Abstracts
The shaping of Professional Identity in Nursing: An ethnographic Case Study

Georgina Willetts a, Professor David Clarke b

a School of Nursing and MidwiferyMonash University
Faculty of Medicine, Nursing and Health Sciences Melbourne Australia

b Director, International Centre for Classroom Research Melbourne Graduate School of Education University of Melbourne, AUSTRALIA

Purpose of the Study

This research project, utilizing ethnographic principles, focuses on the interplay of nurses with other nurses and other health professionals in the context of their work environment. The overall aim of this project is to develop a theoretical framework that will build on the existing body of knowledge to further explain performative realization of professional nursing identity.

Methods

The research data was collected within two sites where there was exchange of professional knowledge. The data collected involved a number of methods constant with ethnographic methods. A brief demographic questionnaire was the first method used and was undertaken by research participants prior to any other data collection. Video recordings were taken of both clinical nursing handover and unit team meetings (multidisciplinary). Audiotaped focus group interviews where the group was asked to describe and reflect on the videotaped clinical handover meetings of which they had been involved. Audiotaped individual interviews, where individual nurses were asked to describe and reflect on the videotaped clinical handover and multidisciplinary meetings of which they had been involved. Analysis focused on the social performance of professional identity, with particular attention to forms of knowledge exchanged. The analysis of the highly qualitative dataset draws upon a variety of different theoretical frames: Theories of; Social Identity Theory; Professionalism; Organisational culture; and Individual Identity.

Results

Preliminary analysis suggests that the chosen sites afford fruitful insight into the social performance of nurses’ professional identities. Of particular interest is the emerging evidence that nurses repeatedly and willingly compromise their physical places and spaces within their work environments where their professional interplays take place. Given the importance of the role played by both the handover and multidisciplinary meetings in daily activity of the nurses, it was remarkable that both events were repeatedly interrupted by other nurses engaged in minor personal tasks. These intrusions were permitted to occur without either protest from the meeting participants or apology from the intruding nurses. Social incidents such as these are indicators of the status accorded to both professional activities central to nursing routines and to nurses as professionals engaged in the exchange of important medical information. This example provides an illustration of how nurses can be complicit in compromising the physical spaces in which their professional activities are undertaken. Other examples of such indicators will be provided in the presentation.

Conclusion

This study will inform the body of knowledge of professional identity in nursing, its construction and performance through social interaction in the workplace. It is also intended that this project assist in the development of strategies to address the recruitment and retention issues currently affecting the nursing profession today.

Keywords

Identity, Professional Identity, Social Identity Theory
Remain in Nursing Profession - a Study of the Performance of Professional Nursing based on Understanding of Life

Margareth Kristoffersen a, Febe Friberg b, Jan Olav Henriksen c

a Depart. of Health Studies, University of Stavanger, Norway
b Depart. of Health Studies, University of Stavanger, Norway
"MF, Norwegian School of Theology, Norway
Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Health Studies, University of Stavanger, 4036 Stavanger
Margareth.Kristoffersen@uis.no

Purpose of the study

The presentation aims at describing what inspires nurses to remain in their profession. More precisely, the presentation aims to describe the nurses’ reflections on the daily performance of their profession. Particularly important is that a general understanding of life makes an integrated part of the reflections the nurses express. The theoretical framework used in the study is phenomenological philosophy and philosophical anthropology. Regarding the international and national nurse shortage, which is a threat to global health and to patient safety; this may be a skill it is important to bring into focus so that nurses can contribute to quality in health services by continuing in nursing care practice.

Methods

Data consists of written narratives, qualitative interviews and qualitative follow-up interviews with 13 nurses. That is in all 26 interviews. The nurses work in primary and secondary somatic and psychiatric health service, within as well as outside institutions. The data was analysed by means of a phenomenological hermeneutic approach.

Results

The findings show that nurses would like it to be created good basic conditions in life for both patients and themselves. They wish to contribute to this by creating something good for the patient and thus creating something good for themselves. However, different circumstances related to life, society, community and the human itself influence the possibilities for achieving this and may have restrictive influence. This implies that nurses have to balance between contrasts of tension; that is, try to achieve what is the best for the patient versus not being able to achieve this because of limiting circumstances. Furthermore, the findings show that nurses balance between these contrasts by means of moral and moral philosophically frames of reflections. These frames constitute an understanding of life which they constantly and continually deepen and expand.

Conclusion

An understanding of life constitutes a basis for the reflections expressed by nurses, and throws light on what is important for the nurses to remain in their profession.

Keywords

Remain in Nursing Profession/ Nurses’ Reflections/ Understanding of Life/Qualitative Interview.
Analysis of professional socialization concept in nursing

Mohammadreza Dinmohammadi a, Hamid Peyrovi b, Neda Mehrdad c

aNursing and midwifery faculty, Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Doctoral Student of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran
b,cNursing and midwifery faculty, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran
Parvin Etesami St. Zanjan, IR 4515786339
mdinmohammadi@yahoo.com

Purpose of the Study

Professional socialization is defined as the process of learning knowledge and skills and internalizing of the values, attitudes, and norms to develop professional identity. The aim of this paper is to clarify professional socialization and to identify its attributes, antecedents and consequences in the nursing context.

Methods

Rodgers' evolutionary method of concept analysis was used to facilitate the clarification of the professional socialization concept in nursing. A search, performed on the scientific databases using the keywords, 'socialization', 'professional socialization' and 'nursing', resulted in a sample of 446 papers covering the period 1995 to 2009 and representing the disciplines of nursing and related sciences. After applying inclusion and exclusion criteria, a total of 47 articles and four books were included in the ultimate analysis. The process was audited by two independent experts to ensure neutrality and credibility and to reduce the potential for bias.

Results

The result showed that professional socialization is a complex process consisting of four critical attributes; learning, interactive, developmental and adaptive. Comprehensive educational programs, competent role models and provision of adequate field experiences were antecedents for these attributes. The widespread and diverse consequences of professional socialization depended on personal, situational and organizational factors. Thus, while the occurrence of the socialization process generates benefits, its nonoccurrence entails severe consequences.

Conclusion

Professional socialization process is a complex, diverse, dynamic, ongoing, inevitable and unpredictable process. This process can have both positive and negative consequences for the professional development of the person. Thus, for successful socialization, establishing facilities in education and practice is required. The purpose of this revolutionary concept analysis was to focus on the significance and application of the concept in nursing. These findings not only add to the body of knowledge but also serve as an important impetus for further theory development and research in nursing.

Keywords

Professional socialization, Concept analysis, evolutionary method, nursing
한민경
New challenge, Synthesizing Qualitative Research in Sport Pedagogy

Wonjung Kim

Physical education, College of Education, Kongju National University, Korea
182, Singwan-Dong, Gongju-si, Chungnam / wjkim@kongju.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

Until now, most researchers have been interested in 'mixed method' of quantity and quality. We've been familiar with common knowledge, 'the only one qualitative methodology available for a qualitative research' in Korea. Then, is it impossible to integrate plural methodologies, among the ‘five traditions (biography, phenomenology, ethnography, case study, grounded theory) in qualitative research’, into a qualitative research? Actually, while I've conducted some qualitative studies dealing with NCPE(National Curriculum in Physical Education), I've thought it would be possible to select more than two methodological approaches appropriate to the whole research question. Most of all, I want to share and reflect on my experiences of conducting synthesizing qualitative research in sport pedagogy. Ultimately, I wish many researchers would explore new paradigm and challenge the qualitative methodology.

Methods

At first, this study was mostly conducted with 'ethnography.' However, while researching a series of complex and linked together four questions in order, I realized that it was impossible to apply the only 'ethnographic approach' to all these questions. Eventually, I had to consider hermeneutics, grounded theory and narrative perspectives in addition to ethnography. Lastly, I have re-interpreted all studies by using reflective narrative writing with combining paradigmatic thinking with narrative thinking.

Results

First, 'ethnographic' methodology was applied to understand lots of changes and the context in NCPE. Secondly, 'hermeneutical' methodology was applied to understand many informants' opinions and interpretations for circularly physical education (PE) curriculum text and the context. The third, what the PE textbooks meant in participants' lives has been interpreted according to 'ethnographic and narrative' approach. It was possible to find 'present' consciousness of their own memories of textbooks in the 'past' life, as well as desirous directions of textbooks in their 'future' life. Finally, a model entailing six levels of process in constructing physical education textbooks was completed by conducting 'grounded theory.'

Conclusion

Considering that most research questions dealing with 'educational context' are so dynamic and complicated, the interpretative works cannot be solved so simply with one methodology or one perspective. To create a qualitative research synthesis, it is very important to integrate the findings in reports of primary qualitative studies, as well as extrapolate the methods and techniques used. Most of all, I wish this kind of new challenge of synthesizing qualitative research in sport pedagogy would be spread across other academic fields, too.

Keywords:
Synthesizing qualitative research, ethnography, hermeneutics, grounded theory, narrative
O_180(이경옥)
Creating Personalized Coaching Programs Using Qualitative Biomechanical Analysis of the Forehand Stroke in Tennis

Kyung Ok Yi & Hye Lim Kim

Division of Human Movement Studies, College of Health Sciences, Ewha Womans University, Korea 120-750, Ewha Womans University, Daehyun-Dong, Seodaemun-Ku, Seoul Korea. yikok@ewha.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

Biomechanical quantitative analysis results in objective, measurable information. However, this analysis requires prohibitively expensive equipment, and qualitative results require skilled, trained technicians to acquire this data, in addition to the time needed for data analysis. As a result, on-the-spot qualitative evaluations are often more useful, but this analysis is highly subjective and therefore, often inconsistent. Consequently, inconsistent analysis can result in health problems for tennis players as inaccurate feedback and improper coaching fail to identify and properly address dysfunctional movement patterns. Thus, the purpose of this study is to utilize biomechanical principles to create a more objective system to quantitatively analyze the forehand stroke in tennis. Through improved analysis, dysfunctional movement patterns can be more readily identified and corrected, ensuring a long and healthy future for both professional and recreational tennis players.

