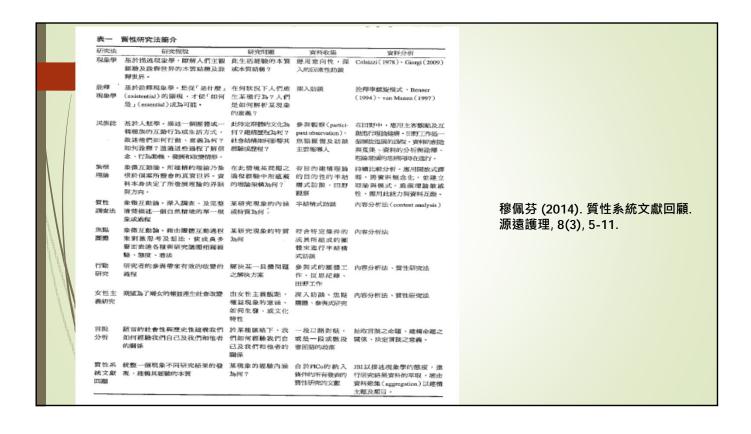


問什麼問題 選擇什麼樣的研究方法

- ○罹患乳癌婦女城鄉就醫行為的建構因素與歷程
- OCOPD病患的醫矚遵從行為的分類
- ○醫護人員告知罹患癌病病患實情的倫理困境
- 〇雁患憂鬱症病人的恢復歷程
- O 肌萎症第一期與第二期學齡期病童的與病共存的經驗
- ○醫療機構實行跨團隊合作醫療的組織文化與護理人員角色轉 變的歷程與成效
- ○出院準備服務病患的照顧模式建構





1. Is it a Research

- 1. What is qualitative research?
- 2. What is the nature of qualitative research?
- 3. What is the difference between qualitative and Quantitative research?
- 4. Is the qualitative research considered science?

What is the qualitative research

Qualitative research is a process of naturalistic inquiry that seeks in-depth understanding of social phenomena within their natural setting. It focuses on the "why" rather than the "what" of social phenomena and relies on the direct experiences of human beings as meaning-making agents in their every day lives.

Qualitative researchers use multiple systems of inquiry for the study of human phenomena.

Knowledge is subjective rather than objective and that the researcher learns from the participants in order to understand the meaning of their lives.

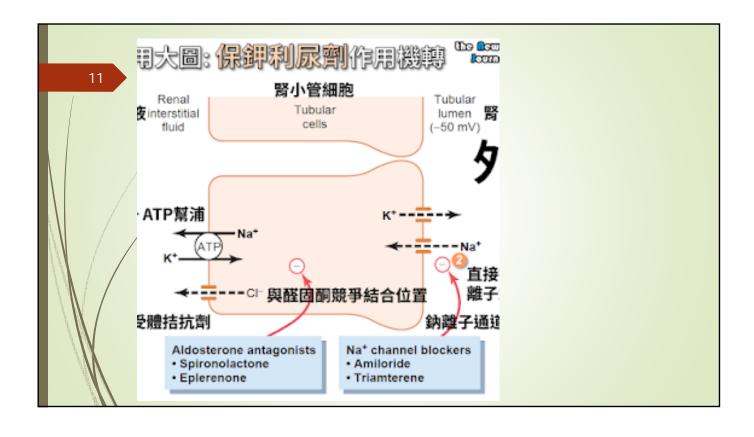
To ensure rigor and trustworthiness, the researcher attempts to maintain a position of neutrality while engaged in the research process.

What is the nature of qualitative research?

- > Naturalistic
- Qualitative inquiry
- ➤ Humana existence (Kant, William Dilthey, Edmund Husserl, Maurice Merleau-Ponty)
- ▶ 人活在天地之間,生活經驗乃包含著我們經驗著我們和自己他人的 複雜的關係與互動且帶著我們的過去朝向著未來
- **Humans cannot be studied as isolated units**
- Humans must be understood in the context of their "lived world" or cultural and social connections.

