Appraising Qualitative Research Human Response and Meaning

1.1

Notes:

Appraising Qualitative Research Human Response and Meaning Part 1
1.2 Learning Outcomes

Learning Outcomes
In this Presentation you will learn to:

- Describe human response and meaning question
- Demonstrate confidence in searching for a qualitative study
- Differentiate common qualitative traditions
- Explain validity or rigor of the qualitative design

Notes:

Describe human response and meaning question
Demonstrate confidence in searching for a qualitative study
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1.3 Human Response

Notes:

Human response questions ask How persons process and manage health issues in their everyday lives
How persons process and manage encounters with health care systems and providers and delas with
coping, adherence, grieving, denial, dependence, giving up

Examples:
How do parents respond to receiving a diagnosis of pediatric cancer?
How do women cope with premature menopause induced by chemotherapy for early stage breast cancer?
Remember the PICOT, that forms the key words for search.
P= Women with breast cancer
I= Chemo induced menopause
C=
O= Cope
T= Few years
1.4 Meaning

Notes:

Meaning is concerned with Personal beliefs of individuals dealing with health concerns
Ethical, social, cultural contexts that shape individual's health care decisions
Patient values

Examples:
What is it like for ICU patients to be physically restrained?
Clinical Question: What is the perception of ICU patients when they are physically restrained?
P - Patient / population (ICU patients)
I - Phenomenon or Context (Physical restrained)
C - (may not be used)
O - Attributed meaning: Perception, belief (Perception)
T- Immediate or not applicable (During ICU stay)
1.5 Finding Best Evidence

Finding Qualitative “best evidence” for Human Response?

Likely
Evidence-based Nursing
CINAHL

Less Likely
PsychINFO

Unlikely
EDM Reviews
Clinical Evidence
Cochrane

1.6 Qualitative Research Methodologies

- Ethnology: According to Spradley (1979), ethnography is "the work of describing a culture" (p. 3). The goal of ethnographic research is "to understand another way of life from the native point of view"
Goal of traditional ethnography is to learn about the culture form the people of who actually live in the culture (derived from the field of Anthropology)
societies, communities, groups, organizations, spatial locations, and social worlds. Eg. Culture in an operating room
Clinical or focused ethnography examine the intersection of the lives of patients & clinicians.
Keeping w/ general intent of traditional ethnography, clinical ethnography is more narrowly focused on health & illness experiences.
Clinical ethnography provides first-hand participant observation ; Conversation with different levels of formality
It involves Detailed work with key consultants about particular areas of community life and In-depth interviewing and field work of the key informants and participants or group of participants.
Ethnography is a Problem-oriented research and the researcher Learn from the people who actually live in the culture as an insider-called the Emic (insider) and etic as an outsider views

- Street Corner Society by William Foote Whyte is a good book on ethnography, and the article by

Grounded Theory:
Grounded Theory (GT) is a systematic qualitative research methodology in the social sciences emphasizing generation of theory from data in the process of conducting research. This is different from the mid-range nursing theories you may have studies in undergraduate. The theory generated here is grounded on the qualitative data. This was
Developed by two sociologists, Barney Glaser and Anselm Strauss. Their collaboration in research on dying patients in the hospital led them to write the book “awareness of dying”.

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During the research on patients dying in the hospital, they developed what is called the constant comparative method later known as the key concept of Grounded Theory (Glaser & Strauss, 1967).

Based on theoretical perspective of symbolic interactionism: derived from sociological theory, one premise is that we, as human beings Learn from meanings that humans assign to others or objects as we interact with them (symbolic interactionism) and influences our subsequent interactions.

Purpose of grounded theory is to discover the social-psychological processes inherent to a specific phenomenon.

Ultimate goal is to develop a theory that is grounded in the qualitative data of the study and accounts for behavioral variation; the Study of social/ psychological processes Learn from meanings humans assign to others / objects as we interact with them (symbolic interactionism)

Theoretical sampling: sampling decisions are made throughout the entire research process in which data sources and sampling are selected based on the emerging study findings.