Methods

First, video analysis was conducted on the forehand stroke of a tennis expert. Second, to identify movement, the forehand stroke was broken down into five phases: preparation, back swing, forward swing, impact, and follow-through. Third, defining proper movement at each phase for each segment in the three planes included kinematic variables, such as proper foot and body positioning, posture, joint angle, range and plane of movement, and velocity, as well as joint segment timing, and coordination. Forth, errors were sorted according to each variable to catalogue errors in each phase for each segment in every plane. Fifth, individualized Coaching Strategy for Each Player was created. The researcher analyzed and prioritized each player’s mistakes for each phase, segment, and plane to create a personalized coaching strategy. Sixth, corrective strategies and continuously re-evaluation was implemented. The researcher implemented drills and exercises to correct and improve form. The researcher continuously monitored player for new problems while altering the training regimen as players complete training objectives.

Results

By limiting subjectivity and inconsistency in qualitative analysis, coaches can provide more effective instruction for tennis players. Consequently, players can benefit from improved performance, and reduced pain, in addition to longer recreational or professional careers.

Conclusion

Although many individuals pursue tennis as a way to stay healthy, dysfunctional movement patterns can create chronic problems such as tendonitis and joint pain. By using biomechanical principles to refine coaching techniques, players can improve their performance and safeguard themselves from injury. As a result, players can enjoy tennis and improve their quality of life.

Keywords

Tennis, Forehand stroke, Qualitative sports biomechanical analysis, coaching programs
Purpose of the Study

This presentation will provide guidance for planning and implementing focus group research with vulnerable populations. Attention to individuals’ unique perspectives and needs is essential in understanding and analyzing research data, especially for qualitative research. Focus group research presents challenges and advantages when working with vulnerable populations that include people whose welfare requires special consideration, such as those who are at greater than average risk for harm, given their circumstances or societal position. In this presentation, we discuss the extra care needed when working with vulnerable populations.

Methods

Our objective is providing the insight necessary for you to think through and plan your study in ways that improve your research question, data collection and analysis, and the credibility of findings. A brief description of the background and history of focus groups, the psychosocial framework and group dynamics, general planning and logistical issues, and common analytic approaches will be presented. The presentation then will address issues that require unique attention when working with children, minorities, elders, gay/lesbian/bisexual/transgendered participants, and persons with cognitive or emotional impairment. Ethical issues have unique concerns in focus groups, and particularly require extra attention when working with vulnerable populations.

This presentation is taken from a book that will be available in August, 2011, titled Essentials of Focus Group Research, a part of the Qualitative Essentials Series edited by Janice Morse, published by Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek, California, USA.

Keywords

focus groups, vulnerable populations, research methods, qualitative analysis
Analysis of Health Care Patterns of the Elderly with Mild Cognitive Impairment: Based on a Grounded Theory Approach

Kyung Rim Shin, Younhee Kang, Miyoung Kim, Dukyoo Jung, Mijung Kim, Kuemju Park, Yoo Rim Kweon

Division of Nursing Science, Ewha Womans University, South Korea
krshin@ewha.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

This study aims at identifying various patterns of adaptation by analyzing the health care experience of the elderly who were diagnosed with mild cognitive impairment (MCI) based on a grounded theory approach.

Methods

Strauss and Corbin’s grounded theory approach was used in this study. The participants recruited according to the theoretical sampling method were 13 elderly aged 65 and over who were first diagnosed with mild cognitive impairment through the geriatric cognitive function test in 2009 but whose cognitive abilities were improved when tested again in 2010. Data were collected from January of 2011 to March of 2011 through 1-2 in-depth interviews. The Strauss and Corbin’s grounded theory approach was applied when analyzing the collected data.

Results

The primary response of participants when diagnosed with MCI was ‘maintaining positive thinking.’ The adaptation patterns to MCI were divided largely into the following three: ‘pattern of challenging actively’ ‘pattern of practicing selectively’ and ‘pattern of thinking unconditionally positive.’ The category that had the biggest influence on patternization was found as ‘keep adjusting oneself to maintain the current status.’

Conclusion

This study serves as basic data for developing a dementia-prevention program which allows the elderly to understand the value of life after being diagnosed with MCI and continue to enjoy healthy life.

Keywords

Mild cognitive impairment, Grounded theory
The effectiveness of home-based video module for balance exercise (Bal-Ex) for vertigo patient

Rosminah M, Zuraida Z

School of Health Sciences,
Health Campus,
Universiti Sains Malaysia,
16150 Kubang Kerian, Kelantan, Malaysia.
rosminah@kb.usm.my

Purpose of the Study

Bal-Ex is a fully structured home-based video and audio-guided tool recently developed to assist patients with balance disorder or clinically known as Vestibular Disorders or vertigo. Patient exhibit declining quality of life due to their disability of performing normal activities in life causes by exaggerating sense of motion in response to a given bodily movement Bal-Ex is claimed as a special tool that contributes lots of ease for vertiginous patient particularly for disable patient to utilize. However, identifying the effectiveness of Bal-Ex to improve health of vertiginous patient is remains a fundamental challenge to the decision maker. The aim of this study is to descriptively identify the intrinsic perception (related to their own feeling of quality of life) of vertiginous patient that apply Bal-Ex tool as part of the treatment.

Methods

Twenty selected follow-up patients diagnosed as Vestibular Disorders (vertigo) at ORL Clinic, Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia (HUSM) that medically treated assisted with the Bal-Ex module was inclusively interviewed to explore their perception and opinion towards Bal-Ex related to their quality of life rationalized by the accomplished content analysis. Patients’ quality of life portrayed by certain improvement in their daily activities.

Results

Positive perception towards Bal-Ex amongst vertiginous patients in this study due to its efficiency and satisfactory health outcome contributed by a significant improved of their quality of life. Both, practicality and cost saving criteria of the tool become such a value added factors. Suggestions for the Bal-Ex to be fully utilized nationwide is greatly expressed by the patients and further improvement of Bal-Ex to become a free adverse effect and also friendlier tool by providing multi-lingual translation in the module is very much appreciated.

Conclusion

As a conclusion, Bal-Ex is proven effective to overcome sickness due to balance disorder. Refinement is mooted to take place to promote wider utilization amongst vertiginous patients and consequently improve their quality of life.

Keywords

Vertigo, Bal-Ex, assessment, effectiveness, quality of life
Knowledge perceptions of and overcoming strategies for H1N1 influenza among chronic renal disease patients in Hong Kong: a qualitative approach

Judy Yuen-man Siu

Centre for Health Behaviours Research, School of Public Health and Primary Care, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Room 504, 5/F, School of Public Health and Primary Care, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Email: judysiu@cuhk.edu.hk

Purpose of the Study
This study demonstrates the knowledge perceptions of and the preventive health behaviors toward Influenza A H1N1 among chronic renal disease patients in Hong Kong by using a qualitative research approach.

Methods
A qualitative research approach using participant observation in a chronic renal disease patient self-help alliance and semi-structured interviews was adopted. Participant observation was conducted in a chronic renal disease patient self-help alliance in Hong Kong from March to July 2009. Thirty participants with chronic renal diseases were recruited through purposive sampling for in-depth semi-structured interviews. Thematic content analysis was adopted in data analysis procedure and data saturation was achieved.

Results
The participants’ knowledge perceptions of and the adoption of the preventive health behaviors against H1N1 influenza were greatly influenced by their past experiences in the 2003 Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) outbreak. The participants perceived themselves as a high-risk group of having a high vulnerability of H1N1 influenza, which was perceived as a fatal disease. The internalization of experience since the SARS outbreak also motivated the participants to think that H1N1 influenza could again symbolize stigmatization against them. The participants’ knowledge perceptions of H1N1 influenza also greatly influenced their preventive health behaviors, included the wearing of facemasks, avoidance of having regular follow-ups, avoidance of visiting the perceived high-risk sites, and avoidance of meting with the perceived high-risk people. These preventive health behaviors were not only influenced by the participants’ experiences of being stigmatized during the SARS outbreak, but were also related to the stigmatization that they experienced in the H1N1 influenza as well.

Conclusion
The past experiences during the SARS outbreak served as a projection for the participants’ knowledge perceptions and preventive health behaviors in facing the H1N1 influenza. Chronically ill patients are one of the major social groups who require the most healthcare assistance; therefore, understanding their previous experiences of life under an earlier epidemic, as well as their knowledge perceptions and thus their preventive health behaviors would enable public health policy-makers and healthcare providers to plan a more responsive public health policy and better healthcare support for chronically ill patients. Such in-depth understanding can be achieved by adopting a qualitative research approach.

Keywords
Perceptions, preventive health behaviors, overcoming strategies, chronic renal disease patients, H1N1 influenza
Adult children caregivers’ experiences of Nursing Home Placement for their demented parents in Korea

Suhye Kwon a, Young Sook Tae b

aResearch Associate, College of Nursing, Kosin University, Korea
bProfessor, College of Nursing, Kosin University, Korea
34 Amnam-Dong, Seo-Gu, Busan, College of Nursing, Kosin University
E-mail: shiya909@naver.com

Purpose of the Study

The remarkably increased elderly population, along with the high prevalence rate of dementia, has become a major societal health issue in Korea. Changes in Korean family structure and function as well as the dementia-related complex problems have made the caregiver role problematic and as a final resort, nursing home placement is considered among family caregivers of demented elders. The purpose of the study is to qualitatively explore and understand the experiences in making and carrying out the nursing home placement decision among adult children caregivers of demented elders in Korean context.

Methods

Qualitative research method was used for this study. Data were collected during April 2009. In-depth unstructured individual interviews were carried out with 16 adult children caregivers, who have placed their demented elders into nursing homes in Korea. The participants were five sons, eight daughters, and three daughters-in-law of demented elders. To analyze the data, qualitative method of analytic induction reformulated by Maso and Smaling and constant comparative method were utilized.

