

Qualitative Methods in Health Research

INTEREST TRANSCRIPT Issues RESPONSIBLE NARRATIVE context
DMR CASE STUDY Transferability TRUSTWORTHY ISSUES THEME DEPENDABILITY Observation opinion Theme
DMR KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW INTEREST FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS context
DMR Reflexibility NOTE TAKING Credibility OUTLINE TRIANGULATION TRANSFERABILITY context
Theme NOTE TAKING Grounded Theory TRIANGULATION OPINION Outline context
Key Informant Interview Research CREDIBILITY Observation ETHICAL Content Analysis THEME
Note taking Confirmability PURPOSIVE SAMPLING Case study Dependability
In depth Interview DMR Issues ting Issues opinion Confirmability DISCOURSE ANALYSIS interpret Ethical
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NARRATIVE TRUSTWORTHY
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Focus Group Discussion Trustworthy Observation
Outline PURPOSIVE SAMPLING Issues interpret Coding TRANSCRIPT
DMR OPINION DMR Issues
Framework Analysis THEME DMR CONFIDENTIALITY Narrative UNDERSTANDING DMR
DMR Phenomenology DMR INTERPRET DMR understanding ISSUES
INTRODUCTION DMR Note taking DMR COMMUNITY CONTENT ANALYSIS
OBSERVATION DMR DMR Integrity DMR TRANSCRIPT DMR INTRODUCTION CONFIDENTIALITY
Issues Note taking DMR Community Coding INTRODUCTION CONFIDENTIALITY Theme DMR Content Analysis

Designing a Qualitative Research

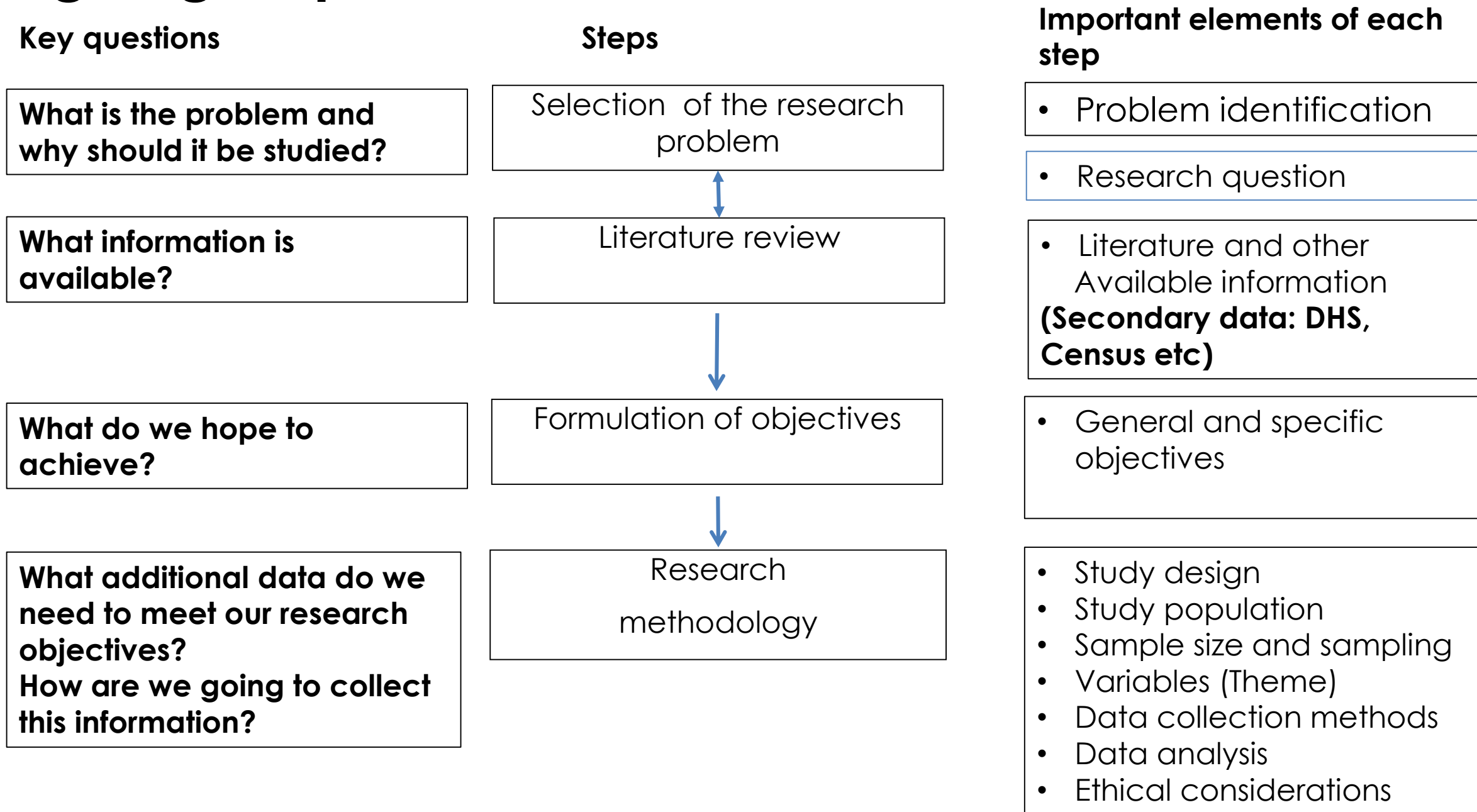
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Outlines

