right of institutions to set research guidelines
 - Researchers' right to publish without peer review
11. Why is informed consent crucial in research?
- To ensure participants are aware of the study's benefits
 - To guarantee participants' autonomy and informed choice
 - To speed up the research process
 - To reduce research costs
12. What historical event led to the development of the Nuremberg Code?
- The Nazi trials
 - The invention of the microscope
 - The first clinical trial
 - The discovery of penicillin
13. What is "plagiarism" in research misconduct?
- Making up data
 - Manipulating research materials
 - Using someone else's ideas or work without proper attribution
 - Ignoring research guidelines
14. What does the term "right to confidentiality" mean in research?
- The researcher's right to privacy
 - The participant's information should not be shared with unauthorized individuals
 - The obligation to publish research results
 - The right to conduct research anonymously
15. What does "falsification" in research involve?
- Altering research data or processes to misrepresent results
 - Properly citing sources
 - Conducting experiments ethically
 - Reviewing research findings
16. What does the "right to fair treatment" in research ethics refer to?
- Fair payment to participants
 - Equitable selection of research participants
 - Right to a fair trial in research disputes
 - Right to access research findings
17. What was the unethical aspect of the Tuskegee Syphilis Study?
- Participants were overcompensated
 - Participants were not informed they had syphilis and were not treated for it
 - The study was conducted too quickly
 - The study did not use advanced technology
18. Which of the following is not a guideline from the Nuremberg Code?
- Research participants must voluntarily consent
 - Research should be based on prior animal testing
 - Researchers can ignore the risk of harm if the study is important
 - Participants should be allowed to discontinue their participation at any time
19. Which ethical principle ensures that participants are treated as autonomous agents?
- Right to self-determination

- b) Right to privacy
- c) Right to confidentiality
- d) Right to fair treatment

20. What does the "right to anonymity" protect in research?

- a) The identity of the researcher
- b) The privacy of the research sponsor
- c) The identity of the participants
- d) The confidentiality of research findings

21. What is the primary goal of identifying variables in a study?

- a) To confuse the researcher
- b) To formulate research questions and hypotheses
- c) To increase the number of participants
- d) To reduce research costs

22. Which of the following is NOT an objective of this unit?

- a) To formulate research questions that can be answered statistically
- b) To develop qualitative research methods
- c) To formulate null and testable research hypotheses
- d) To explore and select appropriate statistical measures

23. What is a research question?

- a) A statement that describes the research findings
- b) A question that outlines the primary components to be studied
- c) A hypothesis that is to be tested
- d) A variable in the research

24. What does the acronym PICO stand for in research?

- a) Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome
- b) Population, Intervention, Cause, Outcome
- c) People, Intervention, Control, Outcome
- d) Population, Investigation, Comparison, Observation

25. Which of the following is an example of a directional hypothesis?

- a) "There is a difference in pain levels between groups."
- b) "Customized preoperative teaching leads to better pain control."
- c) "There is no association between diet and weight loss."
- d) "The study will investigate various outcomes of the intervention."

26. What is the purpose of the FINER criteria?

- a) To develop complex research questions
- b) To appraise the quality of a research question
- c) To formulate research hypotheses
- d) To select appropriate statistical measures

27. In the FINER criteria, what does "N" stand for?

- a) Necessary
- b) Novel
- c) Numerical
- d) Null

28. What is a null hypothesis?

- a) A hypothesis that predicts a significant relationship
- b) A statement declaring no difference between groups
- c) A restatement of the research question in narrative form
- d) A prediction of the expected research outcome