Results

Analysis revealed that the process of placement experiences has comprised of three phases: Phase of turmoil (Reaching the dead end), Phase of transition (Seeking a way out), and Phase of adjustment (Living through consequences). There were subthemes in each phase as follows: facing the crisis, bearing to care, overwhelming situations in the phase of turmoil; seeking information, seeking consensus in familial context, seeking reassurance in the phase of transition; and living through emotional struggle, living through reiterate justification, and sharing the caring in the phase of adjustment. The decision making process and actual placement was hardly carried out single-handed. By seeking consensus and reassurance in the familial context during the phase of transition and by sharing the new caregiver roles during the phase of adjustment, adult children caregivers attempted to work together in their family dynamics.

Conclusion

Adult children caregivers of demented elders experienced the frustration of reaching the dead end, struggled to find a way out, and had to live through the consequences during the whole process of decision making and placement. Health care providers working in long term care facilities need to recognize the difficulties and problems that family members come to face when they make and carry out the placement decision so that they can be better supported during the tough period of time. More proactive support based on various psychosocial interventions seems required.

Keywords

Nursing home placement, adult children caregivers’ experience, demented elders, qualitative research, Korean context
Understanding the difficulties for caring for people with dementia by reflecting about care activities

Kyoko HORI

Yokohama National University, Japan

Purpose of the Study

Providing care for the demented elderly is a serious problem in Japan, where the population is aging rapidly. The long-term care insurance system was introduced, and that lead to satisfaction of socialized care, but various problems have emerged because of the short history of the profession of care work in Japan. This study emphasizes the importance of integrating research findings from the perspectives of psychology, which has its place between medicine and social welfare. Little psychological research has been done on caring, especially from the perspective of care work as an interaction. This research was guided by the question, “How are care workers involved with the demented elderly?” It was designed to develop a psychological understanding of the care of elderly people with dementia, from the perspective of care worker’s interactions with the users.

Methods

Exploratory analysis was conducted on data of care workers talking about their work obtained through participant observations. Then, a structural model was constructed and analyzed. Qualitative research methodology was chosen, because the context of dementia care was considered to be important. “Reflection in action” in the practical epistemology by D. A. Schön was adopted as the framework for analyzing the complex practical problems involved in care work.

Results

Care workers felt difficulties in understanding the demented elderly with Behavioral and Psychological Symptoms of Dementia (BPSD), even though they aimed at understanding, supporting, and accepting them. Moreover, workers felt that they inadequately conveyed their intentions. They also experienced a failure of support, especially at night, when they worked alone. As a result, care workers experienced dilemmas and felt powerless, which they attributed to the inadequacy of their skills, or to BPSD. In addition, workers suffered from psychological problems and communication difficulties with the demented elderly, as well from failures when in dealing with BPSD. It is suggested that these problems can be attributed to the gap between the aims and the reality of care work.

Conclusion

Considering the care of the demented elderly from the perspective of Schön’s Reflection in action, it is predicted that a gap between the aims and policies of their care and the actual, reality of caring, would make care workers anxious and unable to understand the reasons for the gap. As a result, they would become unable to control the care strategy, and modify and enforce it, or to examine its effects. According to Schön, in reflective practice, problems should be understood as arising due to a gap with knowledge, or due to the uniqueness of a problem. Gaps with experiential rules and norms come to be viewed as problems, rather than as the uniqueness of the problem, which does not allow reflection in practice. The importance of supporting care-workers, understanding the relationship of between psychological dynamics and real happenings (i.e., understanding interactions) and filling the gap between the ideal and real self is suggested. It is also proposed that acquiring a comprehensive understanding of the consumers of care and prompting learning will promote the quality of understanding and treatment, as well as ameliorate psychological stress arising from the sense of powerlessness and dilemmas, which are caused by a lack of understanding. (This paper is part of doctoral thesis)
The lived experiences of patients with multiple sclerosis

Sadat Sayedjavad a & Alimohammadi Nasrollah b

a Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Yasuoj University of Medical Sciences, Iran.
Research Center of Social Factors Affecting Health, Yasuoj University of Medical
b Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Esfahan University of Medical Sciences, Iran.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the lived experiences of patients with multiple sclerosis.

Methods

The qualitative phenomenological research was employed. There were participants chosen amongst the patients referred to Isfahan Multiple Sclerosis Society. The sampling method was purposeful and continued until data saturation. A total of 14 participants were chosen in the end. The data were collected by in-depth interviews and data analysis was done by Colaizzi method.

Results

The findings of this study showed four core concepts expressing participants' experiences including physical experiences of the disease, spiritual experiences of the disease, psychological experiences of the disease and social experiences of the disease.

Conclusion

Patients with MS experience psycho-spiritual, social and physical problems in their lives. Nurses' appropriate understanding of these problems can make a suitable rehabilitation plan for the patients and their families. Consideration of the above issues is suggested to be applied in educational planning for nurses.

Keywords

Multiple sclerosis, chronic diseases, lived experiences, Qualitative Research
The experience dietary management in hemodialysis patient for nurse(염은이)
A Phenomenological Study on the Meaning of Experience of Alcohol Dependency

Rena Yamamoto

Medical Social Work, Kawasaki University of Medical Welfare, Japan
288 Matsushima, Kurashiki-city, Okayama, 701-0193 JAPAN
E-mail: w7108003@kwmw.jp

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to clarify how those with alcohol dependency themselves experience their dependency – the meaning of suffering and the meaning of recovery - based on interviews with attendees of a locally based “Danshu-kai”, the Japanese version of Alcoholics Anonymous(AA).

Methods

The author asked members of a locally-based Danshu-kai for their cooperation, and three members agreed to participate and be interviewed for the study. The author conducted a semi-structured interview of the three Danshu-kai members, and analyzed the results using a phenomenological approach.

Results

The three members were cooperators for this study. The cooperators were two males and a woman who have had a personal addiction to alcohol. The cooperators ranged in age from approximately 30-51 years old, had achieved sobriety, and were members of Danshu-kai. The result of using a phenomenological approach, it is thought that analyzing the statements given by the cooperators, five themes were discovered: “How their drinking started”, “How their habit of drinking started”, “How the worsening of addiction to alcohol was experienced”, “What the meaning of suffering is”, “What the meaning of recovery is.”

Conclusion

Based on the statements given by the cooperators, the author concluded that the meaning of suffering could be perceived as loneliness and hopelessness, whereas the meaning of recovery could be perceived as the awareness of others that have meaning of life and the awareness of one’s own self that has a meaning of life.

Keywords

Alcohol dependency, Meaning of Experience, Loneliness, Recovery
Consensus Qualitative Research on Shame and Evaluation Anxiety in Music Therapy Supervision

Dong Min Kim

Department of Creative Arts Therapy, College of Alternative Medicine, Jeonju University, Korea

eastjadekim@jj.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to investigate the supervisee's shame and evaluation anxiety in music therapy group supervision. Shame, experienced when one feels as if his or her self is not proudly exposed in public, is regarded as one of the factors related to various mental disorders, especially all types of social anxieties. Evaluation anxiety is experienced when one is anxious about others' negative evaluations. Even though both shame and evaluation anxiety are self-conscious emotions and often experienced simultaneously, the relationship of the two has not been yet examined enough. In this study, shame and evaluation anxiety were investigated in music therapy group supervision, an environment that inevitably gives rise to both shame and evaluation anxiety as a result of its contradictory nature that one is required to expose his or her professional weaknesses voluntarily and prove capabilities at the same time. Based on preceding research and well founded theories on shame, evaluation anxiety and supervision, the research questions for this study were made as follows. In music therapy group supervision, (1) when, why, and how does the supervisee experience shame and evaluation anxiety? (2) what happens internally and externally when supervisee experiences shame and evaluation anxiety? (3) what are the effects of shame and evaluation anxiety? (4) how can the supervisor reduce the supervisee's shame and evaluation anxiety?

Methods

In order to address these research questions thoroughly, Consensus Qualitative Research (CQR) was used in analyzing interviews with nine music therapy students currently in supervision to substantially investigate why and how shame and evaluation anxiety are experienced. CQR is an inductive research method that lies between constructivism and post-positivism in terms of philosophical stance. CQR incorporates elements from phenomenological, grounded theory, and comprehensive process analysis, ultimately aiming for generating. Data analysis of the study consisted of five stages: (1) coding of domains; (2) coding of core ideas; (3) auditing I (reviewing of coding of domains and core ideas); (4) cross-analysis; and (5) auditing II (reviewing of cross-analysis). There was a consensual process among the judges in every stage.

Results

The result showed that the supervisee's shame and evaluation anxiety were caused not only by the external factors such as the supervisor's unempathetic attitudes and negative feedback but also by the supervisee's shame proneness and trait of anxiety. It was found that shame and evaluation anxiety further caused the supervisee's non-disclosure behaviors.

Conclusion

The discoveries of this study suggested that the supervisor be aware of the nature of supervisory environment where shame and evaluation anxiety are inevitable for the supervisee. They also provided useful information on the cause and effect of, as well as the factors that affect shame and evaluation anxiety. Ultimately, it is to be effectively applied for improving qualities of music therapy training.

Keywords

shame, evaluation anxiety, supervision, music therapy, consensus qualitative research
German Mental Health Nurses and Families of Depressed Persons

Susanne Schoppmann  Wilfried Schneppe

Department of Nursing Science, Private University Witten/Herdecke, Germany
Dr. Susanne Schoppmann, Department Pflegewissenschaft, Private Universität Witten/Herdecke gGmbH
Stockumer Strasse 10
D- 58453 Witten
susanne.schoppmann@uni-wh.de

Purpose of the Study

In Germany 5 to 6 million people are suffering from depression per year (Wittchen/Jacobi 2006) and a rising trend is expected (WHO 2001). Living together with someone who is depressed causes manifold concerns and burdens for the families like for example the unpredictability of everyday-life because of changing symptoms, a growing isolation caused by social withdrawal of the sick person, a disturbed communication with the depressed person and a changed family atmosphere (Schoppmann/Metzing/Schneppe 2011). These experiences may have an adverse effect on the health and well-being of family members. Therefore supporting the families should be of major concern for the nursing profession.

This study is part of a larger project whose purpose is to develop a nursing intervention in order to support affected families.