From: https://nursing.utah.edu/research/qualitative-research/what-is-qualitative-research.php

Positivist/quantitative	Naturalistic/qualitative
To count	To identify concepts, mechanism, relationships between concepts, context, how and what to cultivate the phenomenon
To quantify	To explore
To measure	To qualify
To determine the effect A vs B	To elucidate
	To describe



	Qualitative Research	Quantitative Research	
	Naturalistic paradigm	Positivist paradigm	
	Intensive (small sampling): saturation	Extensive (large sample): Power	
	Symbolic-representative of group	Statistical sample of the population	
	Technique-interview, group discussion, observation	Techniques (questionnaire, measurement)	
	Focus: why, how, understand multiple interrelationship	Focus: how many, determine single/causal relationship	
	Analysis: mainly inductive, reduction	Analysis: mainly deductive	
			,,,,

Deductive process:

Theory
Examines hypothetical relationships
Hypothesis

> Inductive process

Observation

Open questions

Research is a process, refined over the fieldwork, collection and theme analysis
Situation-specific analytical approach, formulation of theory

Attitude and Beliefs

- 1. 描述本質 Description of nature/essence
- 2. 回到事物本身; Bracketing; setting aside one's biases and personal views on the topics
 - 2.1. Keeps a diary of thoughts and feelings
 - 2.2. Peer debrief
- 3. 整體性; Holistic
- 4. 時間與空間; Time and space
- 5. 感同身受; Empathy, intersubjectivity





- The instrument for data collection
- > Establish good rapport with participants
- Bracketing
- Co-researcher: The meaning of lived experience is emerged from the participants' stories

質性研究的種類

- 1. 質性調查 (Qualitative inquiry)
- 2. 現象學 (Phenomenology)
- 3. 詮釋現象學 (Hermeneutic phenomenology)
- 4. 紮根理論 (Grounded theory)
- 5. 民族誌 (Ethnography)
- 6. 焦點團體 (Focus group)
- 7. 歷史研究 (Historical study)
- 8. 質性系統文獻回顧 (Meta-synthesis) mixed method, umbrella method, scoping review, meta-ethnography

研究法	研究假說	研究問題	資料收集	資料分析
現象學	基於描述現象學。瞭解人們主觀 經驗及詮釋世界的本質結構及詮 釋世界。	此生活經驗的本質 或本質結構?	應用意向性,深入的回激性訪談	Colaizzi (1978) \ Giorgi (2009)
詮釋 " 現象學	基於詮釋現象學。是從「是什麼」 (existential)的顯現,才使「如何 是」(essential)成為可能。	在何狀況下人們產 生某種行為?人們 是如何解析某現象 的意義?	深入訪談	詮釋學螺旋模式、Benner (1994)、van Manen (1997)
民族誌	基於人類學。描述一個團體或一個種族的互動行為或生活方式, 敘述他們如何行動、意義為何? 如何詮釋?透過這些過程了解信 念、行為動機、發展和改變情形。	此特定群體的文化為何?建構歷程為何? 社會結構如何影響其 經驗或歷程?	參與觀察(participant observation)、 焦點團體及訪談 主要報導人	在田野中,應用主客觀點及互動進行理論與構·田野工作是一個螺旋進展的過程·資料的創造與蒐集、資料的分析與詮釋、理論意涵的思辨同時在進行。
紮根 理論	象徵互動論。所建構的理論乃紮 根於個案所體會的真實世界。資 料本身決定了所發展理論的界限 與方向。	在此情境某問題之 過程經驗中所蘊藏 的理論架構為何?	有目的处構理論 的目的性的半結 構式訪談、田野 觀察	持續比較分析。應用開放式譯碼,將資料概念化,並建立 理論與模式。重視理論敏感性,應用此能力與資料互動。

	質性 調査法	象徵互動論。深入調查、及完整 清楚描述—個自然情境的單一現 象或過程		半結構式訪談	內容分析法(content analysis)	
	焦點	象徴互動論。藉由團體互動過程 來刺激思考及想法,使成員多 層面表達各種與研究議題相關經 驗、態度、看法		The second secon	内容分析法	
1	行動 研究	研究者的參與帶來有效的改變的 過程	解決某一具體問題 之解決方案	參與式的團體工作、反思紀錄、 田野工作	內容分析法、質性研究法	
Control of the Contro	女性主 義研究	期望為了婦女的權益產生社會改變	由女性主義觀點, 權益現象的意涵、 如何生發、或文化 特性		內容分析法、質性研究法	
CONSTRUCTOR AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	言說 分析	語言的社會性與歷史性建構我們 如何經驗我們自己及我們和他者 的關係		或是一段或數段	抽取言談之命題、建構命題之 關係、決定 言談之意義。	
	質性系 統文獻 回顧	統整一個現象不同研究結果的發現,建構其經驗的本質	某現象的經驗內涵 為何?		JBI以描述現象學的態度,進 行研究結果資料的萃取,經由 資料聚集(aggregation)以建構 主題及類目。	

