

## NRS 445 Topic 4 DQ 1

Statistical significance refers to the likelihood that the results of a study are not due to chance, while clinical significance refers to the practical importance of the results in terms of their impact on patient care. In other words, statistical significance is a measure of the strength of the evidence, while clinical significance is a measure of the relevance of the evidence to real-world situations.

Using a quantitative research article from one of the previous topics, analyze the p-value. What is it? Is it statistically significant? If your p-value is not statistically significant, what is the clinical significance? Generalizability of research depends on a variety of factors. List three factors of generalizability, and discuss whether this research article is generalizable to the nursing problem you are researching.

Initial discussion question posts should be a minimum of 200 words and include at least two references cited using APA format. Responses to peers or faculty should be 100-150 words and include one reference. Refer to "RN-BSN Discussion Question Rubric" and "RN-BSN Participation Rubric," located in Class Resources, to understand the expectations for initial discussion question posts and participation posts, respectively.

Using a quantitative research article from one of the previous topics, analyze the p-value. What is it? Is it statistically significant? If your p-value is not statistically significant, what is the clinical significance? Generalizability of research depends on a variety of factors. List three factors of generalizability, and discuss whether this research article is generalizable to the nursing problem you are researching.

With any research there is always a probability of the thing you are researching. A p-value, or probability value, is a number describing how likely it is that your data would have occurred by random chance (i.e., that the null hypothesis is true). The p-value is the probability you calculate based on your study or analysis. We should remember a p-value doesn't tell you if the null hypothesis is true or false. It does tell you how likely you'd see the data you observed if the null hypothesis was true. For instance, if you set  $\alpha = 0.05$ , you would reject the null hypothesis if your p-value  $\leq 0.05$  (Understanding P-Values and Statistical Significance, 2023). The goal of research is to produce knowledge that can be applied as widely as possible. Generalizability is the degree to which you can apply the results of your study to a broader context. Research results are considered generalizable when the findings can be applied to most contexts, most people, most of the time (Kassiani Nikolopoulou, 2022). In quantitative research, generalizability helps to make inferences about the population.

Understanding P-Values and Statistical Significance By Container: Simply Psychology  
Year: 2023 URL: <https://www.simplypsychology.org/p-value.html>

What Is Generalizability? | Definition & Examples By Kassiani Nikolopoulou  
Container: Scribbr Year: 2022 URL: <https://www.scribbr.com/research-bias/generalizability/#:~:text=Generalizability%20is%20the%20degree%20to,people%2C%20most%20of%20the%20time.>