Methods

In the tradition of hermeneutic phenomenology and with the approval from the German Nurses Ethics Committee, 15 unstructured interactive interviews (Morse/Field 1998) with nurses working in different mental health settings were conducted. The interviews were sound recorded and transcribed verbatim. Analysis focused on isolating thematic statements as described by Van Manen (1990).

Results

Thematic analysis revealed that families of depressed patients appear on the fringes of German mental health nurses. Relatives are perceived as an appendix of patients. If nurses involve family members in their care planning it is mostly as a resource for heteroanamnesis. The nurses have a strong allegiance to their patients to whom they allow the sovereign power over the contents of conversations with family members. In order to avoid divided loyalties nurses tend to minimise contact with relatives of their depressed patients. But given the opportunity to reflect, e.g. during interviews, nurses are able to empathise with the families situation.

Conclusion

If nurses are to support families living with major depression then much emphasis should be placed on sensitising nurses for the needs of these families including a shift towards a family oriented understanding of nursing.

Keywords

Depression, Families, Needs, Mental Health Nursing, Reflection
The Structure of Reality Dynamic Counseling(Korean Counseling Model)

Sung-sook Chang

Department of Psychology, The Catholic University, Korea
Bucheon Kyonggi-do
Changes@hanmail.net

Purpose of the Study

While autonomy and independence are stressed in Western society, harmony and interdependence are emphasized in Korea which is a vertical authoritarian society. Especially Korean recognizes himself or herself as a part of whole(weness) rather than as independent entity. What’s more, a lot of Korean people expect a counselor for an elder(mentor) as a teacher or a fosterer as well as a therapist. Therefore it is necessary to treat clients differently according to the cultures. The purpose of this study is to develop an appropriate counseling model for the Koreans who live in collective society.

Methods

First, the researcher reviewed the literature on Korean culture and the Korean’s characteristics.
Second, the researcher interviewed a lot of clients who have various psychological conflicts.
Third, the researcher found out several factors that would be important values of Koreans and lead to the counseling effect for them.
Fourth, the researcher developed construction of Reality Dynamic Counseling as a counseling approach for Koreans.

Results

In counseling practice, the researcher gave counsel to clients with the approach of Reality Dynamic Counseling and confirmed the effectiveness of counseling. The presentation of counseling procedure and counseling result were composed of story-making method. The story making method as one of qualitative research methods was proposed by researcher as a way to make up for the weakness of existing protocol method in counseling case study.

Conclusion

Reality Dynamic Counseling has two basic frameworks which are ‘presentization for problem’ and ‘elder’s role of a counselor’. And the frameworks have seven properties in counseling practice such as grasping the real causes, understanding of client’s feeling, emphasizing external factors, emphasis on role, utilizing confrontation, restoration the relationship of parent-child, and facilitating sociability.

Keywords

Culture, weness, story-making, elder(mentor)
Evaluation of smoking cessation module among school counselors

Rohani I\textsuperscript{a}, Khalib AL\textsuperscript{b}, Sharifa Ezat WP\textsuperscript{b}, Aljunid S\textsuperscript{c}

\textsuperscript{a}School of Health Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, \\
\textsuperscript{b}Department of Community Health, National University of Malaysia, \\
\textsuperscript{c}United Nations University-International Institute for Global Health, Kuala Lumpur Malaysia. \\
rohanis@kk.usm.my

Purpose of the Study

Smoking is one of the major public health concerns in Malaysia. The national prevalence of smoking among adolescents from age 13 to 17 years old currently shows in increasing trend, probably due to very limited smoking cessation program introduced to adolescent in Malaysia. In response to this social issue, smoking cessation module is developed to assist school counselors in managing adolescents with intention to stop smoking. The study objective is to evaluate this smoking cessation module by focusing on the counselors’ perception towards adolescents’ behaviors.

Methods

Well trained counselors who use smoking cessation modules from two different districts in Selangor were involved in this study. Perceptions and opinions from the counselors towards the module were compiled via in-depth interview sessions. Qualitative data was analysed using thematic and content analysis.

Results

Counselor perceived that the module is able to create awareness among adolescents towards harmful effect of smoking and the importance of stop smoking. It also applicable for the adolescents to stop their smoking behavior as well as increased their knowledge and skills in smoking cessation technique. Most counselors found that the module was friendly enough to be applied on adolescents. Establishing close relationship between counselors and adolescents become a value added element presented by this module for future smoking cessation programme.

Conclusion

In conclusion smoking cessation module is reliable and applicable for the smoking cessation program as it can be a good module in the management of adolescent smoking behavior.

Keywords

Smoking cessation, school counselors, adolescents smoking behavior.
Developing an Evaluation Sheet for the Qualitative Analysis of the Split Leap in Jazz Dance

Kyung-Ock Yi, Ji-Eun Kang

Ewha womans university, Human Movement Studies, Health Science, Korea
Physical Education Building CRoom#306 11-1DaeHyun-DongSeodaemun-Gu 120-750 Seoul Korea, yikok@ewha.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

The subjective nature of the evaluation criteria for jazz dance, like figure skating, and gymnastics can result in disagreements between judges, coaches, and audiences about the quality of performances. Thus the purpose of this study is to utilize biomechanical principles to develop an objective evaluation sheet for the split leap in jazz dance. This type of research can help eliminate inconsistencies in judging and teaching, as well as systematically helping dancers learn technique and improve their skill.

Methods

An expert performance of the split leap for jazz dance was broken down into five component phases: Preparation, lead in, loading, flight, landing. Positioning, posture, joint angle, range of movement, velocity, joint segment timing, and coordination for each phase of the split leap were identified. Mistakes were comprehensively identified for each body part, during each phase of the movement. Compiled errors were then sorted and catalogued according to body part, and movement phase. The importance of each body part in every phase was compared to create weighted values for each part of the body during all phases of the split leap. The evaluation sheet can be refined and fine-tuned as instructors utilize it as a teaching tool. After a series of revisions, an objective evaluation sheet can be finalized for instruction. These guidelines can also be implemented for judges as well. Once a more objective evaluation criteria has been established, split leap instruction can proceed in a systematized way as follows in corrective Biomechanical strategies can be developed to address these specific problems with the split leap and strategies should include corrective drills and exercises to improve form and overcome physical fitness factors that may limit performance, or cause pain, and injury.

Results

Utilize phase analysis to evaluate movement and improve form. Develop new biomechanic teaching methods. Reduce problems arising from inconsistencies inherent in purely subjective evaluations.

Conclusion

By breaking down the split leap into its component phases, this movement can be analyzed more comprehensively. This biomechanical principle, can, in turn be applied to other movements in jazz dance and other sports, helping to systematize both teaching and evaluation. Furthermore, this evaluation sheet can be used to develop new, more comprehensive, training methods.

Keywords

Judges, coaches, biomechanic teaching methods, jazz dance, the split leap, five component phases: Preparation, lead in, loading, flight, landing, The evaluation sheet
The growth process types of social welfare organizations in Korea

Youngsook Kang

Dept. of Social Welfare, Kunsan National University, Korea

Purpose of the Study

Ever since the tragic Korean War infested with the high numbers of orphans and the disabled by the war casualties, the Social Welfare Services in Korea have been growing steadily encouraged by the noble endeavor of philanthropists and foreign-aid organizations, such as World Vision and CCF (Christian Children’s Fund). However, the recent social welfare organizations in Korea are facing new multifarious demands and challenges domestically and internationally; demands to adopt public board director system, challenges by the civic, educational, and religious foundations that are equipped with more efficient organizational management and supported with stronger fund networks requesting more significant role/management participation, and more demands to result higher public interests and transparent management in the social welfare organizations. In such regards, the aim of this research is to analyze the growth process types/growing experience of the Korean social welfare corporations. Furthermore, how the past activities and the role of the older social welfare corporations influenced the current characteristics and particular value for the present social welfare organizations will be studied exploratively to possibly induce and suggest new strategies and practical value of social welfare.

Methods

A grounded theory method by Strauss and Corbin and Corbin was applied for the study. A number of 20 individuals who were founders, directors, and chief directors from various social welfare organizations established for more than 50 years in the cities of Seoul, Pusan, and Kwangju were selected for in-depth interviews.

Results

The organizational growth can be categorized into three patterns. First, maintaining the original establishment value – this pattern is about keeping and maintaining the founder’s purpose and philosophy while operating governmentally consigned programs. This happens when a private individual establishes a social welfare organization. Second, contributing to local social changes – this pattern is about, while maintaining the founder’s value, the organization also strives to provide new services and programs to meet the changing needs for recipients. Third, frontiering – this pattern is all about leading the social welfare organizations in Korea by incorporating any available formats, like establishing the board of directors, building research center, cultivating new human resources, and etc., as long as the formats can be justified by the purpose of the establishment. These organizations usually start in the remotest areas in Korea. They value achieving an improvement in social welfare service as their most important mission. The social welfare organizations established by foreign-aid organizations fall in this pattern.

Conclusion

The possibly expected results from the research work will provide some core professional knowledge and strategies for constant growth of social welfare organizations. Also, the study is geared up to help the federal and local governments understand the roles and the functions of the current social welfare organizations.

Keywords

Social welfare organization, grounded theory, growth type, qualitative research, in-depth interview
The place of cultural and religious practices following stroke. A qualitative study on post-stroke care in Malaysia

Che Rabiaah Mohamed a, Katherine Nelson b, Pamela Wood c, Cheryle Moss c

a School of Health Science, USM, Health Campus, Kubang Kerian, Kelantan, Malaysia
b Graduate School of Nursing, Midwifery and Health, Victoria University of Wellington, Wellington, New Zealand.
c School of Nursing and Midwifery, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia., aleef@hotmail.com

Purpose of the Study

This paper reports on an aspect of the findings of a large study designed to establish the educational needs of patients and families post-stroke based on their perceptions and those of healthcare professionals and to develop education strategies to address the needs identified.

