

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**

**(FIRST SEMESTER)
FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER
DECEMBER 2008**

COURSE CODE: HSC 403

COURSE TITLE: HEALTH SYSTEMS RESEARCH

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1) THIS PAPER CONTAINS THREE QUESTIONS.**
- 2) ANSWER ALL THREE QUESTIONS**
- 3) EACH QUESTION IS TO BE ANSWERED ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER**

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QUESTION 1

A. TRUE OR FALSE STATEMENTS.

Circle T or F to indicate the correct answer

1. An independent variable, measure factors assumed to cause or at least that influence the problem. T. F.
2. Research cycle starts with a problem and ends with a solution to the problem T. F.
3. Experimental research is also referred to as non –intervention study T. F.
4. In experimental studies individuals are randomly assigned to two groups T. F.
5. Literature review assist in understanding the research problem T. F.
6. The choice of participants depends on the topic of the focus group. T. F.
7. Designing ‘questioning tools’ **not** time consuming. T. F.
8. A work plan is necessary for conducting research. T. F.
9. Purposeful data collection technique is used in quantitative study T. F.
10. Questionnaire is a commonly used data collection tool. T. F.

Multiple choice questions

1. The criteria for prioritizing a research problem is all **EXCEPT ONE** of the following
 - a. Feasibility of study
 - b. Reliability of the study
 - c. Applicability of the study
 - d. Urgency of data needed (Timeliness)
 - e. Reliability of the study
2. Sources of research problems include all the following **EXCEPT:**
 - a nursing practice
 - b peer interaction
 - c nursing code of ethics
 - d literature review
 - e nursing education
3. Validity of a study refers to:
 - a approximate replication
 - b constructive replication
 - c exact replication
 - d operational definition

- e. study measured what it intended to measure
4. Feasibility is determined by examining:
- a. researcher's expertise
 - b. significance of the problem
 - c. availability of subjects
 - d. ethical considerations
5. In experimental and quasi experimental research, another name for treatment is
- a bias
 - b control
 - c manipulation
 - d validity
6. A key factor in qualitative research is:
- a researcher's personality
 - b confidentiality
 - c random sampling
 - d anonymity
7. 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
8. Open ended questions provide information on:
- a. facts with which researcher is not familiar
 - b. opinions, attitudes and suggestions of informants
 - c. background variables such as sex and age
 - d. sensitive issues
9. Strategies used to deal with validity include all **EXCEPT**:
- a. Triangulation i.e. approaching a research problem from different angles
 - b. Identifying a control group
 - c. Using appropriate sampling procedures
 - d. Ensuring anonymity of study subjects

10. A plan for data analysis include but NOT:

- a. Sorting data
- b. Performing quality checks
- c. Data processing - qualitative data
- d. Providing informed consent

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
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.	b Quota or purposive
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	c Multistage sampling
4 The selection of the units in the sample is chosen by some sort of chance	d Simple random sampling
5 The sampling frame is be divided into groups and then taking a random sample from each group	e Systematic sampling sampling
	f convenience

TOTAL Marks.....[25]

QUESTION 2.

- a. State the advantages and disadvantages of face – to – face interview. [6]
- b. State ethical issues involved in implementation of research. [4]
- c. How can you deal with the issues? [4]
- d. List 6 data collecting techniques (6)
- e. List data collection tools [5]

TOTAL MARKS - 25

QUESTION 3.

1. Explain the steps to take to conduct a simple random sample (3)
2. Snowing balling is one of the sampling methods used in qualitative research. Explain how it is carried out (2)
3. Give 5 reasons for reviewing literature. (10)
4. Explain the steps to follow in conducting a quasi experimental research giving an example (10)

TOTAL MARKS - 25