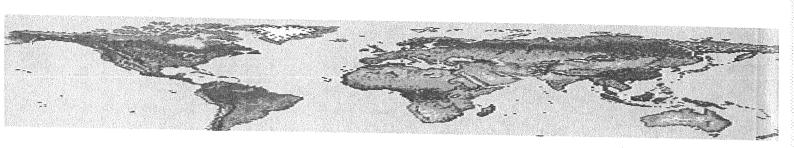
CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Advances in Qualitative Methods

January 29 - 31, 2004
Fantasyland Hotel
West Edmonton Mall
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada







Advances in Qualitative Methods



International Institute for Qualitative Methodology

6-10 University Extension Centre University of Alberta 8303-112 Street Edmonton, Alberta Canada T6G 2T4

Phone (780) 492-9041 Fax (780) 492-9040

Please visit our website at www.ualberta.ca/-iiqm

For inquiries, send e-mail to: qualitative.institute@ualberta.ca

POSTER ABSTRACTS

Poster Session L Friday, January 30, 2004 8:00am-12:00 Noon

L.1 An Attitude Survey on Nursing Research in Japanese Female Faculty: On the Recognitions to Nursing Research and EBN

Hirofumi TAKAGI Etsuko NISHIYAMA

> School of Health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Niigata University, Japan

To elucidate the attitudes toward nursing research and EBN, we conducted a postal survey of which subjects were 3,155 members of the faculty of nursing sciences in 89 universities in Japan from November, 2001 to January, 2002. We received 1,170 answers, but used only 928 female cases in this report. The mean age was 41.4 years old. 15% obtained the doctorate and 53% the master's degree. Though 84% answered "EBN is necessary to nursing research", 72% agreed that "a qualitative study is suitable to nursing research" and 46% agreed about quantitative study. In actual nursing researches, 23% were qualitative and 47% both of qualitative and quantitative. The proportion of qualitative study increased in descending order of status as well as the degree obtained. Other interesting results will be discussed. (This study was supported by a grant-in-aid from the Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Technology of Japan, 2001-2003)

L.2 An Attitude Survey on Nursing Research in Japanese Female Faculty: On Scientific Recognitions About Study Types of Nursing Research Etsuko NISHIYAMA Hirofumi TAKAGI

School of Health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Niigata University, Japan

Using the same data as our first report, we tried to elucidate the recognitions of female faculty to the study types of nursing research. We asked whether five items, 1) sampling method, 2) data collection method, 3) data arrangement method, 4) data analysis, and 5) conclusion, are scientific in both of qualitative and quantitative studies. The positive response rates about qualitative study were lower than those of quantitative study in all of the above five items. By the analyses of the above items with the order of status

and the degree obtained, we found that the positive response rates about the five items increased in ascending order of status and the degree respectively with regard to both of qualitative and quantitative studies.

L.3 An Engagement-Distancing Flux: Bringing a Voice to Experiences with Romantic Relationships for Women with Anorexia Nervosa

Mandi NEWTON

Sheryl BOBLIN

Barbara BROWN

Donna CILISKA

Faculty of Health Sciences, School of Nursing, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

Over the past twenty years, clinicians and researchers have been exploring the dynamic interplay between eating disorders and relational experiences. This phenomenological study sought to describe the subjective experiences of romantic relationships for women with anorexia nervosa (AN). A purposive sample of 11 women participated in indepth, semi-structured interviews. Analysis revealed that these women engaged in diverse relational experiences characterized by dialectical themes of engagement and distancing, which acted as basic drivers of relational change and maintenance. The dialectical perspective illustrated that the women's relational experiences did not contradict a generalized theory of relationships. Rather, the participants often addressed behavioural patterns, motivational dynamics, and situational environments in the context of their eating disorder. Understanding how women with AN experience romantic relationships may assist health care professionals to tailor interventions specific to patient ways of relating.

L.4 Phenomenology, Hermeneutics and Grounded Theory: Differences in Philosophy, Methodology, Method, and Product

Helene STARKS

University of Washington, Departments of Health Services and Medical Education, Seattle, Washington, USA

Choosing the "right" method to answer a research question entails matching the goals of the research with the appropriate philosophical tradition. Despite clear differences in philosophy, the analytic products of phenomenology, hermeneutics and grounded theory are often remarkably similar. Each tradition addresses questions of meaning and understanding, yet they differ on approaches to language