Methods

Guided by The Stroke Care Community Model informed by Wagner’s Chronic Care Model, this study employed an exploratory descriptive qualitative design. The study was conducted in the Kelantan state in Malaysia. A purposive and snowball sampling of a diverse group of discharged stroke patients, family caregivers and health professionals were recruited from a tertiary referral center in Kelantan. Stroke patients should have acceptable verbal communication capacity, and be living at home with some degree of disability or problems in activities of daily living. The inclusion criteria for family caregivers were being the primary carer of a stroke patient living at home. Health professionals were those who involved in stroke care. Data were obtained from face to face semi-structured interviews. Interview data were transcribed verbatim and were analysed using thematic and content analysis.

Results

The findings revealed that in addition to the need for stroke and stroke care rehabilitation information, patients and family also had a number of religious and culturally bound needs around prayer and reciting Holy Qur’an and urutan tradisional (traditional massage). The findings demonstrated of the importance of urutan tradisional for early stroke rehabilitation. Patients and families also used other practices for recovery and coping strategies included solat hajat (prayer for specific purpose), drinking zam-zam water (holy water), embun (dew) and eating eel. Those religious practices were also considered as coping strategies by assuming that stroke or any illness was a test or challenge from Allah (God). Those needs were not always being met.

Conclusion

The findings of this study suggests that progress on meeting educational, cultural and religious needs will be made with the formation of a multi-disciplinary stroke team that incorporates cultural and religious practice.

Keywords

stroke, family caregivers, urutan tradisional (traditional massage), thematic and content analysis.
The Experience of Tai Chi in Women with Osteoarthritis

Sun Woo Lee\(^a\), Yun Ju Kim\(^b\), Kwon Seo\(^c\), Hea Young Lee\(^d\)

\(^a\)Part-time Lecturer, Department of Nursing, Sahmyook Health University, Korea
\(^b\)Part-time Lecturer, School of Helath Science, Ewha Womans University, Korea
\(^c\)Master's Student, Division of Nursing Science, Ewha Womans University, Korea
\(^d\)Principle Researcher, Korean Nurses Association, Korea

room 201 2nd floor helren hall Division of Nursing Science
College of Health Science Ewha Womans University
11-1 Daehyun-Dong, Seodaemoon-Gu, Seoul, 120-750, South Korea
E-mail: yunju1246@naver.com

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to explore the experiences of Tai Chi in women with osteoarthritis

Methods

This study was designed in accordance with the inductive, interpretative and constructionist nature of the grounded theory approach developed by Strauss and Corbin(1998). Data were collected by face-to-face interview from 14 participants. Theoretical sampling was performed until the concepts were saturated. The main question was "How do you describe your experience of Tai Chi ?". Data were analyzed using a grounded theory methodology. All interviews were audio taped and transcribed verbatim.

Results

As a result 126 concepts, 45 subcategories and 18 categories were deduced from open coding process. The Phenomenon is 'Qi flowing'. The core category was identified with 'Inspiring one's life with strength'. This series of processes was categorized into four stages: 'Challenging Tai chi', 'Doing one's best', 'Deplenishing one's mind', 'Taking a Positive view of life'.

Conclusion

The finding of this study offered profound information on the tai chi's experience and The tai chi's application as a complimentary intervention program will promote health and wellness for osteoarthritis patient.

Keywords

Qualitative Research, Osteoarthritis, Tai Chi.
Women’s Perceived Barriers to Effective Oral Contraceptive Use in Iran: A Qualitative Research

Nooshin Peyman a, Deborah Oakley b

a School of Health, Mashhad, University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran
b School of Nursing, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-5482, USA

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to obtain insights into factors influencing use and non-use of oral contraceptives (OCs) by Iranian women. We wanted to understand why some women do not use OCs or do not use them effectively. Since more than 50% of contraceptive users obtain care from the public sector in Iran, effective use is an important public policy issue.

Methods

For achieving the objectives, a qualitative study consisting of five focus group discussions – three groups of users of OCs and two groups of non-users of OCs from different regions of Mashhad city, Iran was conducted.

Results

Both users and non-users recognized positive and negative characteristics of contraceptive pills. Knowledge about mechanisms of action was low; some women wanted more information. Non-users tended to rely on anecdotal information from their social networks and were more likely to mention physical and emotional side effects. Users had a more reality-based understanding of side-effects, and less concern. However, they felt that clinic staff had a negative attitude toward the pills.

Conclusion

It is concluded that social, moral, political, economic and religious beliefs, family size and men’s dominance in decision-making, do function as barriers to the use of modern contraceptives, but that fear of side effects and poor information about OCs and contraceptive methods might be an even more important deterrent. Many of the non-user participants believed that restricted procreation is not supported by religion. So, there is a need to create awareness among the people about the teachings and principles of Islam about procreation, family formation and parents’ responsibilities concerning children socialization because Islamic viewpoint on family building and family formation is very comprehensive, and not rigid. Among all the women in the sample, a stronger expression of self-efficacy seemed to be associated with more positive attitudes toward oral contraceptive pills. Iranian women can provide insights to increase effective health care for pill users.

Keywords

Qualitative Research; oral contraception; barriers; Iran
Facilitators and barriers to sexual desires in elderly ladies

Maryam Ravanipour\textsuperscript{a}, Tayebeh Gharibi\textsuperscript{b}, Tahereh Gharibi\textsuperscript{a}

\textsuperscript{a} Bushehr University of Medical Sciences, Bushehr, Iran

Purpose of the study

Recently world population is facing a shift from baby-boom to mammy-boom. Sexuality is a very important need in both men and women which won’t diminish by getting aged. It seems aged women be more vulnerable for different changes due to ageing than older men. One of these changes can happen in their sexual life that has an important effect on the older women’s quality of life.

Method

In a qualitative content analysis method of research we decided to explore elderly women’s point of views about facilitators and barriers to sexual desires toward their husbands. In this order we used semi structured interviews and then analyzed data as qualitative data analysis which seems to be saturated by 10 participants.

Results

Coding and categorizing the meaning units leads us into five categories as facilitator factors: sense of responsibility, life satisfaction, satisfied life outputs, husbands’ characteristics, and religious opinions; and decreased physical stamina, emotional shift and feeling of having a self taboo as barriers to sexual desires.

Conclusion

It reveals that facilitators and barriers in elderly ladies are rooted in traditional, cultural and religious context of their lives which can be strengthened by reforming or modifying barriers to facilitators and or by reinforcement the facilitator factors. As a result it seems this promotion in sexual desires can be helpful in the sense of being effective in their roles in their families and then reach the sense of being empowered.

Key words

sexual desires, elderly ladies, qualitative research, content analysis.
Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to understand the experiences of older adults participating in community exercise programs who return to the program after experiencing a fall, and to explore how their experiences changed after falling. Further, by providing an in-depth look into the exercise program participation experiences of older adults before and after falling, this study also aims to furnish basic data for the development of community fall-prevention exercise programs.

Methods

The subjects of this study were 15 older adults in exercise programs at the local community center who have experienced accidental falls and have continued to participate in the programs even after falling. Data was collected from February to March 2011 through unstructured face-to-face interviews. Data analysis was carried out simultaneously with data collection, using Colaizzi’s phenomenological method (1978).

Results

The experiences of older adults who returned to exercise programs after suffering a fall were divided into the following six categories: “practicing exercise in order to recover from physical impairment,” “having gone through trial and error to find the exercise that is right for me,” “noticing physical changes as a result of exercise,” “having developed confidence through exercise,” “having stronger physical functions thanks to consistent exercise,” and “lingering fears about recurrent falling.”

Conclusion

Older adults with fall experience stated that the best strategy for overcoming their fear of recurrent falling is “to actively participate in exercise programs.” By gradually proceeding with exercise that was right for their physical condition and refraining from being over-hasty, they experienced positive physical and emotional changes, gained confidence about their lives in old age, and developed improved physical functionality. However, they were found to retain fears about experiencing another fall. These findings are expected to serve as basic data for developing community-based fall-prevention strategies for the elderly.

Keywords

Older adults, Accidental fall, Exercise, Qualitative research.

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Challenges in sustaining home care as the preferred place of care for older persons at the end of life in Hong Kong

Ada, TY Lau a; Samantha, MC Pang a
aSchool of Nursing, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
School of Nursing, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Yuk Choi Road, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong SAR, China
hsadalau@inet.polyu.edu.hk

Purpose of the study
Ageing in place has been promulgated as the strategic policy of elderly care in Hong Kong since 1997, yet the care of frail older persons is still in the revolving door. The objectives of this study are to uncover the care challenges in sustaining home care for frail older persons at the end of life and expound how the family caregivers address the issues along the care trajectory.

Methods
An interpretive phenomenological approach was used. Participants were the close family members living with the frail older persons whose length of survival was estimated to be about six to twelve months by a geriatrician using the Surprise question of the Gold Standard Framework. Fourteen family caregivers agreed to participate in the study. Stories of daily caregiving and narratives on the care preferences and care concerns were elicited from the family caregivers through face-to-face interview guided by the semi-structured questions. They were followed up again by telephone interview or home visit if they agreed at 1 month and 3 months after the initial interview. Patient records were reviewed before the initial interview and 6-month after. The interviews were transcribed into verbatim. Observations were recorded by field notes. Three parallel strategies, that is, the overall understanding, thematic structural analysis and comprehensive understanding of the textual documents were adopted for data analysis and interpretation.

Results
At the end of the study, nine out of the fourteen frail older persons died in hospital, seven required institutional care and seven sustained home care. All family caregivers appreciated that home had made a meaning of affiliation, comfort and identity to the frail older persons. Four themes emerged: 1) home as a preferred caregiving place, 2) sustaining home care, 3) changing caring places for palliation and dying and 4) facing death and dying. During the illness trajectory, the care challenges were intensified either from acute health problem or gradual decline of the health and functional capacity of the frail older persons. The family caregivers and the loved one became a unit struggling in the “frailty spiral” to maintain home-dwelling. Frail older persons admitted to hospital for treatment and palliation, whereas the admission also means a respite for the family caregivers to learn new skills of care, adjust their strategy of energy management and a pause to rethink the value and belief of care so as to make a balance of care resources in sustaining home care for the loved one. Critical decision points in changing the caring place, that is, from home to hospital or from home to institution, unveiled the constituting factors such as the accelerated complexity of care demand, stability of illness, frail older persons’ preference, multiple roles of caregivers, personal resilience, filial / spousal responsibility, intimate and symbiotic relationship. This process of decision making was mediated by moral deliberations of right or wrong options for the best possible care outcome.

