

**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING SCIENCE**



PROGRAMME : **NURSING DYNAMICS 4: NURSING RESEARCH**

SUBJECT : **MODULE 1: INTRODUCTION TO AND FORMULATION IN
RESEARCH AND CONCEPTUALISATION
MODULE 2: RESEARCH DESIGN, COMMUNICATION AND
EVALUATION OF RESEARCH**

CODE : VPK4A10

DATE : NOVEMBER EXAMINATION 2017

DURATION : 3 HOURS

WEIGHT : 50:50

TOTAL MARKS : 100 MARKS

EXAMINER : DR CHARLENE DOWNING (UJ)

MODERATOR : PROF E DU PLESSIS (NWU)

NUMBER OF PAGES : THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF FIVE (5) PAGES

INSTRUCTIONS : PLEASE RETURN THE EXAMINATION PAPER WITH YOUR
ANSWERED SCRIPT

REQUIREMENTS : A CALCULATOR MAY BE USED

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

PLEASE ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS OF THE MODULES THAT YOU HAVE REGISTERED
FOR.

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QUESTION 1

Read the following and answer the questions related to the research.

A researcher wishes to conduct a qualitative study to explore renal transplant failure participants' and significant others' experiences of renal transplant failure

- 1.1. State the research purpose/s for the above-mentioned study. (2)
- 1.2. State two (2) research objectives for the above-mentioned study. (4)
- 1.3. A phenomenological research method was used to address the research purpose and research objectives. Define phenomenological research method. (2)
- 1.4. Discuss the appropriateness for choosing the above stated research method. (4)
- 1.5. A purposive sample of 16 participants (8 recipients and 8 significant others) was recruited to participate in the study. Define purposive sampling and apply within the study. (5)
- 1.6. Describe and show relevant application of data collection method/s you would use. (8)

***[25]**

QUESTION 2

Read the following case study and answer the related questions:

Outpatient departments can be viewed as industrial plants where technological know-how is transferred to patients through service delivery. Service delivery could therefore be seen as a cornerstone of a healthcare system's business. Outpatients, as consumers of healthcare, draw conclusions about the quality of service delivery on the basis of their experiences of such services. A patient's experience of a particular service can therefore be regarded as an indicator to health practitioners about their level of satisfaction with the quality of a particular service (Carey, 2000:43; Bell, Krivich & Boyd, 1997:22). Quality service delivery is a multiphase interactive action, which coincides with the characteristics of excellence (Hiidenhovi, Nojonen & Laippala, 2002:60). Thus, meeting the needs of both consumer and healthcare practitioner in a way that adds valuable

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meaning to the healthcare experiences of outpatients can be seen as a critical dimension of quality service delivery. However, whether this was the case insofar as the outpatients' experiences of the quality of service delivery at a teaching hospital in Gauteng were concerned had to be established. No South African study can be found in the literature on outpatients' experiences of quality service delivery.

2.1. Describe the ethical considerations of this research study in terms of the following ethical principles:

2.1.1. Respect for persons. (3)

2.1.2. Beneficence. (3)

2.1.3. Justice. (4)

2.2. The researcher is going to use a questionnaire as a data-collection instrument. Provide examples of five (5) questions for the questionnaire to collect socio-demographic data of the study described in Question 2. (10)

2.3. Identify the dependent and independent variables in the following hypotheses:

2.3.1. Nursing as a profession is seen as a calling rather than a personal choice made by the individual. (2)

2.3.2. Patient attitude and knowledge of their diagnosis contribute to adherence to a treatment regime. (3)

***[25]**

QUESTION 3

3.1. Discuss the distinguishing features, similarities and differences of quantitative and qualitative research. (10)

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3.2. Discuss and apply the principles of trustworthiness in a qualitative research study. (15)

***[25]**

QUESTION 4

4.1. Identify the level of measurements of the following variables:

4.1.1. Overall satisfaction of university students with the quality of service delivery received in an academic year. (1)

4.1.2. Daily weight of clients suffering from anorexia in a specific ward. (1)

4.1.3. Age groups of patients seen on a Friday night in an emergency room environment. (1)

4.1.4. Gender of patients admitted to a hospital. (1)

4.1.5. Distances that patients walk to the nearest primary health clinic. (1)

4.1.6. A person stating that he/she can be happy or sad. (1)

4.1.7. Temperatures of the patients with a six-bed unit. (1)

4.2. Identify the sampling method used in each of the following:

4.2.1. Every tenth household in a specific suburb. (1)

4.2.2. The first twenty patients arriving at an antenatal clinic for an interview. (1)

4.2.3. The researcher has chosen size as the number of beds in the hospital, and is seeking a 50% sample of this group of hospitals. (1)

4.2.4. A lecturer using students in his/her class. (1)

4.2.5. A researcher wishes to study cancer patients across the country and may start with using regions as the largest unit, then hospitals and then patients. (1)

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4.3.

The following numbers represent the scores of 30 psychiatric inpatients on a widely used measure of depression (the Centre for Epidemiologic Studies – Depression scale). Answer the following questions:

41; 27; 32; 24; 21; 28; 22; 25; 35; 27

31; 40; 23; 27; 29; 33; 42; 30; 26; 30

27; 39; 26; 34; 28; 38; 29; 36; 24; 37

4.3.1. Define and calculate the mode. (3)

4.3.2. Define and calculate the mean. (3)

4.3.3. Define and calculate the median. (3)

4.4. Discuss the importance of the literature review process in research. (4)
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