Constant comparative method: ongoing incorporation of the products of data analysis in subsequent to decisions of available

Data saturation- In a grounded theory study or any qualitative research study, data saturation is used as a tool for ensuring that adequate and quality data are collected to support the study that further interviews and data collection will not add new findings or repeating what was already found in the previous interviews or data.

Basic social process is the core variable for GT
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Codes</td>
<td>Identifying anchors that allow the key points of the data to be gathered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concepts</td>
<td>Collections of codes of similar content that allows the data to be grouped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Categories</td>
<td>Broad groups of similar concepts that are used to generate a theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theory</td>
<td>A collection of explanations that explain the subject of the research</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Phenomenon**

Phenomenological study Aim is to gain a deeper understanding of the nature or meaning of everyday “lived” experience of people.

Because the primary sources of data are the perspectives and life of the persons studied, in-depth interviews are the most common means of data collection that are often audio or video taped. Researcher is the instrument who get involved and often identify own feelings known as Introspection and the researcher uses a process known as Bracketing in which he or she identifies her own feelings and suspend own knowledge and beliefs)

For example: The experience of living with a long-term urinary catheter was investigated among a community-dwelling sample of 14 adults ranging in age from 35 to 95 who had worn a
catheter for 6 months to 18 years. This study is a good example of a phenomenology since the researcher’s son had an accident, became a paraplegic and had to live with a Foley catheter.

Data were obtained by audiotaped face-to-face interviews. Merleau-Ponty’s phenomenology and van Manen's methodology were used to guided the study.

Living with a urinary catheter was found to be like living with the forces of flowing water. People were keenly aware of the flow of urine through their catheters, and they noticed when their bags needed emptying or when urine drainage seemed sluggish or obstructed. The metaphor of urine flowing like water may provide a teaching moment for assisting clients in adjusting to living with a catheter. Read the article to understand further.

**Narrative/Historical:**

- Case Study (focused on a single person, single cohesive group or event)
- Biography (in-depth report of a person’s life)
- Content analysis – method for identifying themes in the data.

### 1.7 Evaluation of Qualitative Research: Rigor

![Rigor of Evaluation of Qualitative Research]

**Notes:**
Credibility: Truth value Faithful description or interpretation; Evidence of prolonged engagement and persistent observation; Researcher separates own experience from those of subjects; provide desirable strategies like bracketing, member checks or face validity where the data was taken back to the participants for clarification. Read the urine following article to see if it is credible.

Auditability: Consistency among reported results. Reader can follow researcher’s “decision trail” and understand how decisions were made; Another researcher would reach similar conclusions from the data from the detailed desirable strategies and description of research process provided

Fittingness represent the subjects studied. Researcher establishes position of the subjects within the group experiencing the phenomenon; Researcher reports whether codes, conclusions contain all the data; Findings have meaning in terms of reader’s experience

Conformability ensures the findings are neutral and that credibility, Auditability, and fittingness have been achieved

Dependability also includes Consistency of results across time and setting, Desirable strategies for time and/or setting

Transferability indicates Applicability to other groups and settings. Reader recognizes similarity of context between subjects described and clients of interest Desirable strategies. eg., Urine flowing- may fit to patients who have ostomies (colostomy) which is also an external bag.

Generalizability: goes with transferability in application across group, used often for teaching pts. Eg. If the urine in not following freely, or appears cloudy, pt. could be taught to get help immediately.
1.8 Faithful description and evidence of prolonged engagement and persistent observation in a qualitative study add what type of rigor to the study?

- Dependability
- Credibility
- Transferability
- Auditability
1.9 Summary

In summary we reviewed human response and meaning question. Demonstrated where to search for a qualitative study. And Differentiate common qualitative traditions such as the ethnography, grounded theory and phenomenology. Explain validity or rigor of the qualitative designs.