Core activities in qualitative research

1. Research question

2. Literature review: show how current findings fit into what is already known, what is the gap

3. Setting for data collection

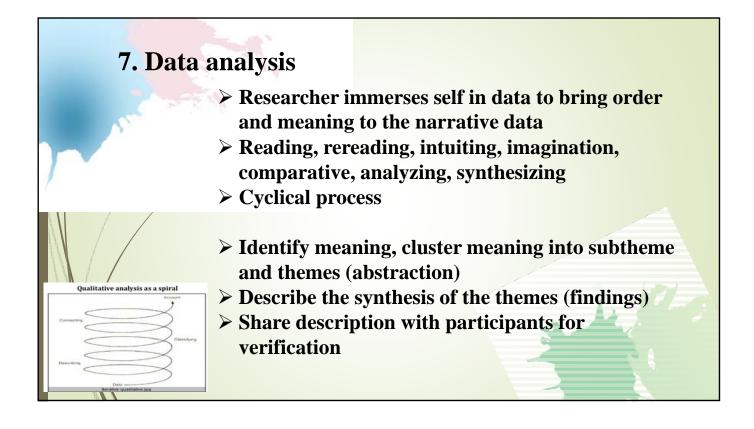
- > Field is the natural world where participants live
- > Co-research
- ➤ Participants be willing to share their thoughts and feeling about the phenomenon
- Keep contact if needed

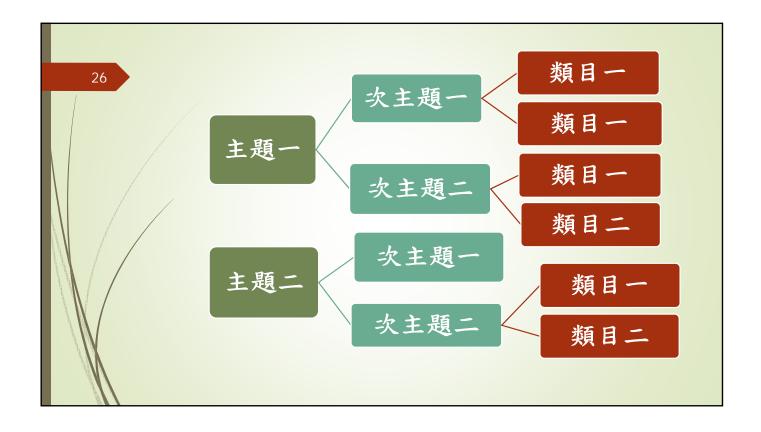
4. Selection of participants

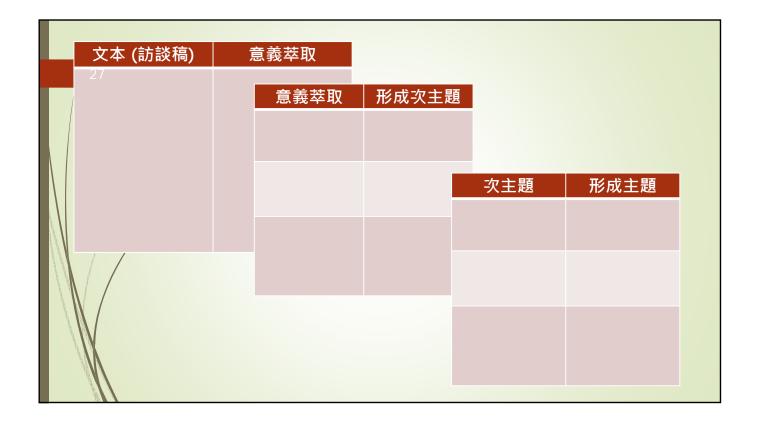
- Participants: individual, couples, groups, family, community. They want to help researchers to understand their lives and the social context in which they live and create meaning
- Have first hand experienceActive participants
- Able to and willing to talk about their experience (drawing, participant observation)
- In-deep experience vs broad experience