- Designing a qualitative research
 - Problem identification
 - Research question
 - Formulation of objectives

Designing a qualitative research



Designing a qualitative research: Research methodology

Key questions

Important elements in methodology

How will we collect this new information?

Study design

Who will be recruited to get the results for objective?

Study population

Where should we collect them? How many participants will be included and how will we select them?

Sample size and sampling

What information do we need to collect?

Variables (Theme)

What tools do we need to collect it? How do we collect data?

Data collection methods

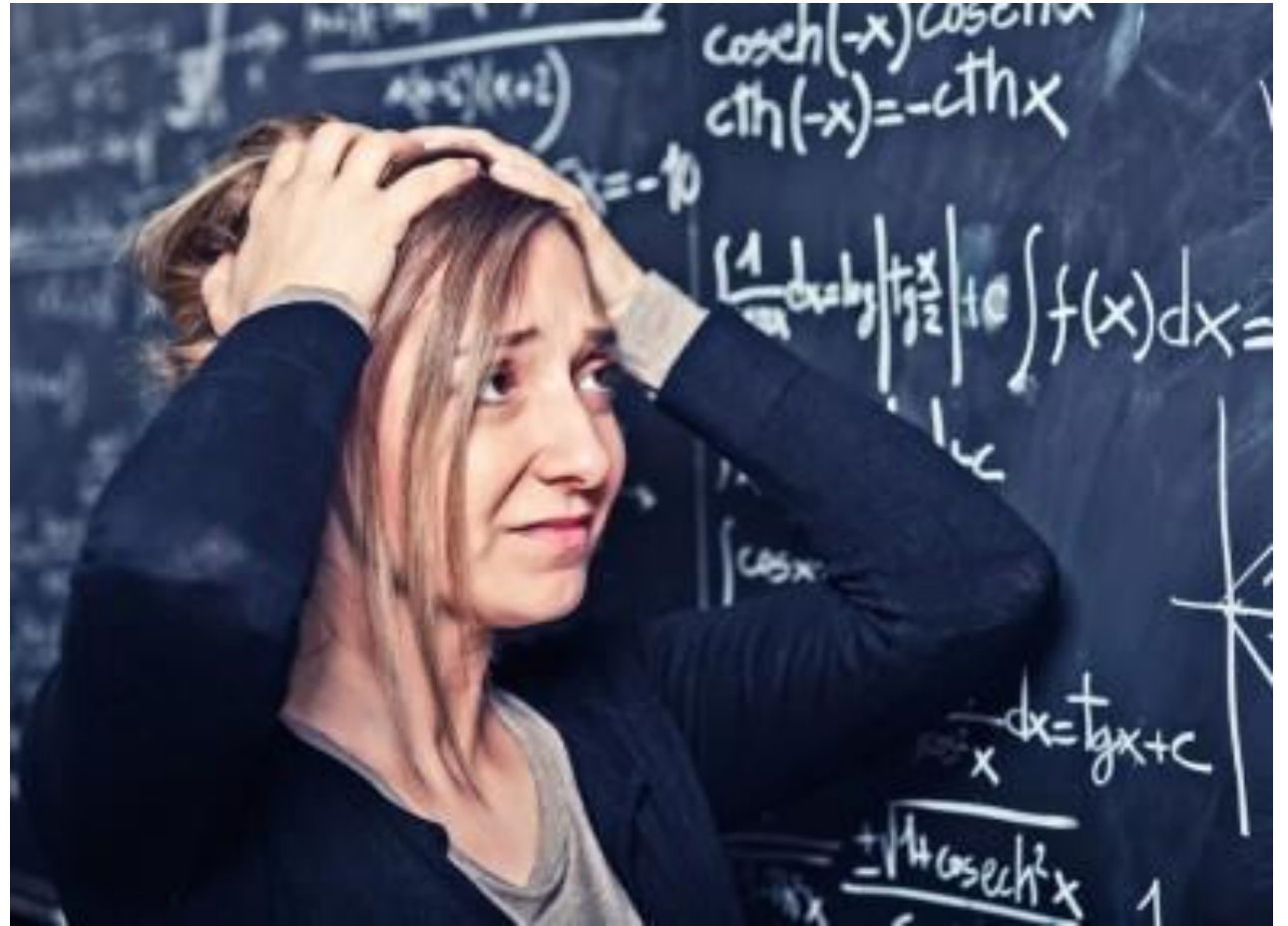
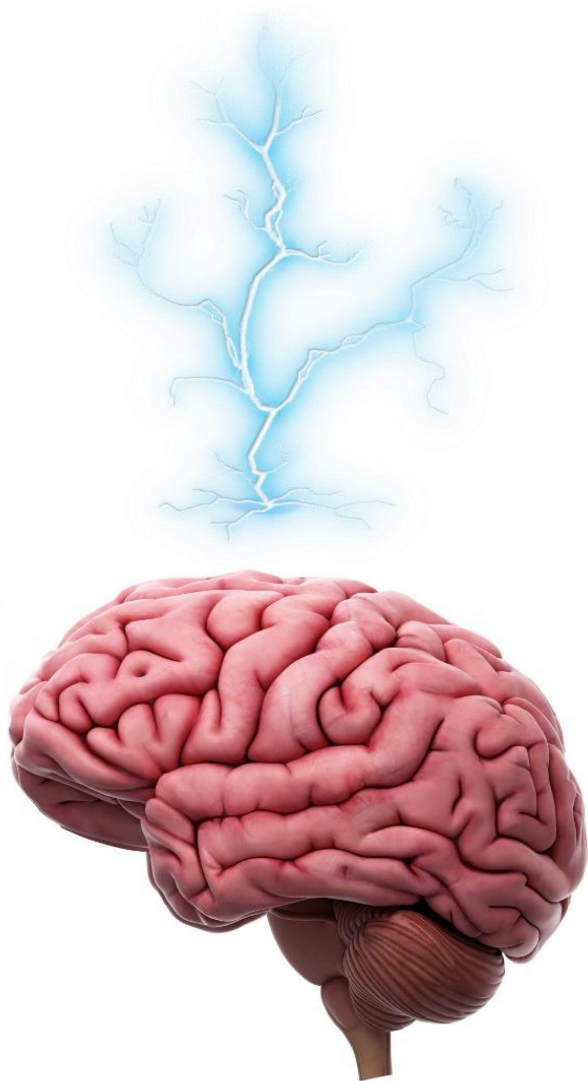
What will we do with collect data?

Data analysis

Are we likely harm anyone as a result of the study?

