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CONFERENCE PROGRAM

*advances in
qualitative
methods*

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L.10 Nurses Deny Their Heritage As Healers

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This study is the only documented research that examines the wholeness of pediatric burn nurses' practices to disclose the ontological nature of their practices, and to uncover the practices they engage in to facilitate the healing of critically burned children. Piloted in the spring of 1999, and conducted in the fall of 2003, this extends the interpretive phenomenology research set forth, and continued by, Dr. Patricia Benner.

Following 112 hours of interviews and 134 hours of observing 16 pediatric BICU nurses' practices, and months of data interpretation, four themes— healing the child within; healing the child through caring for the family; participating in God's healing; and, unseen healing connections— and the twenty-seven supporting practices were disclosed. The nurses' practices revealed the implicit wholeness of their being in the world: they sought ways to comfort others and self; establish meaningful relationships with self, others, and God; and help others and self experience higher levels of well-being. Disturbingly, all participants denied their practices were related to nursing. Why?

L.11 Students' Experience With The Hidden Curriculum In The Faculty Of Nursing And Midwifery Of Isfahan University Of Medical Sciences

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The hidden curriculum has great impact on students' learning. The present study was conducted on Nursing and Midwifery students to determine their experience with the hidden curriculum.

It was a combined survey achieved in two stages on Nursing and Midwifery students. During the first stage, a free interview was carried out to determine their attitudes towards, experiences with, and references of the hidden curriculum. These interviews were analyzed using Streubert technique. During the second stage, a questionnaire was completed and finally analyzed.

All students have experienced the hidden curriculum and usually found it to be more effective than their routine learning program. This learning modality was associated with more stabilized behaviors among them. Meanwhile, most of their learning objectives, including positive and negative or group and individual learning were achieved through the

hidden curriculum. They have pointed out that faculty professor, nursing and midwifery staff, other students, patients and mass media were their main source of reference, however, nursing and midwifery staff augmented the training impact. Students believed that the hidden curriculum is an effective modality for learning.

L.12 Factors Contributing To Nursing Students' Inability To Communicate With Patients/Family Members

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A qualitative study was conducted with four nursing students, who had difficulty communicating with patients and/or family members during clinical practicum. The purpose of this study was to analyze the factors that hindered communication between students and patients and/or family members. A group interview was conducted with the four students after the practicum was finished. The findings indicated that nursing students tended to focus on their own learning goals, such as completing a clinical learning objective, or obtaining a good evaluation from the instructor. The students' behavior reflected a lack of concern for others with attention towards themselves rather than their patients. These findings suggest the importance of teaching nursing students to differentiate between their own learning objectives and patients' needs and to incorporate the patients' viewpoint while rendering nursing care.

L.13 On The Recognitions To Nursing Research And EBN In Nursing College Faculty In Japan

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To elucidate the recognitions toward nursing research and EBN (Evidence Based Nursing) in nursing college faculty in Japan, we conducted the nationwide surveys twice. About 80% of respondents agreed with the concept of EBN in nursing researchers. Two-thirds of respondents replied that qualitative study is more suitable to nursing research rather than quantitative study. More than 20% of respondents strongly thought that qualitative study has the validity and the reliability. About a half of qualitative study researchers conducted their researches to have the validity and the reliability, where they evaluated the qualitative study as more credible. It is suggested that the quality of qualitative study can be improved gradually according to the practice of qualitative study in nursing research.

Established Theory on Data and the Symbolic Interactionism as theoretical and methodological references. The results reveal the women's dilemma and drama, saddened by the denial of breast-feeding, even though comprehending the importance of non breast-feeding, living in the uncertainty of the future both for themselves and their children.

M.6 Housing And Urban Livelihoods In The Era Of HIV/AIDS: The Case Of Single Women In Chitungwiza, Zimbabwe

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The on going study seeks to project the constraints faced by single women infected with HIV who are members of the Red Cross Home Based Care Support group in managing their compromised livelihoods from rental housing. It further observes that rental housing, plays a role in exacerbating or mitigating the compromised livelihoods. The once long term coping strategies become short term in the face of a life threatening and impoverishing condition. Gender relations come into play in relation to lodger preference for landlords, who will determine access to space as a livelihood option. A qualitative research design is adopted together with multiple research techniques for data gathering. The main argument in the study is the influence gender and the everyday life perspective play in shaping and influencing the livelihoods of these women. Societal norms and values and HIV influence livelihood options available for the single women.

M.7 On The Change Of The Feelings Of People Living With HIV/AIDS In Northern Thailand

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To elucidate the change of the feelings of people living with HIV/AIDS (PHA) from getting the initial information about their own HIV infection to joining to the PHA group, and to construct a conceptual model for their feelings, we have conducted semi-constructive interviews with PHA group members in Phayao province, Thailand, since August 2003. We are now analyzing and interpreting the obtained data by the coding and categorizing methods such as the modified grounded theory approach. Two important core concepts are found such as "Sia Jai (broken heart)" and "Sabaay Jai (feel cheerful)". When PHA know own infection, they feel as "Sia Jai" at first. However they come to feel as "Sabaay Jai" finally

after they join to some PHA group and begin the activities of the group. We are going to elucidate the process from the acceptance of the HIV infection to the disclosure as PHA.