5. Sampling methods:

- > Saturation (repetitive and confirm)
- Clear criteria and rationale for sample selection
- **▶**1st hand experience with research phenomenon;
- > Depends on each qualitative research methods (vs random selection)
- > Purposive sampling: generalization of findings

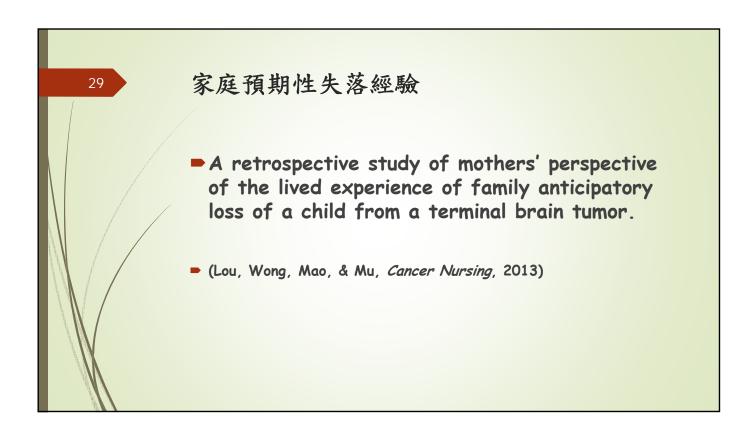


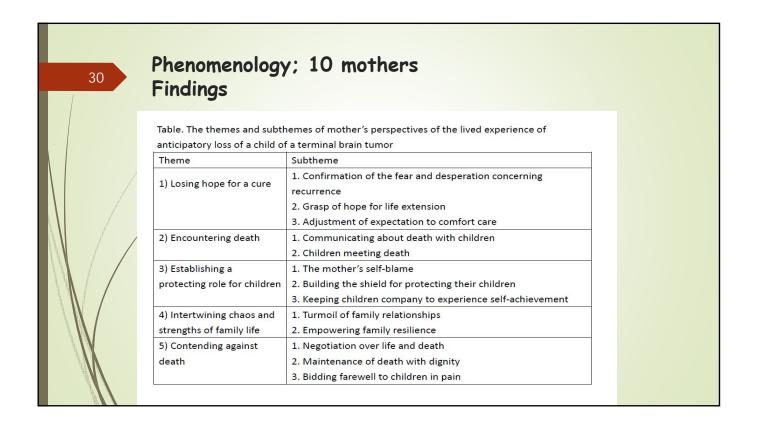






- ➤ Reports the essence (subthemes, themes) of the experience
- ➤ Reader should get the understanding of what it is like to experience the phenomenon





9. 嚴謹度

質性研究是一種科學嗎?

- 1. 真實性 (true value)
 - 長期參與及持續觀察
 - 同儕辯證
- 契合性 (fittingness)
 - 應用性、推廣度:情境相似程度
 - 厚實的描述
- 3. 檢核性 (auditability)
 - 檢核過程 摘記
 - 分析步驟中之粹取意涵或主題過程之成果
 - 主題及原始資料之案例
- 4. 原質性 (neutrality)
 - 確認性:持續摘記、檢核過程

10. Discussion and implementation

- Review of literature after understand the essence of the phenomenon
- Place the findings within the context
- How to implement the findings (themes) into nursing assessment and intervention in the future.

Lincoln YS, Guba EG. Naturalistic Inquiry. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications; 1985.

[1] 質性調查

想要了解某一現象的特性

- 一個群體的特性
- 一個概念的特性
- -個特殊經驗的特性

Disability

http://informahealthcare.com/dre ISSN 0963-8288 print/ISSN 1464-5165 online

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RESEARCH PAPER

Long-term recovery trajectory after stroke: an ongoing negotiation between body, participation and self