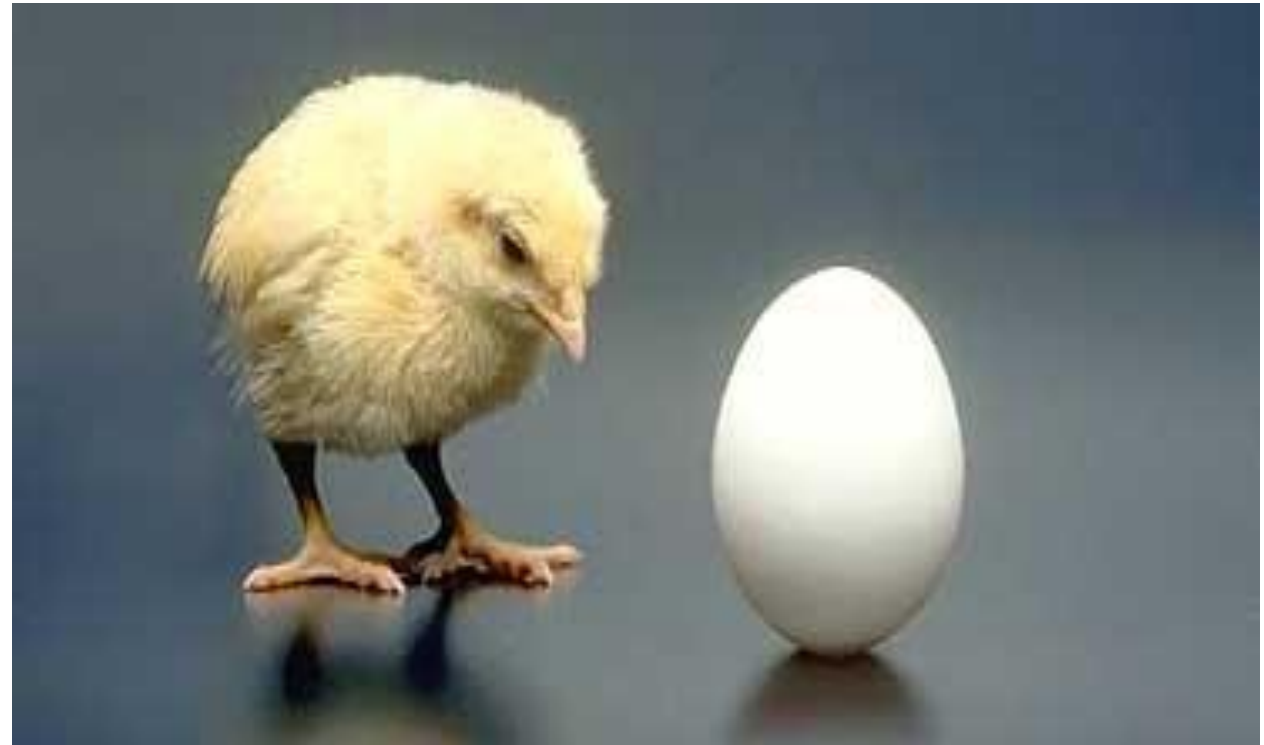
Ethical consideration

Problem identification



Problem identification: Challenge

- **Dilemma:** The more you already know about a topic, the more questions you will have about it
- Hard to know what you don't know
- So, where to start?



Problem identification: Steps

- 1) Deciding on a research area
- 2) Identifying a research topic
- 3) Is this a problem that research can address?
- 4) Is a qualitative approach appropriate?
 - What are the key concepts of interest?
 - Refining indicators for these concepts

Problem identification: Steps

1) Deciding on a research area

Examples

- Maternal Health
- Child Health
- Environmental Health

Problem identification: Steps

2) Identifying a research topic

Examples

Environmental Health

- Latrine coverage
- Water quality
- Indoor air pollution

Problem identification: Steps

3) Is this a problem that research can address?

Whether a problem situation requires research depends on three conditions:

- (i) There is a discrepancy between what exists and the ideal or planned situation
- (ii) The reason(s) for this difference is unclear (so that it makes sense to develop research questions)
- (iii) There should be more than one possible answer to a question or more than one solution to the problem

Problem identification: Steps

3) Is this a problem that research can address?

Example: Latrine coverage

- In District X (pop. 145,000) **sanitary conditions are poor (5% of households have latrines)** and **diseases connected with poor sanitation**, such as hepatitis, gastroenteritis and worms, are very **common**.
- The Ministry of Health has therefore **initiated a sanitation project** which **aims at increasing** the percentage of **households with latrines by 15% each year**. The project provides materials, and the population should provide labour.
- Two years later, **less than half of the target (only 15%) has been reached**.

