

# Course project

Health & Medicine, Nursing



PROJECT 3 Variables refer to the type of quantities that appear to change. They can also be known as any aspect or circumstance that exists in differing forms. According to many researches, there are only three types of variables: dependent, controlled, and independent (Long, 2004). Dependent variables are attributed to the behavior, response, and outcome of a certain research whereas independent variables are stimuli that are manipulated during a research and create an effect on the dependent variable. In the data provided there are a number of variables.

The ones shown in the chapter provided are depression, anxiety scores, psychological functioning, cancer screening, computer-based nursing intervention, and sensitivity for breast cervical. Among the above stated variables, computer based nursing intervention is the independent variable. Cancer screening, psychological functioning, anxiety scores, depression are the dependent variables. Everyone is allowed to participate in the cancer screening, but has to have attained the minimum age, which is eighteen years.

In most cases, extraneous variables exist in all studies and affect the measurement of the other variables. They are mostly of great importance in the quantitative studying because they reflect on one's understanding. In the provided data, the lack of the infant can be identified as an extraneous variable. This variable can be viewed as a limitation since it provides a weakness in the areas of study. Despite having random and non-random variables, it still has effects on the results.

According to this research and the methods used to acquire the information, there are a number of demographic variables. Demographic variables are

attributes of the subjects that are calculated during the learning and used to depict the illustration. It is important to understand the ideal demographic variables in a research program because most of them are similar (Long, 2004). They may range from age, gender, ethnicity, educational level, income, job-classification, length of a person's stay in the hospital to medical diagnosis. It sometimes proves difficult to identify them from the many types of variables because they are rated as secondary variables. In the study provided; gender, weight, gestation period, and chronological age can be described as demographic variables. From the common variables stated above, it is clear that some are depicted in this research. Different groups were used compared to these demographic variables to ensure that there were similar before treatment implementation.

The provided data is inclusive of all relevant variables to the research. All the available variables have been easily used to the extent that it is simple to identify them. However, the extraneous variables have not been adequately used since only one of them can be identified. In the addition of this data, it is important to keep in mind that excessive use of extraneous variables creates promotes negative impacts. It is also of great significance to ensure that the dependant and independent variables are almost of similar numbers. In the information provided some types of extraneous variable were lacking. The environmental variables were not used to better the research. These variables are used to make up a setting as it is required for the study to take place. Most people do not understand the difference between the variables. There is a similarity of some kind, and this makes it difficult to understand the many types of variables. It could be better if at the

beginning a short description of the variables is given.

#### References

Long, J. S. (2004). *Types of Variables*. Durham: Stata Press.