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Purpose: Research has mainly focused on the first year of recovery trajectory after stroke, but there is limited knowledge about how stroke survivors manage their long-term everyday lives. This study seeks to fill this gap by exploring the long-term (1-13 years) negotiations of stroke survivors when they experience progress, wellbeing and faith in the future. Method: Repeated in-depth interviews were conducted with nine people living with moderate impairment after stroke and their closest relatives. Concepts from phenomenology and critical psychology constituted the frame of reference of the study. *Results*: The long-term stroke recovery trajectory can be understood as a process of struggling to overcome tensions between three phenomena under ongoing change: the lived body, participation in everyday life and sense of self. During the recovery process, stroke survivors experience progress, well-being and faith in the future when moving towards renewed relationships, characterised by (1) a modified habitual body, (2) repositioned participation in specific everyday life contexts and (3) a transformed sense of self. Conclusions: This study stresses the importance of developing new forms of professional support during the long-term recovery trajectory, to stimulate and increase interaction and coherence in the relationship between the stroke survivor's bodily perception, participation in everyday life and sense of self.

Body, long-term recovery trajectory, participation, self, stroke

Received 7 October 2013 Revised 24 September 2014 Accepted 30 September 2014 Published online 16 October 2014









30

- ■邏輯研究 邏輯其背後的哲學思維
- ► Husserl 徹底沒有成見的知識 真正的知識應當擺脫在變化 著的生活情境中的主觀束縛並因此在這個意義上是[客觀的] 和恆久的

我們現在的處境,只有許多碎片而無法掌握整體,只有多重樣態而失去同一性,以及只有多個「不顯現」而沒有一個持續的真實顯現。

只有以適當的整體做為背景,部分才得以理解,表象的多重樣 態孕育著同一性。

以現象學探究人的生活經驗,經由掌握對象的多重表現之同一性,我們可以了解本質。我們更能夠清楚地區別出事物本身 與其表象,更能夠保留事物本身的現實。

40

(3)本質(Eidos) (universal truths)

研究者是以受訪者生活經驗的敘說、感受與體 驗其經驗內涵,作為呈現其經驗之本質結構,

直接影響到人們如何領受其經驗

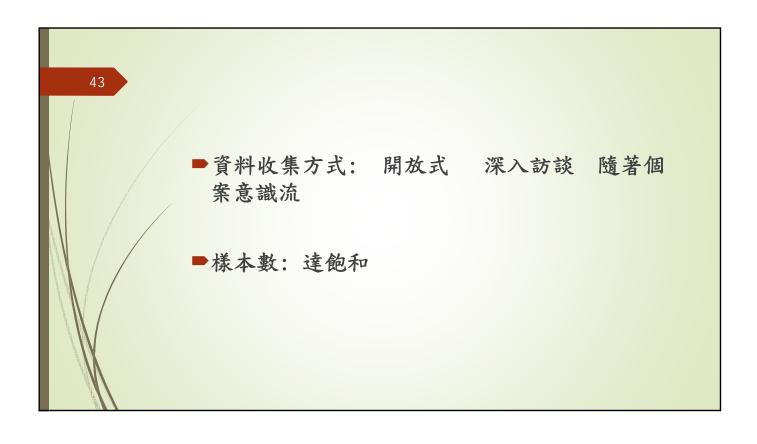
貼近主體性 感同身受 預測性





42 (4) 存而不論(暫時擱置)

- ■「回歸事物自身」(Zurück zu den Sachen selbst),
- ■現象學的目的是對事物的研究,以呈現其意識本質,也就是 回到「事物本身」意識領域。放下通常的思惟方式,將我們 通常的判斷「懸置」起來,存而不論,經此可以直覺到純意 識的本質或原型,發現意識中的基本結構。
- ■避開一切的預設(freedom from suppositions)
- ■如果做判斷 ,則結束了瞭解的進行
- ■因為在判斷之前有個理解,讓理解更完整,無預設,沒有偏見





45

現象學分析步驟

(1) Colaizzi (1976)

- 1. 仔細傾聽訪問紀錄以對整個經驗有一整理性的了解,將錄音的訪談內容逐字謄寫已獲得個案生活經驗的原始料。
- 由錄音謄寫的內容形成有意義的句子,其可作為分析的基本 資料。
- 3. 由有意義的句子粹取出意義。
- 4. 組合意義中所存有的共同特性,形成主題。
- 5. 將調查此一現象所得的結果做一整合,並做盡緻述。
- 6. 經由盡緻描述形構此現象的本質結構。
- 7. 將所得結果拿回給受訪者檢視,已確認研究結果是否反映出 個案的經驗。