Conclusion
The study reveals the actuality and reality of the caregiving and moral challenges faced by families in sustaining living in place for frail older persons at the end of life. Professionals equipped with knowledge and competencies of palliative
Working in the hospital, The Geriatric nurse practitioner’s elderly care experience

So Jin Ahn¹, Sun Mi Park, Young Eun Kim b

Department of Nursing Science, Division of gerontological Nursing, Ewha Womans University, Korea

Purpose of the Study

This study was conducted in order to investigate experiences of gerontological nurse practitioners working in hospitals have while caring elderly patients.

Methods

The subjects of this study were gerontological nurse practitioners who majored in gerontological nursing and had a master’s or higher degree. Each subject was interviewed twice, and a total of 6 subjects were surveyed during the period from April 4 to May 12 in 2011. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, and the subjects explained their experiences in gerontological nursing. After data had been collected, two or more of the three researchers participated together in data analysis.

This study is qualitative research based on Colaizzi’s (1978) phenomenological method in describing gerontological nurse practitioners’ experiences in gerontological nursing.

Results

From the results of analyses 150 concepts, 30 sub-categories, and 6 categories were derived. According to the results, what gerontological nurse practitioners were experiencing while caring for elderly patients included difficulties such as characteristics of elderly patients, understanding the aged, thinking about the future of themselves and their families, responsibility of gerontological nursing, difficulties in applying specialized gerontological nursing in the hospital environment, and enhanced pride.

Conclusion

Through the results of this study as presented above, we found that gerontological nurse practitioners consider and understand the characteristics of elderly patients and conduct their job with responsibility in gerontological nursing. In the hospital environment, however, gerontological nurse practitioners experienced difficulties in applying specialized gerontological nursing. Accordingly, in order to improve the quality of gerontological nursing services in hospital, it is necessary to establish the roles of gerontological nurse practitioners.

Keywords

Gerontological nurse practitioners, experience in gerontological nursing, hospital
The Evolution of Sexual-self: Perceptions of Iranian-American Immigrant Women

Mitra Rashidian, PhD\textsuperscript{a}, Professor Rafat Hussain, PhD and Professor Victor Minichiello, PhD\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a} School of Health, Faculty of The Professions, University of New England, Armidale, Australia
\textsuperscript{b} School of Rural Medicine, Faculty of The Professions, University of New England, Armidale, Australia
4017 Coldwater Canyon Avenue Studio City CA 91604 USA
mrashidi@une.edu.au  rashidianmitra@aol.com

Purpose of the Study

The focus of the paper is on the narratives of Iranian-American immigrant women as they reflect on their sexual experiences and the emotional and psychological challenges they faced in their journey to undo and re-structure their learned sexual-selves.

Methods

Through a qualitative study, individual interviews of 24 first generation Iranian-American women who emigrated to the United States since Iran’s revolution in 1978 and resided in Southern California were conducted.

Results

The narratives revealed important insights about the complex nature of adjustment required in these women’s personal struggles to understand their sexual-selves during the un-learning and re-learning process. Some of the key findings included difficulty with the integration of their new sexual-selves with their cultural existence as Iranian women in a western culture. The conflict in the values and social mores they learnt as part of their upbringing in a patriarchal culture, the struggle to deal with emotional trauma of negative sexual experiences and the realization that they had options to change their lives led to a long slow journey of undoing and unlearning the past and relearning to reshape their identity.

Conclusion

The presentation discusses and explains the formations of ambiguous losses and resilience as well as the respective implications for interpersonal and intimate relationships. The presentation further explores gateways to exercise individual freedom to expressing and finding their sexual-selves while instilling inner peace and harmony, and enhancing the quality of these women’s lives.

Keywords

Sexual-self; Iranian-American Women; Culture; Patriarchy; Migration
Journeys Toward Spiritual Maturity among Korean Immigrant Women in Midlife

Hyejeong Kim, Jenny Pak

Counseling Dept., Handong Global University, Korea

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to take an in-depth look into the complex layers of Korean American immigrant women’s psychological and spiritual maturing process as bi-cultural Christians.

Methods

A case-study method utilizing narrative analysis was used for the current study. The participants for the study were five middle-aged Korean immigrant women in America, coming from three different denominations and three different age groups (40s, 50s, and 60s). For the data collection, three 90-minute, in-depth semi-structured interviews were arranged for each participant on an individual basis. Utilizing a life story method, general interview questions were developed to gather over a given life span from childhood through adolescence, young adulthood and midlife experience.

Results

Each participant’s spiritual path was uniquely developed by the influence of multiple factors, including their social and family background, familial values, gender socialization, marital relationships, careers, level of acculturation and natural aging. Initially, they focused on communal spirituality by the influence of their previous collectivistic culture, then progressed towards private spirituality as they adopted the notions of spiritual maturity of the individualistic immigrant culture.

Conclusion

The challenges the participants faced as bi-cultural Christians in integrating two different cultural views of an individual’s psychological and spiritual maturity seemed to facilitate their holistic understanding of the true meaning of loving God and others in the Bible beyond what each culture can suggest separately.

Keywords

Psychological maturity, spiritual maturity, midlife, culture, integration
An experience on marital life of international married Korean men

Miyoung Kim\textsuperscript{a}, Kyung Sook Park\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a}Department of nursing science, Ewha Womans University, Korea
\textsuperscript{b}Chosun Nursing College, Korea
11-1 Daehyun-dong, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 120-750, South Korea
mykim0808@ewha.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

This study was to explore the married life of men who are married to migrant women and deal with issues that they face. The research question of this study was how men married to migrant women build their roles within a sociocultural context through married life.

Methods

Data were collected through in-depth interviews with nine men, who had been married to migrant women for two or more years from August 5, 2009 to February 25, 2010. Data were collected and analyzed concurrently using the grounded theory approach. The constant comparative method was adopted for data analysis.

Results

The core category in the married life of men married to migrant women was the process of ‘keeping the family Together.’ The men have recognized the need for a shift in the balance of power within the family in order to keep the family together. As a result, the men rebuilt their own roles through the process of distributing and redistributing the role of a husband and that of a wife. During this process, the participants showed a sub-process comprising four stages, i.e., ‘recognizing the imbalance of power,’ ‘adjusting the power,’ ‘giving the power,’ and ‘fine-tuning the balance of power.’

Conclusion

The findings indicate that it offers an important insight from a man’s point of view into the dynamics of married life by showing the link between the way people adjust to married life and the process in which married couples adjust the balance of power through the distribution and redistribution of power. Thus, this study suggests that in order to understand multicultural families it is necessary to analyze the sociocultural context from the point of view of not only married migrant women but also of men, families and neighbors as well.

Keywords

grounded theory; international marriage; men
Analysis of Challenges Faced by Japanese Short-term Exchange Students after Studying Abroad: A Focus on the Reverse Culture Shock

Ai Takahama\textsuperscript{a}, Tomoko Tanaka\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a}Graduate School of Law, Hitotsubashi University, Japan
\textsuperscript{b}Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Okayama University, Japan
2-1Naka, Kunitachi-shi, Tokyo 186-8601 Japan, aitakahama@law.hit-u.ac.jp

Purpose of the Study

According to Hasegawa (2000), Japanese adult women who returned to Japan after receiving higher education in the U.S. experienced conflict upon reentry, and most of them also experienced a reverse culture shock. Hasegawa’s (2000) focus was on long-term sojourners; however, sufficient research has not explored the psychological issues that short-term sojourners face upon reentry. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the challenges faced by Japanese short-term exchange students in terms of maintaining good health and support for growth. The means through which such support can be provided is also discussed on the basis of the difficulties they face and their need for support.

Methods

Participants

The participants in this study were 5 undergraduate students (hereinafter referred to as A, B, C, D, and E) from Z University in Japan. The university sent each participant to one of 4 foreign countries as an exchange student for a period of 9 to 12 months, and 2 to 9 months had passed since they had returned to Japan. Procedure In 20XX, the authors sent the participants questionnaires via email, and collected the completed questionnaires either via email or mail according to the participant’s convenience. The questionnaire comprised 3 parts, life during the study abroad period, life after the study abroad period, and reflections on the experience of studying abroad; students could either select an option or write a response, depending on their preference.

Results

First, when asked whether they enjoyed studying abroad and whether the experience was meaningful, all of them answered that it was enjoyable and meaningful. They also regarded their study abroad experience positively, and they stated that they gained confidence, friends/friendship, and varied experiences by studying abroad. However, they explained that they encountered differences in both (1) academic aspects and (2) human relationships. Next, responses that appeared to reflect reverse culture shock were classified as follows. Three participants (B, C, and E) stated that they felt out of place after reentry, and 2 participants (B, C) stated that they wished to go back to where they studied. B said “everyone must look for a job at the same time,” and C said “when the members of the university club drank and made merry, I felt bored, different, and thought they were childish.” In order to cope with the reverse culture shock, B and C tried to talk to their friends who had studied abroad and communicated with friends they met when they were studying abroad. Regarding support on their return, they stated that they wanted to discuss their job search experiences, but as E said “there is no support resource,” and B and C expected support from the university. Finally, 2 participants (D, E) stated that they worried more before they studied abroad than after the experience, and the others (A, B, and C) stated that they worried more after they studied abroad than before the experience.