29. What is the main purpose of a hypothesis in research?
- a) To guide the statistical analysis
 - b) To provide a detailed literature review
 - c) To describe the research findings
 - d) To identify the research variables
30. Which type of hypothesis is interested in change in only one direction?
- a) Nondirectional hypothesis
 - b) Null hypothesis
 - c) Directional hypothesis
 - d) Complex hypothesis
31. What type of analysis involves the analysis of numbers?
- a) Qualitative analysis
 - b) Descriptive analysis
 - c) Quantitative analysis
 - d) Theoretical analysis
32. Which type of statistical test is appropriate for normally distributed data?
- a) Nonparametric tests
 - b) Qualitative tests
 - c) Parametric tests
 - d) Descriptive tests
33. What does univariate analysis focus on?
- a) The relationship between two variables
 - b) A single variable in descriptive statistics
 - c) The analysis of multiple variables
 - d) The analysis of qualitative data
34. What is the purpose of ANOVA in research?
- a) To compare the means of more than two groups
 - b) To analyze a single group
 - c) To determine the rate of events
 - d) To conduct qualitative analysis
35. What type of analysis is used to determine if results found in a sample can be applied to a population?
- a) Descriptive analysis
 - b) Inferential analysis
 - c) Univariate analysis
 - d) Qualitative analysis
36. What is MANOVA used for in research?
- a) To analyze qualitative data
 - b) To conduct a univariate analysis
 - c) To analyze multiple groups and multiple dependent variables
 - d) To calculate descriptive statistics
37. What does the "I" in PICO stand for?
- a) Intervention
 - b) Investigation
 - c) Interest
 - d) Integration
38. What is the role of a hypothesis in causal tests?

- a) To explore qualitative themes
- b) To provide a descriptive summary of the research
- c) To predict the direction and nature of the results
- d) To list the research variables

39. Which type of analysis is concerned with accurately describing the characteristics of a sample?

- a) Inferential analysis
- b) Descriptive analysis
- c) Multivariate analysis
- d) Qualitative analysis

40. What is the main focus of inferential analysis in research?

- a) To describe a sample
- b) To analyze qualitative data
- c) To apply sample results to a population
- d) To develop research hypotheses

41) Which of the following is the first step in defining a research problem?

- A) Review relevant scientific literature
- B) Examine the problem's potential significance to nursing
- C) Define a specific problem area
- D) Pragmatically examine the feasibility of the study

42) What does the dependent variable in a study represent?

- A) The variable that is manipulated by the researcher
- B) The consequence or presumed effect that varies with a change in the independent variable
- C) The variable that does not change
- D) The variable that predicts or explains the independent variable

43) Which of the following is NOT a consideration for the feasibility of a research problem?

- A) Time
- B) Availability of study participants
- C) Cooperation of others
- D) Personal bias

44) In a quantitative study, what does the statement of purpose identify?

- A) The significance and scope of the research
- B) The key study variables and their possible interrelationships
- C) The background of the problem
- D) The study's theoretical framework

45) Which of the following sources is NOT mentioned as a source of a research problem?

- A) Clinical experience
- B) Quality improvement efforts
- C) Nursing literature
- D) Social media trends

46) Which of the following is an example of a problem statement?

- A) Developing two procedures for administering therapy
- B) Identifying a broad area of interest
- C) Outlining a solution to a literature gap
- D) Describing what is poorly understood and needs fixing

47) Why is it important to examine the potential significance of a research problem?

- A) To determine the required budget
- B) To ensure the research is relevant to nursing practice
- C) To predict the study's outcome

D) To identify the key study variables

48) Which of the following does the "feasibility" of a research problem NOT include?

- A) Availability of study participants
- B) The significance of the research
- C) Researcher experience
- D) Time

49) Which statement correctly defines "scope" in research?

- A) The theoretical relevance of the study
- B) The importance of the research findings
- C) The opportunity or possibility to do or deal with something
- D) The limitations imposed by the research design

50) Which of the following is considered an independent variable?

- A) The variable that is measured as a result of an experiment
- B) The variable that has the presumed effect on the dependent variable
- C) The consequence or presumed effect that varies with changes in another variable
- D) The variable that is not manipulated in experimental research

51) Why might a researcher reject a research problem due to feasibility concerns?

- A) The problem is not significant to nursing practice
- B) The study participants are unwilling to cooperate
- C) The problem does not align with the researcher's interests
- D) The problem lacks theoretical relevance

52) Which aspect is NOT typically included in a problem statement?

- A) Problem identification
- B) Background and scope of the problem
- C) Proposed solution
- D) Expected budget

53) The quality of being worthy of attention in research is referred to as:

- A) Scope
- B) Feasibility
- C) Significance
- D) Applicability

54) Which of the following is NOT a source of research problems in nursing?

- A) Clinical experience
- B) Social issues
- C) Entertainment industry trends
- D) Theories from related disciplines

Answer: C) Entertainment industry trends

55) Which of the following would NOT be a step in refining a research problem?

- A) Evaluating the problem's significance
- B) Researching the availability of participants
- C) Securing research funding
- D) Narrowing down the topic

56) Which of the following statements about dependent variables is TRUE?

- A) They are manipulated by the researcher
- B) They do not vary during the study
- C) They are observed and assumed to vary with changes in the independent variable
- D) They are always the main focus of a qualitative study

- 57) Which of the following components is part of a problem statement?
- A) The budget for the study
 - B) The knowledge gaps related to the problem
 - C) The personal experience of the researcher
 - D) The specific methodology to be used
- 58) What type of research problem is often considered unfeasible?
- A) Problems with a clear solution
 - B) Problems that require extensive funding
 - C) Problems involving ethical dilemmas
 - D) Problems that are well-understood
- 59) Which of the following is a criterion for a good research problem?
- A) It must be highly technical and complex
 - B) It should have broad implications
 - C) It should be significant to nursing practice
 - D) It must have been previously studied
- 60) What is the primary purpose of a research problem in nursing research?
- A) To create a new theory
 - B) To solve a concern, condition, or difficulty
 - C) To summarize existing literature
 - D) To predict outcomes
- 61) What is the primary goal of nursing research?
- a) To follow traditions
 - b) To develop, refine, and expand knowledge
 - c) To borrow knowledge from other fields
 - d) To rely on clinical experience
- 62) Which of the following best defines nursing research?
- a) Random observation of nursing practices
 - b) Systematic inquiry designed to develop trustworthy evidence
 - c) Tradition-based decision-making in nursing
 - d) Borrowing concepts from other disciplines
- 63) Which of the following is NOT considered a way of knowing in nursing?
- a) Tradition
 - b) Trial and error
 - c) Superstition
 - d) Research
- 64) What is the role of an ADN in nursing research?
- a) Conduct independent research studies
 - b) Participate in research as a consumer
 - c) Develop new nursing theories
 - d) Lead a research team
- 65) Evidence-Based Practice in nursing primarily relies on:
- a) Clinical experience alone
 - b) Authority and tradition
 - c) The best scientific evidence integrated with clinical experience
 - d) Trial and error
- 66) Which source of knowledge is often based on accepted truths within a culture?
- a) Tradition
 - b) Authority

- c) Trial and error
- d) Research

67) What is the primary concern of nursing as a science?

- a) Tradition-based knowledge
- b) Use of the scientific method
- c) Trial and error
- d) Personal experience

68) Which method of knowing is considered the most sophisticated for acquiring knowledge in nursing?

- a) Clinical experience
- b) Trial and error
- c) Disciplined research
- d) Borrowing

69) Logical reasoning that involves making generalizations from specific observations is known as:

- a) Deductive reasoning
- b) Inductive reasoning
- c) Trial and error
- d) Borrowing

70) Which of the following is an example of deductive reasoning?

- a) Observing anxious behavior in hospitalized children and concluding that separation is stressful
- b) Predicting that children whose parents do not room-in will show symptoms of stress
- c) Trying different methods to mask the taste of medication
- d) Accepting a tradition without verification

71) What type of research is most useful in Evidence-Based Practice (EBP)?

- a) Superstitious practices
- b) Quantitative and qualitative research
- c) Uncontrolled observational studies
- d) Anecdotal evidence

72) Nursing research is designed to generate evidence that influences:

- a) Medical practices only
- b) Nursing practice, education, administration, and informatics
- c) Hospital administration exclusively
- d) Pharmaceutical development

73) Which method of knowledge acquisition involves trying alternatives until a solution is found?

- a) Tradition
- b) Authority
- c) Trial and error
- d) Logical reasoning

74) The process of developing specific predictions from general principles is known as:

- a) Inductive reasoning
- b) Deductive reasoning
- c) Clinical experience
- d) Assembled information

75) Which of the following is NOT a role of nurses in research at the PhD level?