46

(2) Giorgi (2008)

- 資料閱讀-閱讀資料的目的是為獲得一整體感,以利於 後續資料分析的進行。
- 2. 決定資料之意義單元-此階段為解析資料,即進行意義 的區分,將所有描述的資料,形構成種種意義單元的部 分。我們可回頭重讀資料,將意義單元串連起來。
- 3. 將研究參與者自然態度表達,轉換成現象學心理學敏感性表達。按照課目的觀點,將資料組合再表達。利用自由想像轉換,將研究參與者日常生活觀點陳述,研究者將其轉譯到專業術語之中,讓所獲得的資訊,能夠配合研究者的專業直覺,使之趨於穩定,成為可利用的知識。將資料綜合摘要,以供學術團體溝通之用-研究者表達出研究參與者具體生活經驗的本質結構。

47

Phenomenology; 10 mothers Findings

Table. The themes and subthemes of mother's perspectives of the lived experience of anticipatory loss of a child of a terminal brain tumor

Theme	Subtheme	
1) Losing hope for a cure	1. Confirmation of the fear and desperation concerning	
1) Losing Hope for a cure	recurrence	
	2. Grasp of hope for life extension	
	3. Adjustment of expectation to comfort care	
2) Encountering death	1. Communicating about death with children	
	2. Children meeting death	
3) Establishing a	lishing a 1. The mother's self-blame	
protecting role for children	role for children 2. Building the shield for protecting their children	
	3. Keeping children company to experience self-achievement	
4) Intertwining chaos and	1. Turmoil of family relationships	
strengths of family life	2. Empowering family resilience	
5) Contending against	1. Negotiation over life and death	
death	2. Maintenance of death with dignity	
	3. Bidding farewell to children in pain	

(Lou, Wong, Mao, & Mu, Cancer Nursing, 2013). A retrospective study of mothers' perspective of the lived experience of family anticipatory loss of a child from a terminal brain tumor.

[3]紮根理論

知識基礎: 象徵互動論 Symbolic interactionism

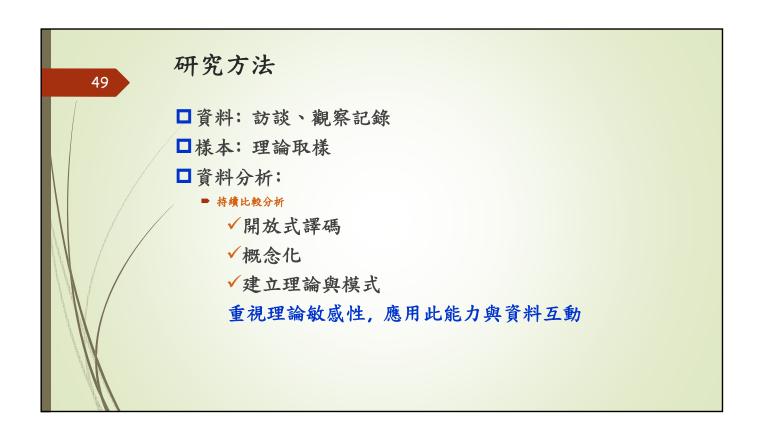
研究問題:在此情境某問題之過程經驗中所蘊藏的理論架構為何?

