

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

MAIN EXAMINATION PAPER

MAY 2007

TITLE OF PAPER: HEALTH SYSTEMS RESEARCH (SECTION B)

COURSE CODE: HSC 402

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.

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QUESTION 1

A Multiple choice Question.

- 1 The initial and one of the most significant steps in conducting research is
 - a defining the research variables
 - b identifying the research problem
 - c stating the hypothesis
 - d determining the feasibility of the study

- 2 The purpose statement identifies the ----- and ----- of the study
 - a design and sample
 - b problem and tools
 - c variables and population
 - d setting and statistics

- 3 Sources of research problems include all the following **EXCEPT**:
 - a nursing practice
 - b peer interaction
 - c nursing code of ethics
 - d literature review

- 4 A replication that involves duplicating the initial researcher's study to confirm the original findings is called:
 - a approximate replication
 - b constructive replication
 - c exact replication
 - d operational replication
 - e literature review

- 5 Feasibility is determined by examining:
 - a researcher's expertise
 - b significance of the problem
 - c availability of subjects
 - d ethical considerations

6 Given the hypothesis “structured preoperative support is more effective in reducing surgical patients’ perception of pain and request for analgesics than structured post operative support”, respond to the following questions:

“Request for analgesics” is

- a independent variable
- b dependent variable
- c attribute variable
- d extraneous variable

7 “Surgical patients” is

- a independent variable
- b dependent variable
- c attribute variable
- d not a variable

8 “Perception of pain” is:

- a independent variable
- b dependent variable
- c attribute variable
- d extraneous variable
- e not a variable

9 “Type of support” is

- a independent variable
- b dependent variable
- c attribute variable
- d extraneous variable
- e not a variable

10 Causality is most important in which of the following research designs?

- a correlational
- b experimental
- c descriptive
- d time dimensional

11 In experimental and quasi experimental research, another name for treatment is

- a bias
- b control
- c manipulation
- d validity

- 12 In a study where nurses rated weekend versus week day work schedules, the researcher permitted nursing administrators to examine the raw data. Which human right principle was violated?
- a right to self determination
 - b right to protection
 - c right to confidentiality
 - d right to fair treatment
- 13 In a study of patients experiencing arthritis, the researcher used real names in the field notes. Which ethical concept was violated?
- a right to self determination
 - b right to privacy
 - c right to confidentiality
 - d right to fair treatment
- 14 Mr Ncube, a research participant, reported to a nurse that he was not receiving as much physical therapy as his friend who was not in the study. Which ethical concept was violated?
- a right to privacy
 - b right to autonomy
 - c right to fair treatment
 - d right to self determination
- 15 The right to Protection from Discomforts and Harm refers to the researcher's efforts to maximise----- and minimize-----.
- a confidentiality, invasion to privacy
 - b self determination, external controls
 - c benefits, risks
 - d comfort , harm
- 16 Informed consent requires that the person participating in a study has free power of choice and
- a knowledge and comprehension of the study
 - b the right to direct their role in the study
 - c the support from the researcher and staff
 - d information on the study design
- 17 Vulnerable subjects in a study would include all the following EXCEPT:
- a children
 - b patients hospitalized for tests
 - c members of an elderly citizen centre
 - d mentally ill patients
 - e terminally ill patients

- 18 A key factor in qualitative research is:
 a researcher's personality
 b confidentiality
 c random sampling
 d anonymity
- 19 The purpose of phenomenological research is to:
 a determine cause and effect
 b describe experiences as they are lived
 c document interactions within a culture
 d examine events of the past
- 20 Rigor is provided in qualitative research in all EXCEPT:
 a researcher's personality
 b bracketing
 c intuition
 d sedimented view

Subtotal marks.....[20]

B Match each of the following statements with the concept that it best describes.[5]

Sampling procedure	Type of sampling
1 In this procedure the researcher selects some special group because there is good evidence that it is representative of the total population he/she wishes to study.	a Stratified random sampling b Quota or purposive c Multistage sampling
2 This procedure consists of taking every n^{th} person in a listing. The n^{th} sample is arrived at by taking every n^{th} name from a roster of names.	d Simple random sampling
3 This type of sampling is undertaken by sampling randomly some percentage of a population and then within each of its selected areas, sampling smaller subunits	e Systematic sampling sampling
4 The selection of the units in the sample is chosen by some sort of chance	f convenience
5 Taking certain areas into sections, and then taking a random sample from each section	

TOTAL Marks.....[25]

QUESTION TWO

- A** Like any form of research, focus groups have strengths and weaknesses that must be considered before research begins.
- i) Identify advantages and disadvantages of using focus group discussions.....[10]
- B** Before the conduct of any research it is important to plan for data collection.
- i) Why should you develop a plan for data collection.....[3]
- ii) Describe in detail the main stages in the data collection process.....[12]
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