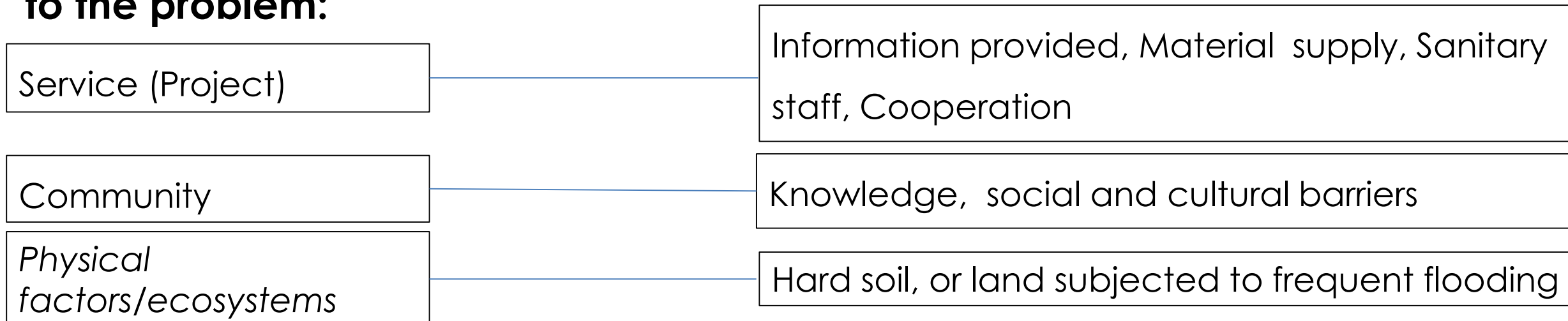
Problem identification: Steps

3) Is this a problem that research can address?

Discrepancy: 35% of the households should have latrines, but only 15% do have them.

Discrepancy is unclear: Why it happens? The reasons are not clear!!!

More than one possible answer to a question or more than one solution to the problem:



Problem identification: Steps

4) Is a qualitative approach appropriate?

Issues		Qualitative
Service (Project)	Information provided	Barrier
	Material supply	Barrier
	Sanitary staff	Barrier
	Cooperation	Barrier
Community	Knowledge	
	Social barrier	Barrier
	Cultural barrier	Barrier
Ecosystems	Hard soil	
	Frequent flooding	

Problem identification: Steps

- 4) Is a qualitative approach appropriate?
 - What are the key concepts of interest?

Barriers and constraints

- Refining indicators for these concepts

Service: Barriers on providing information, material supply

Staff performance

Collaboration with community/health staff/project

Population: Social and cultural barriers

Research question

- What are the barriers and constraints to have latrines in houses of district X after project?

Formulation of objectives

General objective

- A statement **indicating the general aim or purpose of a research project**. Usually a research project will have only one broad aim.

Specific objectives

- It indicates the key issues to be **focused on** in a research project. Usually a research project will have several **specific research objectives**.

Formulation of objectives

Why should research objectives be developed?

The formulation of objectives will help you to:

- Focus the study (**narrowing it down to essentials**)
- **Avoid the collection of data which are not strictly necessary** for understanding and solving the problem you have identified
- **Organize the study** in clearly defined parts or phases

Formulation of objectives

How should you state your objectives?

Take care that the objectives of your study:

- **Cover the different aspects of the problem** and its contributing factors **in a coherent way and in a logical sequence**
- Are clearly phrased in operational terms, **specifying exactly what you are going to do, where, and for what purpose**
- Are realistic considering local conditions and **use action verbs that are specific enough to be evaluated**

Formulation of objectives

Example

General objective

To find out the barriers and constraints for having latrines in houses of district X after project

Specific objectives

- To assess the social and cultural barriers that deters the presence of latrines by household family
- To explore the barriers and challenges for successful implementation of latrine project

Thanks !!!

References

- Green, J. & Thorogood, N. (2004). Qualitative methods for health research, SAGE publications, London. UK.
- Corlien, M.V., Pathmanathan, I. & Brownlee, A. (2000). Health Systems Research Training Proposal Development and Fieldwork. Series Volume 2, Part I. World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland.