

Racial and
socioeconomic
differences in risk
factors for
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Racial and Socioeconomic Differences in Risk factors for Cardiovascular Disease among Southern Women As indicated in the research the target population was the southern rural African American and White women.

2. Income and Educational levels (as a measure of socioeconomic status) were the two main independent variables that were examined for relationship with cardiovascular disease risk.

3. Yes. The clinical problem and objective were clearly articulated in the research article.

4. I would rather agree that the research paper made it convincingly clear that further research works are vital to the understanding of cardiovascular risk factors and thus cardiovascular mortality and morbidity reduction. For instance, the researchers brought to the fore, the importance of contextual risk factors and socioeconomic status in researching cardiovascular disease prevalence and reduction.

5. a. The CV Risk Index on which the research analysis was based was not tested anywhere else. So, the weight allocated to the different variables may not be a realistic representation of the risk of participants.

b. Research data were collected through self-reported questionnaire, which carries a significant potential for bias or error.

6. The research method used tends more towards the quantitative quasi-experimental design.

7. Basically, the research data were analyzed using Analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA).

8. Considering the fact the subject used was fairly large and from a wide cross section of age and socioeconomic status - educational and income levels, they could be said to be representative of the counties sampled.

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9. The researchers agreed that the CV Risk Index created for this particular research work has not been tested elsewhere, so the scoring that were employed could not be reliably said to be representative of the risk of participants.

10. The Chi-square test was used to test the statistical significance of the research variables. For example, the percentage of African American women that has never smoked was greater than white women (60. 7% vs 42. 8%).

Chi- square test was be used to test if this difference is statistically significant to make it a factor to consider in CVD

11. t-test was used to compare the means of the different research variables

12. After breaking down each of the two main variables to be analyzed into four categories each, the Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to analyze the effect of each of these categories on the main variable

13. Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) was used to analyze the relationship between the covariate factor which is BMI in this case, with the established research variables.

14. The research article did state that the data were collected by questionnaires mailed to participants and that the questions were based on those recommended by the NIH. However, nothing is said with respect to maintaining the confidentiality of the participants or otherwise. As such, the information provided is far from being adequate in evaluating the protection of human rights.

15. The researchers concluded that the research results challenges nurses and other practitioners to come up with test that is accessible, culturally tailored and community based risk reduction programs focused on primary prevention of cardiovascular diseases, that will be designed to minimize the

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opportunity cost suffered by disadvantaged women who most often experience health disparities.