| <b>CONCEPT:</b> SCIENTIFIC ME   | <u>THOD</u>                                     |                                |                            |  |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| A procedure used to             | questions,                                      | ideas, and                     | scientific knowle          | edge.                                    |
| Components of the Scientif      | fic Method<br>ne collecting of information      | on from a primary sour         | ce by human or mecha       | inical means.                            |
|                                 | oody temperature of over                        |                                | Qualitative: ex. patient l |  |
| •: a                            | proposed & testable exp                         | olanation for an observ        | ation                      |  |
| □ Addresses the ans             | wers to " will                                  | happen?" and "                 | it will happen?"           |  |
| •: a                            | testable & hyp                                  | othesis of many obser          | vations, supported by a    | a large body of evidence.                |
| •: a                            | testable phenomenon th                          | nat the scientific comm        | unity has found to be p    | provably                                 |
| □ Technically, hypotl           | neses & theories can ne                         | ver be proven correct,         | but they can be            | (proven incorrect).                      |
| <b>EXAMPLE:</b> Which compon    |   |                                | -                          | ty is the reason that an                 |
| object that is initially tossed |   | _                              |                            | d) I avv                                 |
| a) Hypothesis                   | b) Theory                                       | c) Obse                        | Ivalion                    | d) Law                                   |
| Steps of the Scientific Meth    |   |                                |                            |  |
| The Scientific Method start     | s with a(n)                                     | and a(n)                       | <del>-</del>               |  |
| Peer Keview & Publish           | Accept Reject                                   | 1 Make an Observation          |                            |  |
| Publish primary literature.     |   | A patient has high blood press | sure.                      |  |
|                                 |   |                                |                            | <b>*</b>                                 |
|                                 | Draw Conclusions cept or reject the hypothesis? |                                |                            | Ask a Question et does the patient have? |
|                                 | <b>A</b>  | - 1                            | 7                          | <u> </u>                                 |
|                                 |   |                                |                            | <b>*</b>                                 |
|                                 | et & Interpret                                  |                                | Formulate                  | & make Prediction                        |
| See ii trie p                   | atient's blood pressure is lower.               |                                | Lowering the patients      | sodium intake can lower their BP.        |
|                                 | <b>T</b>  | Danium 9 Campluret             |                            |  |
|                                 | 4   | Design & Conduct               |                            |  |

**EXAMPLE:** A scientist observed a new phenomenon and wonders how it happens. Which of these steps comes next?

- a) Interpret data
- b) Design experiment
- c) Peer review

Design a diet that is low in sodium.

d) Hypothesize

## **CONCEPT:** SCIENTIFIC METHOD

**PRACTICE:** Which of the following shows the best order of steps of the scientific method?

- a) Observation  $\rightarrow$  Data Analysis  $\rightarrow$  Hypothesis  $\rightarrow$  Conclusion  $\rightarrow$  Peer Review & Publish  $\rightarrow$  Experiment.
- b) Observation  $\rightarrow$  Hypothesis  $\rightarrow$  Experiment  $\rightarrow$  Peer Review & Publish  $\rightarrow$  Analysis  $\rightarrow$  Conclusion.
- c) Observation  $\rightarrow$  Hypothesis  $\rightarrow$  Experiment  $\rightarrow$  Data Analysis  $\rightarrow$  Conclusion  $\rightarrow$  Peer Review & Publish.
- d) Experiment  $\rightarrow$  Hypothesis  $\rightarrow$  Observation  $\rightarrow$  Data Analysis  $\rightarrow$  Conclusion  $\rightarrow$  Peer Review & Publish.

**PRACTICE:** Which of the following statements represents an observation?

- a) Repeated studies show that lowering sodium in one's diet will lead to a decrease in blood pressure.
- b) During an assessment in the doctor's office, the nurse records that the patient's resting pulse as 32 beats per minute.
- c) A doctor believes that an incision during made during surgery that is red and pulsating is infected.
- d) A patient believes they are allergic to povidone-iodine and an alternate antiseptic must be used before surgery.

**PRACTICE:** Which of the following statements represents a hypothesis?

- a) Drinking coffee at night keeps me awake.
- b) I will drink coffee early each morning before I start my day.
- c) If I drink coffee early in the morning, I will be able to sleep at night.
- d) I drink 2 cups of coffee a day to stay alert.