Conclusion

The results of the analysis indicate that while participants regarded their study abroad experiences positively, they experienced differences and problems generically known as the reverse culture shock, even though they stayed for less than one year abroad. Upon reentry, they felt out of place because they were accustomed to the socio-cultural environment of the place where they studied. Thus, they suffered mental distress and faced problems such as getting information on prospective jobs. Here, these are regarded as their challenges upon reentry. Upon reentry, they not only face the immediate challenge of maintaining harmony with the people around them but they also face future challenges in converting their fruitful study abroad experiences into new values and the achievement of new goals. Thus, it is important to examine methods of providing support to students who return in terms of psychological stability and career development.
A Phenomenological Study on the Lived Experiences of Korean Adults Afflicted with Midlife Visual Impairment

Sangeun Oh a, NamHo Song b

a College of Nursing, Chonnam National University, CRINS
b Department of Nursing, Hyechon University
5 Hak-dong, Dong-gu, Gwangju 501-746, College of Nursing Chonnam National University, Korea
e-mail: seoh@jnu.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

This phenomenological study was performed to understand the lived experiences of persons afflicted with midlife visual impairment.

Methods

Participants were 10 Korean midlife adults with visually impairment who were members of the institution for the visually impaired in D-city or members of a church for the visually impaired in S-City. They were recruited with purposeful sampling method from February, 2008 to September, 2009. All participants understood the objectives of this research and were able to verbally communicate with the researcher. Data collection was done through in-depth interviews with participants on their experiences since their loss of sight in their own homes, church, and community welfare center. Each interview took 120 to 150 minutes. All of the interviews were audiotaped and then transcribed. Data were analyzed using Colaizzi's method of phenomenology.

Results

From the transcripts 307 significant statements and 28 formulated meanings were drawn out. Then the meanings were divided into 8 theme clusters. The theme clusters were categorized into three emergent themes. The three emergent themes of the lived experiences of participants afflicted with midlife visual impairment were 'locked in the curtain of darkness,' 'fluttering to fly across the darkness,' and 'a bright new world over the darkness.'

Conclusion

Through in-depth interviews with persons who were afflicted with midlife visual impairment, I could find pieces of understanding on the innate substances of their pain deeply smeared in their life. Though they were locked in a darkness, despair, and frustration, despite their gradual process of adaptation to the darkness and sublimation from darkness to light, their pains are still beneath their life. Therefore they need someone to help them to alleviate their pains. It is the purpose of this study for nursing staff to be equipped with understanding on innate nature and meaning of midlife visual impairment. The results obtained in this study will to provide them with fundamental material on nursing practice for people afflicted with the impairment, furthermore, to provide a footstone for future research subjects on nursing issues on people afflicted with midlife visual impairment in the Korean sociocultural context.

Keywords

midlife visual impairment, affliction of sight-loss, phenomenological study
A Phenomenological Study on the Experience of Ken Wilber's Integral Life Practice

IL Kyoung, Moon

Transpersonal Psychology and Counseling, Seoul University of Buddhism, Korea
Chunggu APT 606-140, Imae-dong, Bundang-gu, Sungnam-si, Kyeonggi-do/
IKMOON@dreamwiz.com

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to fully understand the meaning of which Integral Life Practice (ILP) practitioners have experienced in their daily lives and to explore the unique experiential value of ILP. This study has been conducted to make a little contribution to draft a concrete action plan to invigorate ILP in Korea by exploring how ILP contribute to the integral growth of human and how practitioners experience it.

Methods

This study has been conducted as a phenomenological research and applied Giorgi's technical phenomenology in order to translate the statements of the participants into the meaning units and to structure them. The participants of this research are eleven persons who are practicing ILP with age group from 30's to 50's. Data collection took place between October 2009 and September 2010. Data was collected using phone, internet messenger, survey, journal, as well as in-depth interview. One to four interviews were given per participant and one to three hours were spent per interview. Analysis of the data was carried out using Giorgi's suggestion of the four concrete steps of scientific phenomenology.

Results

Ninety one articles of the meaning unit summary were deducted by grouping the identical meaning units. Twenty nine sub-components which were super ordinate concepts than the meaning unit summary were deducted as the next step and eight components were finally deducted after grouping them.

Conclusion

The general structure of ILP experience is to understand the integral framework of ILP ('understanding'), to experience balance, cross-synergy, expansion, etc, the unique features ILP framework provides ('experience'), to go forward the larger integration by extending and embodying it into the daily life ('embodiment').

Keywords

Integral Life Practice, Practice experience, Integral framework, Phenomenological study
A Study on Aging Experiences of Middle-Aged Men

Yun Jeong Kim. So Yun Shim. Myung Hyun Lee

Department of Nursing Science, Division of gerontological Nursing., Ewha Women’s University, Korea

Purpose of the Study

Until today, most of the previous studies on aging of Middle-Aged have focused on the aging experiences of postmenopausal women or of the elders. However, with need to comprehensively understand the different aging course of the sexes in different age groups, this study will concentrate on identifying how aging affects middle-aged men from which the learning will eventually lead to devising an effective nursing program.

Methods

Field study was carried out during Apr 15th to May 15th 2011 targeting middle-aged men in 55-65 age groups in order to understand their personal experiences behind aging. Data collection was conducted through an unstructured face-to-face interview with simultaneous analysis. All information gathered were then compared against the original data and evaluated based on the 7Steps Analysis of Colaizzi (1978).

Results

Key meanings behind the aging experiences of middle-aged men were classified into 5 categories, 24 themes and 96 subjects; the 5 categories were 1) changes in appearance & physical weakening 2) mental regret for past 3) maturity 4) insecureness of life after retirement and 5) changes in surrounding environment.

Conclusion

Majority of the respondents were accepting ‘aging’ as a natural course of change in appearance with physical weakening as well as a stage of new maturity yet experiencing such through mental insecureness of life after retirement and changes in their surrounding environment.

In conclusion, average middle-aged men were considering leisurely comfortable, healthy and independent lifestyle as a ‘successful’ aging. And as a specialized nurse in elder care, providing middle-aged men with directions on how to prepare for aging with support of specialized nursing program will definitely be a meaningful job.

Keywords

Middle-aged men, Aging
The experience of nurses' working adaptation at the long term care hospital for elderly people (김민정)
The Meaning of Students’ Experience to Encounter “the Other”
—Phenomenological Approach to Volunteer Education in Community Welfare—

Kayoko Ueda

Department of Medical Welfare, Kawasaki University of Medical Welfare, Okayama, Japan
Address: Matsushima 288, Kurashiki, Okayama, Japan
E-mail: kayoppesan@hotmail.com

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to elucidate the existential meaning of students’ volunteer experiences using a phenomenological approach. As volunteer activity in practical education is considered to be difficult to teach and evaluate due to the diversity of activity and students’ individuality, it is necessary to reveal how they actually perceive their volunteer experience in helping others.

Methods

This study applied the concept of “phenomenological reduction” as a method of valid interpretation based on one’s ‘embodiment’ & ‘desire’, which represent his/her existential situations. The statements presented from volunteer students’ group discussion after their practices were re-described by the “phenomenological reduction”.

Results

The reduced statements represent that students were initially drawn to others’ vulnerability, which encouraged them to volunteer. However, when actually volunteering, they may have encountered difficulties to satisfy them. Through their attempt to help, the students realized how distinctively different the actual needs and desires of those they had assisted were, than from what they originally imagined. Some students experienced it as a failure, others as a marvelous pleasure, finding “the other” to develop a new side of themselves.

Conclusion

From this result, it is clear that volunteer experience would awaken students’ consciousness of vulnerable people from “weak and helpless” to as “precious others”. “Co-existence society” - the goal of welfare education- would be formed not on the equal relationship between self and others, but rather on the awe and yearning for “the other” through discovering “the other” transcended self.

Keywords

volunteer experience, co-existence education, phenomenological reduction, the Other, community welfare
The Lived Experience of Transfer Students right after Transferring into the Accelerated Baccalaureate Nursing Program

Kon Hee Kim

Department of Nursing, Catholic University of Pusan, Korea
#4-1, Bugok3-dong, Geumjeong-gu, Busan, 609-817
khkim@cup.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

This phenomenological study aims to understand and describe what transfer students experienced directly after transferring into the accelerated baccalaureate nursing program.

Methods

The participants of this study were five juniors who enrolled in nursing school as transfer students. They were asked to record and describe whatever they wanted to tell the researcher about transferring into the accelerated nursing program. Their records included their feelings, thoughts, and so on. The data was collected from March 14, 2011 to April 18, 2011 and was analyzed by a phenomenological analytic method suggested by Colaizzi.

Results

In this study, seven essential themes were extracted: ‘Adaptation to a new system’, ‘re-engineering my life’, ‘branded as transfer students’, ‘current chaos: mixing fluster and concern’, ‘tied to school’, ‘raising doubts about studying nursing thoroughly’, and ‘answering for my decision’.

Conclusion

Recently, the number of transfer students in nursing schools increased rapidly as nursing schools were expanding in size in response for the shortage of nurses at government level. However, issues related to the adaptations of transfer students were not discussed so far. On the basis of this results, we can understand the transferring experiences of nursing students and provide systematic and emotional support for them. In addition, we can develop curriculum appropriate for them which in turn might lead to high-quality educated nurses.

Keywords

Students, nursing, Baccalaureate Nursing Program, Experience, Qualitative research
Students' perception about Logbooks: advantages, limitation and recommendation- a qualitative study.

Khorashadizadeh F a, Alavinia S.M b, Laleh Hosseini Shahidi c, Rana amiri d

a MSc in nursing and medical education, faculty member, Northern Khorasan University of Medical Sciences. Student in PHD nursing at mashhad university, IRAN
b Assistant professor, Ph.D. in Epidemiology, Northern Khorasan University of medical sciences.
c Nursing School, Medical Sciences University of Gonabad, IRAN
d Nursing School, Medical Sciences University of Mashhad, IRAN

Purpose of the Study

Logbook is one of the effective methods in clinical assessment to follow objectives of clinical courses. Since students are main stakeholders in learning-teaching process, the main goal of this study was to identify students' perception about advantages, limitations, and recommendations about logbooks.

