

Chapter 14: Metasynthesis

Multiple Choice Questions:

- 1. Which of the following is NOT a valid rationale for secondary analysis of qualitative data?**
 - A. To maximise the use of existing data, thus making the research process less time-consuming and labour intensive
 - B. To reduce the risk of researcher bias
 - C. To reduce the burden on research participants
 - D. To widen the research focus beyond a single sample, and so draw conclusions with wider applicability

- 2. Which of the following is the best example of 'informal data sharing', in the context of reusing existing qualitative data (Heaton, 2004)?**
 - A. A researcher sharing data in public or institutional archives or repositories
 - B. A researcher reusing data they previously collected for a different project
 - C. A researcher publishing their research findings
 - D. A researcher sharing data with trusted research colleagues or collaborators

- 3. The first step for a metasynthesis is to...**
 - A. Collate raw data for analysis
 - B. Formulate a research question
 - C. Undertake a search of the literature
 - D. Identify available datasets for analysis

4. Which one of the following is NOT an issue of debate in metasynthesis?

- A. A metasynthesis should involve re-interpretation of results (e.g. participant quotes) from the included primary studies
- B. A metasynthesis should assess the quality of eligible studies and exclude those of poor quality
- C. A metasynthesis should do more than simply produce a summary of findings from the included primary studies
- D. A metasynthesis should only include primary studies whose methods align with the approach of the metasynthesis research question

5. What best describes the intended 'end result' of a metasynthesis?

- A. A novel interpretation of published findings on a given topic
- B. A systematic integration of findings reflecting the current state of knowledge about a phenomenon
- C. Identification of thematic similarities across studies
- D. Tabulation and aggregation of a body of qualitative research

6. The knowledge generated through a metasynthesis can be considered to be...

- A. Realist
- B. Social constructionist
- C. Phenomenological
- D. Varied, depending on the research question driving the metasynthesis and the methods used in the included studies