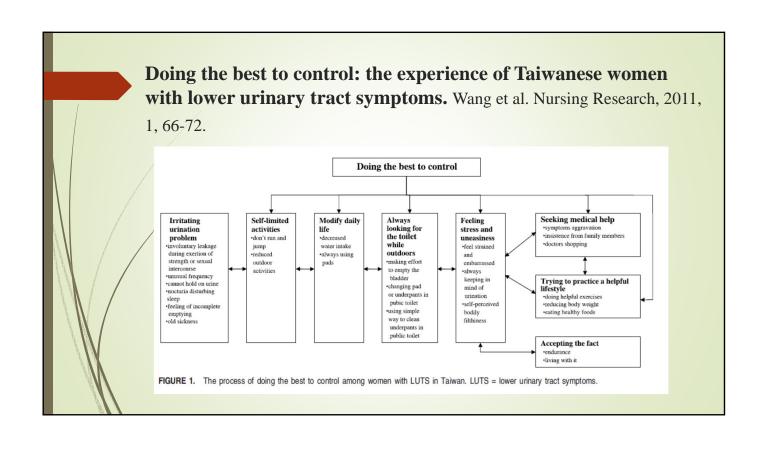
歸納地建立源自資料的理論

如何由原始資料轉化成概念,確認概念間關係,以致構成理論概念化的過程,並將此種關係予以統整建立理論

利用研究程序排除偏見,假定,以拿捏科學予創意的平衡

48





[4] 民族誌

民族誌;田野研究

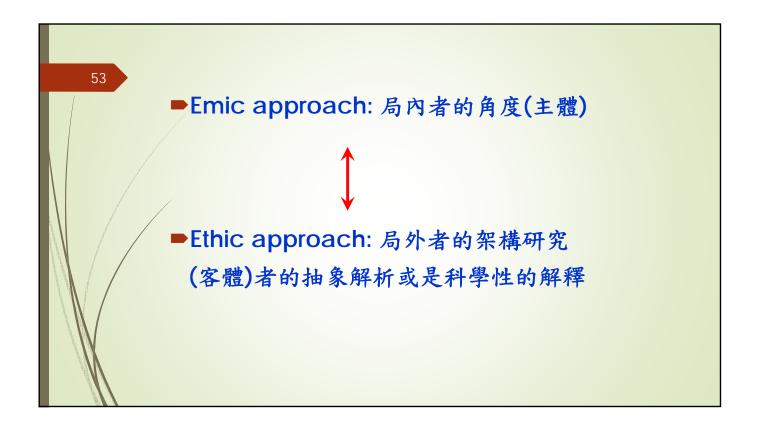
在田野中,使用參與觀察(participant observation)及訪談主要報導人,應用主客觀點互動進行理論建構

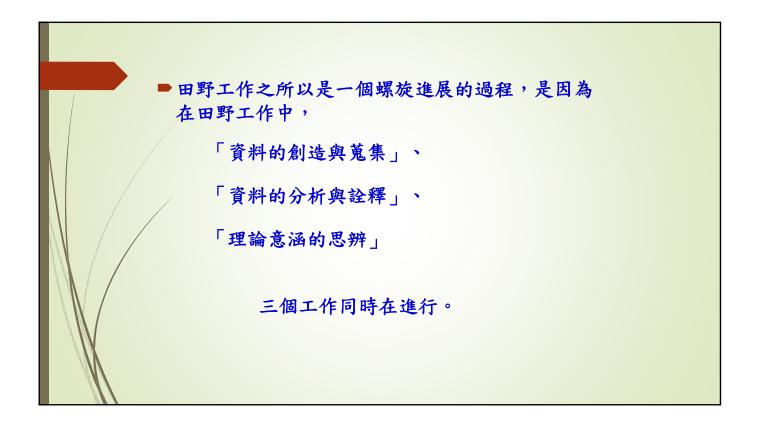
Root: 人類學

研究問題:此特定群體的文化為何?建構歷程為何?社會結構如何影響其經驗或歷程?

描述一個團體或一個種族的互動行為或生活方式,敘述他們如何行動?如何交互作用?意義為何?如何詮釋?透過這些過程了解成員的價值觀、信念、行為動機、發展和改變情形。

技法 基本議題 田野工作 : 技法、基本議題、認識論與存在論 (謝國雄 · 2007)





[6] 焦點團體

選取某些符合特定條件的成員所組成的團體來進行訪談。研究者以營造出自在的團體互動的氣氛,使參與團體的成員就研究者所欲討論的議題,表達他們的經驗、看法或觀點。藉由團體互動過程來刺激思考及想法,使成員能在不同意見交流激盪下,多層面表達各種與研究議題相關的經驗、情感、態度及看法。



56

焦點團體

- ▶小組討論的訪談技巧
- 1-2 小時
- → 一組約5-8 參與者 & a skillful moderators
- ▶ 深入開放團體討論
- ▶ 參與者--- 性別, 年紀, 分類 同質 或 異質 樣本- 隨機, 分層, 方便取樣
- ■侷限的議題
- ■自由開放的團體環境
- ■團體動力
- ■相互刺激與分享

(Robinson, 1999)