- a) Conducting independent research
- b) Participating as research consumers only
- c) Leading research teams
- d) Developing nursing theories

- 76) Which of the following statements is true about tradition as a source of knowledge?
- It is always based on verified facts
 - It provides a common foundation of accepted truths
 - It is the most reliable source of evidence
 - It is based on logical reasoning
- 77) What is an example of assembled information in nursing?
- Logical reasoning
 - National benchmarking data on infection rates
 - Clinical experience of a single nurse
 - Traditional practices in a nursing unit
- 78) Authority as a source of evidence has shortcomings because:
- Authorities are infallible
 - Authorities rely primarily on personal experience
 - Authorities are always unbiased
 - Authorities do not have specialized expertise
- 79) Which of the following research methods is considered most reliable for acquiring evidence?
- Personal experience
 - Trial and error
 - Disciplined research
 - Tradition
- 80) The use of research in Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) requires:
- Ignoring patient preferences
 - Incorporating scientific evidence with clinical experience and patient values
 - Relying solely on clinical experience
 - Disregarding scientific research in practice

ANSWERS

- b)** To ensure research is conducted ethically, responsibly, and trustworthily
- b)** The Tuskegee Syphilis Study
- b)** Guidelines for ethical research involving human subjects
- b)** They must voluntarily consent to participate
- c)** Fabricating data or results
- a)** Data collection in secret, without participants' awareness
- b)** Research aims should contribute to the good of society
- b)** Freedom from harm or exploitation
- b)** Institutionalized persons
- b)** Participants' right to make informed decisions about their involvement
- b)** To guarantee participants' autonomy and informed choice
- a)** The Nazi trials
- c)** Using someone else's ideas or work without proper attribution
- b)** The participant's information should not be shared with unauthorized individuals
- a)** Altering research data or processes to misrepresent results
- b)** Equitable selection of research participants
- b)** Participants were not informed they had syphilis and were not treated for it
- c)** Researchers can ignore the risk of harm if the study is important
- a)** Right to self-determination
- c)** The identity of the participants
- b)** To formulate research questions and hypotheses
- d)** To explore and select appropriate statistical measures

23. **b)** A question that outlines the primary components to be studied
24. **a)** Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome
25. **b)** "Customized preoperative teaching leads to better pain control."
26. **b)** To appraise the quality of a research question
27. **b)** Novel
28. **b)** A statement declaring no difference between groups
29. **a)** To guide the statistical analysis
30. **c)** Directional hypothesis
31. **c)** Quantitative analysis
32. **c)** Parametric tests
33. **b)** A single variable in descriptive statistics
34. **a)** To compare the means of more than two groups
35. **b)** Inferential analysis
36. **c)** To analyze multiple groups and multiple dependent variables
37. **a)** Intervention
38. **c)** To predict the direction and nature of the results
39. **b)** Descriptive analysis
40. **c)** To apply sample results to a population
41. **C)** Define a specific problem area
42. **B)** The consequence or presumed effect that varies with a change in the independent variable
43. **D)** Personal bias
44. **B)** The key study variables and their possible interrelationships
45. **D)** Social media trends
46. **D)** Describing what is poorly understood and needs fixing
47. **B)** To ensure the research is relevant to nursing practice
48. **B)** The significance of the research
49. **C)** The opportunity or possibility to do or deal with something
50. **B)** The variable that has the presumed effect on the dependent variable
51. **B)** The study participants are unwilling to cooperate
52. **D)** Expected budget
53. **C)** Significance
54. **C)** Entertainment industry trends
55. **C)** Securing research funding
56. **C)** They are observed and assumed to vary with changes in the independent variable
57. **B)** The knowledge gaps related to the problem
58. **B)** Problems that require extensive funding
59. **C)** It should be significant to nursing practice
60. **B)** To solve a concern, condition, or difficulty
61. **b)** To develop, refine, and expand knowledge
62. **b)** Systematic inquiry designed to develop trustworthy evidence
63. **c)** Superstition
64. **b)** Participate in research as a consumer
65. **c)** The best scientific evidence integrated with clinical experience
66. **a)** Tradition
67. **b)** Use of the scientific method
68. **c)** Disciplined research
69. **b)** Inductive reasoning
70. **b)** Predicting that children whose parents do not room-in will show symptoms of stress
71. **b)** Quantitative and qualitative research
72. **b)** Nursing practice, education, administration, and informatics
73. **c)** Trial and error
74. **b)** Deductive reasoning
75. **b)** Participating as research consumers only
76. **b)** It provides a common foundation of accepted truths
77. **b)** National benchmarking data on infection rates
78. **b)** Authorities rely primarily on personal experience
79. **c)** Disciplined research

80. **b)** Incorporating scientific evidence with clinical experience and patient values