NUTH 3003 Research in Nursing

Spring 2019

Quantitative Nursing Research Critique

1. Coke & Moore's research, "Family typology and appraisal of preschoolers' behavior by female caregivers," is related to family typology and attitude of a female caregiver. The problem stated in this article is about children with vulnerable caregivers may be labeled as suffering from a behavior problem. This is relevant research because children's behavioral issues are growing, and it is essential to know what practices or attitudes are counting towards this problem. This article is related to nursing because of primary caregiving, and the role of nursing is associated. Nurses must know that distorted behavior problems among children may be due to the behavior of a mother or caretaker. Nurses can also evaluate parent and family dynamics when behavior problems occur with the child.

2. The research questions for this study were as follows;

Relationship between family type and caregiver's evaluation of child behavior

May behavioral rating affect due to female caregiver's distortion by family type?

Is any difference found in the level of risk associated with the behavioral problem by family type or by controlling distortion in the behavioral rating?

3. The setting of this research was rural Head Start preschool, with 330 students in the Southeastern United States. Mostly families belong from below the poverty level group. The MacArthur Sociodemographic Questionnaire is the primary tool of research. The entire process was of 30 minutes and a $5gift card presented to each participant of the survey. Family type and distortion were independent variables, and behavior was a dependent variable.

4. A cross-sectional, correlational design was selected for this research. The survey method is used to collect data, and SPSS (Version 16) was used for data analysis. The MacArthur Sociodemographic Questionnaire was used to collect data. Cross-sectional research is a study conducted at one time, and once, there is no follow-up, to find the relationship between the independent variable (risk factor) with the dependent variable (effect). The cross-sectional design is a research design whose measurements and observations are carried out simultaneously at one time (once). This research design is also commonly called a cross-cutting or cross-section design.

Weaknesses of research using the Cross-Sectional method are the inability to explain the processes that occur in the object or variable under study and the correlation relationship. The Cross-Sectional design is able to explain the relationship between two variables, but this study was unable to show the direction of the causal relationship between the two observed variables.

5. The setting of this research was rural Head Start preschool, with 330 students in the Southeastern United States. Mostly families belong from below the poverty level group. Every participant needs to meet the eligibility criteria. Every participant was assigned a unique identification key to avoiding any bias. The entire process was of 30 minutes and a $5gift card presented to each participant of the survey. "Cautions based on validity scale scores were used to determine whether BASC-2 BESS scores were distorted" ( Coke & Moore, 2015).

6. In this study, there was no significant connection found in family hardiness and female caregivers' distortion in ratings of their kids' behaviors. However, there were some significant statistical differences found among those caregivers, who had distorted views and those without a distorted view of their kids' behaviors.

7. The results are statistically significant. “The covariate (presence of distortion) was significant, F(1, 116) = 24.09, p < .001”( Coke & Moore, 2015). Statistical significance is clear.

8. Demographic factors are well used in this study i.e., rural children with similar family backgrounds. A new concept of a family type associated with the risk of distorted primary caretakers and children's attitudes. There are many male primary caretakers of families, so this study only deals with female caretakers.

9. Policy, practice, economic level, and demographics may affect the result of the research and may change results. Only two factors, i.e., hardiness and coherence used in this study; however, there may be other factors as well that need to be discussed in future researches.

10. Males' primary caretakers, the number of children in a family, and different ethnic conditions may need to consider in future studies because these factors may affect the result.

References

Coke, S.P. & Moore, L.C. (2015). Family typology and appraisal of preschoolers’ behavior by

female caregivers. Nursing Research, 64(6), 444-451.