M.8 Cooperative Inquiry: A Participatory Approach To Promote Hiv/Aids Prevention Among Women With Regular Sexual Partner In Goiânia, Brazil

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Currently, Brazilian women's main form of HIV contamination is through heterosexual intercourse. In particular, women who have a regular sexual partner are the ones at greater risk because they are not targeted on intervention programs. The aim of this paper is to describe the methodological principles that guided a cooperative inquiry in the city of Goiânia, Brazil, among women with regular sexual partner who live in poverty. The goal of the study was to explore the collective process of reflection-action in the reconstruction of participants' HIV/AIDS preventive discourses. The data was gathered by focus groups and by a technique called narrative-dialog. The reflection-action strategy promoted the consciousness rising of both the participants and the researchers about the difficulties related to HIV/AIDS prevention among women with the regular sexual partner. This study suggests that health care services should promote collective empowerment through community strategies to construct interventions based on participative-cooperative models.

M.9 An Assessment Of Rural Women's Knowledge, Constraints And Perceptions On Cervical Cancer Screening: The Case Of Two Districts In Zimbabwe

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Although cervical cancer is preventable and curable if detected early, its morbidity and mortality are a significant public health concern in Zimbabwe. This paper gives a sociological and anthropological insight into the rural women's perceptions and understanding of cervical symptomatology, screening and cancer. Qualitative data were collected through in-depth interviews with women and health personnel. Focus group

A population-based follow-up quantitative study will be based on results from the focus groups.

Factors influencing vaccine safety concerns included: doubts about vaccine safety and necessity; lack of information; mistrust of the medical community and government; and poor provider-patient communication. Factors convincing parents to have their child immunized despite concerns included: social norms supporting immunization; strong relationship with a health care provider; and fear of the consequences of not immunizing.

Changes in the childhood immunization process should be made to reduce parental vaccine safety concerns. Some changes that may be considered include improved provider communication about immunizations and additional tailored information about vaccine safety and necessity.

M.20 Hermeneutic Phenomenological Methods For Studying Meaning Over The Life Course

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According to Dilthey, understanding of text occurred within the researcher's mind-constructed world, composed of insight into the author's lived experience, the author's mind, the understanding of people within the author's circle, and the understanding of the historical community. Understanding of the author's meaning was gained by examining her intent within a framework of time because past experiences were brought to the present to unify the lived experience.

Based on these assumptions, when conducting a hermeneutic phenomenological study of a life course experience, such as aging, the researcher must direct the participants' focus toward the salient aspects of their past that contribute to the meaning they have brought to the present. This requires that the researcher use methods frequently used in biographical research, such as life course review charts and life course review interviews. A study of the meaning of aging for women with disabilities is used as an example.

M.21 Families And International Schools: A 'Shared Community' In Practice

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Much of the research on home-school links is often being viewed as supportive of academic growth. Critically, there is a silence in relation to what this liaison can do in supporting the family. This thesis is based upon the findings of a qualitative research study about internationally mobile (IM) families

managing transience and the place of international schooling in that process. 90 semi-structured interviews were conducted with 45 (IM) families at an international school in Southern England. The study included an intervention that consisted of implementing a Personal and Social Education (PSE) programme for 13- to 14- year old students and their parents. Family involvement in the PSE programme facilitated parent-adolescent communication at a critical transitional stage as IM teenagers who grow up 'on the move' were experiencing complex emotional and social upheavals in relationships with their peers and their families.

M.22 On The Trend Of Qualitative Studies In Nursing Researches In Japan

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In order to examine the trend of qualitative studies in nursing researches in Japan, we used the "Igaku-Chuo-Zasshi (Central Medical Journals)" as the database. Using keywords such as "qualitative study", "KJ method (by Kawakita Jiro, 1967)", "content analysis", "phenomenology", "grounded theory", and "coding/categorizing method", we could find 297 articles as qualitative nursing researches published for the last 10 years. 265 articles were published for the last 5 years, while only 32 articles were published for the former 5 years. Used methods in many articles were "qualitative content analysis", "KJ method", "coding/categorizing methods". While the Grounded Theory approach was not so frequently used, the number of articles using "coding/categorizing methods" has been increasing rapidly in Japan.

M.23 The State Of The Art Of Qualitative Research In Brazil An Overview Of The First Brazilian International Conference In Qualitative Research

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The paper presents an overview of the I CIBRAPEQ – The First Brazilian International Conference in Qualitative Research, which took place on March of this year, in Taubaté, São Paulo, Brazil. By analyzing the number of the researchers, their field of work and most important, the methodologies they've been adopting within Brazilian Universities and Research Institutes, a profile of qualitative research in Brazil today could be drawn. Methods that can be considered as more traditional, as Ethnography and Phenomenology have been applied for a considerable number of researchers, while methods such as Grounded Theory and Focus Groups are not