Methods

In this qualitative-phenomenology study, 14 participants were selected by random sampling of undergraduate nursing students. This study was done in the neonatal intensive care unit and pediatrics ward. At the beginning of courses, the tutor explained objectives-specify core curriculum and how to fill logbooks. During the courses, formative assessment and related feedback with providing opportunities for more training was done. At the end, two- semi structured focus groups were conducted to collect data which lasted about 30-60 minutes. All interviews were recorded, transcription, and analyzed for emerging themes and concepts. The data analyzed inductively using the content analysis.

Results

Based on content analysis, three main themes with 10 categories were detected.

Conclusion

The appropriate logbook should be inexpensive, feasible, and acceptable to students and should be allowed rapid collection of valid, relevant and reliable data. However, its methodology need to be revised.

Keywords

Phenomenology- Logbook- Clinical assessment.
Exploring the Role of Weblogs in Supporting Undergraduate Nursing Students during Clinical Practicum

Janet Yuen-Ha Wong\textsuperscript{a}, Samuel Chu\textsuperscript{b}, & Agnes Tiwari\textsuperscript{a}

\textsuperscript{a}School of Nursing, LKS Faculty of Medicine, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR
\textsuperscript{b}Division of Information and Technology Studies, Faculty of Medicine, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR

Purpose of the Study

Clinical practicum is a valuable experiential learning for undergraduate nursing students. However, evidence showed that nursing students were three times more stressful in clinical learning than in classroom learning due to unfamiliar working environment, lack of professional knowledge and clinical skills. In the 21\textsuperscript{st} century, integration of computer technology becomes an innovative way in education. Borrowing the idea from social support group in clinical setting, the study aims at exploring whether blogging can provide social support to students and help them in coping with stress during clinical practicum.

Methods

Fifty-seven students participated in this study. They were divided into groups of eight to nine students and worked in different hospitals for their clinical practicum for 60 days over three different time periods from June 2007 to August 2008. Qualitative design was used to identify the themes from students' weblogs by thematic analysis. In total, 99 weblogs were downloaded and analyzed.

Results

Findings showed that blogging provided a platform for students to seek for social support and to give social support to others during clinical practicum. Themes identified from student weblogs were asking questions, sharing happiness and unhappiness, self-reflection on performance, sharing views on life and death, sharing clinical knowledge and sympathetic messages to others.

Conclusion

Weblogs were able to support undergraduate nursing students during clinical practicum via an innovative way. Different individuals have different needs and experience different stressors during their clinical practicum. Blogging serves as a social support buffer to meet their individual needs.

Keywords

Nursing education, blogging, social support, information technology
Understanding Adolescents’ Motivations for Inhalant Misuse

William D. Crano*, Jason T. Siegel*, Eusebio M. Alvaro*

*Department of Psychology, Claremont Graduate University, USA
Department of Psychology, Claremont Graduate University, 123 E. 8th Street, Claremont, CA 91711, USA
William.crano@cgu.edu

Purpose of the Study

The misuse of inhalant substances, with the intention of inducing a psychoactive or mind-altering effect, can cause significant damage to the central nervous system (CNS), and may even result in sudden death. Inhalants are most frequently used by young adolescents. To prevent inhalant misuse, it is essential to understand why youth are attracted to these substances. The purpose of the study is to use a qualitative approach to understand young adolescents’ motivation for inhalant use, to foster development of preventive models that promise a higher degree of success than prior approaches.

Methods

A focus group approach was used to investigate the motivations of adolescent inhalant users. Nine focus groups of approximately 5 students each were studied. Participants ranged in age from 11 to 16 years. They were drawn from 5 schools; in no school were more than two groups conducted. After guaranteeing confidentiality, students completed a pre-discussion form that assessed prior use and susceptibility along with socio-demographic information. Duration of the group discussions was 45-60 minutes. A moderator guide was developed to ensure that the following issues were discussed: Why do you think some people use inhalants? (2) What do you think goes through someone’s mind right before they use inhalants? The following follow-up questions were asked in groups in which participants brought up the use of inhalants as a social tool: (a) From a popularity standpoint, what do you think would happen to someone who used inhalants? And (b) How do inhalant users differ from marijuana users?

Results

Nearly 30% of the students admitted to prior inhalant use. Analysis of transcripts of the focus group interactions revealed three central themes. Inhalants were used as a cognitive means of escape (self-mediation), as a social tool (enhance social status or reduce peer pressure), and (3) as a parental relations tool (to compel attention).

Conclusion

Past inhalant preventive approaches have focused on the physical dangers of inhalant use. This research suggests that this approach does not articulate with the reasons young adolescents use these substances. This research provides a set of data-grounded implications to guide future prevention efforts. The data suggest that prevention approaches should debunk the drug’s utility as a means of escape or self-medication, show how usage is rare and not a useful method to attain popularity, and an unhealthy means of drawing parental attention.

Keywords

Focus groups, inhalant misuse, prevention
How Thai Early Adolescents Learn About Sex and AIDS from Their Parents: Issues and Solution.

Chutima Meechamnan, Warunee Fongkaew, and Jutamas Chotibang

Faculty of Nursing, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

Chutima Meechamnan, Doctoral candidate, Faculty of Nursing, Chiang Mai University, Thailand, 227/18 Moo3 Sanphakwan, Hangdong, Chiangmai, 50230, Thailand.

E-mail address: chutio@yahoo.com

Purpose of the Study

This qualitative study aimed to explore how Thai early adolescents learn about sex and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) from their parents.

Methods

The data were obtained from June 2010 to January 2011 in a secondary school in Chiang Mai, Thailand. Five focus group discussions were conducted among the boys and the girls in 7th to 8th grade, and parents. Two group discussions were conducted among 34 early adolescents and 30 parents.

Results

Results indicated that early adolescents received inadequate sex and AIDS information from their parents. Although parents talked with their early adolescents about physical and sexual development (menstruation and nocturnal emission), they never talked in detail about having boy/girlfriends, the right time to have sex and AIDS prevention with their children. Parents perceived that talking about sex-related issues would persuade sexual activity among early adolescents and perceived their children were too young and not ready to learn. They expected that their children should learn about sex issues and AIDS prevention from school and the teachers should be the appropriate persons to provide sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and AIDS information. The findings revealed that feeling no confidence, embarrassed, and lack of communication skills were the crucial barriers among those parents. Even though early adolescents want to learn about sex and AIDS from their parents, they didn’t dare to ask for fear of misunderstanding about having sex and being blamed from parents. Nevertheless, parents still recognized their important role of being the primary sex educators for their preteens and they need to adjust their parenting styles. The parents accepted that they should understand more about puberty development and maintain a calm and non-critical atmosphere when talking with early adolescents. In addition, they need more confidence, knowledge and skills to communicate effectively with their children.

Conclusion

Parents need assistance and training in adolescent psychosocial and sexual development and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/AIDS prevention in order to gain more understanding and necessary skills in convey messages about sex and AIDS issues. Therefore, it is essential to develop a program to strengthen parenting skills.

Keywords

Sex and AIDS information/ early adolescents/ parents/ communication
The effect of ‘narrative reprocessing’ on traumatized children
Jeong Ryu\textsuperscript{a,d}, Sook Bin Im\textsuperscript{b}, Nam Hee Choi \textsuperscript{c,d}

\textsuperscript{a}Cognitive Science Program, Yonsei University, Korea
\textsuperscript{b}Department of NursingSchool, Eulji University, Korea
\textsuperscript{c}Seoul Women’s College of Nursingy, Korea
\textsuperscript{d}Seoul Institute for Narrative Studies, Korea
#803 Nakwon Officetel, Domui-dong 39-2, Chongno-gu, Seoul, 110-809, Korea
Narrative49@gmail.com

Purpose of the Study

We had provided psychological support program for children who had exposed a single trauma during a fire-escape demonstration at Korean elementary school. The aim of the study was to examine the effectiveness of this program.

Methods

A total 39 children who attended the elementary school at which the traumatic event took place had participated ‘narrative reprocessing’ program. Children were divided into five groups by self-administered questionnaires (the Child Posttraumatic Stress Disorder – Reaction Index, the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory for Children, and Children’s Depression Inventory, as well as structured diagnostic interviews (Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children, version – IV)). The program included 12 main sessions (every week) and two booster sessions (every month). ‘Narrative reprocessing’ program, school-based intervention program, was an integral part of the reprocessing. It had 4 phases; story-telling, exposure and mapping, review, and self-empowering. Children were examined by the same scales three times during this program.

Results

After this six month program, children reported reduced the scales, fear, nightmare disappearance, intrusive symptoms and increased emotional expressions. Brightened facial expression was more variously; like/dislike, happy, sad, envy, get angry etc. instead of thoughtlessly annoyance. Negative habituations were on the decreasing; biting his/her finger nail, twisting his/her hair, chewing his/her lips. According to children’s report, they are not afraid of go in dark bathroom by themselves no more as well as fear diminished like their palm after ‘narrative reprocessing.’

Conclusion

The results of this study provide important finding that various anxiety/depressive emotions reduced followed by narrative intervention program. Our works highlight the importance of suggesting comprehensive program for psychological support in children exposed to traumatic event.

Keywords

Post-traumatic stress, trauma, children, incident, witness, narrative reprocessing
An approach to develop an abuse prevention program for children with disabilities

Yu-Ri Kim

Department of special education, Ewha Womans University, Korea
yuri1023@ewha.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

Unfortunately, children with disabilities are at risk for child abuse. The purpose of the present study was to identify content of an abuse prevention program for children with disabilities. The primary focus in the study was on the ideas of parents and investigators regarding the program.

Methods

Two separate focus groups for parents and investigators were interviewed and asked about what items they thought had been necessary for children with disabilities. The parent focus group generated a parent list of 98 items, and the investigator focus group generated an investigator list of 91 items. The two lists of items were recorded in index cards and the two focus groups sorted the items on their own group lists based on conceptual similarity. Multivariate concept-mapping techniques were used to compute the “average” sort across participants.

Results

The parent focus group identified that eight categories of the 98 items were included in an abuse prevention program: Self-protection, child abuse, objects used during child abuse, feelings, body parts, body intrusion, people, and places. The investigator focus group identified that seven categories of the 91 items were included in the prevention program: Sexual abuse, objects used during sexual abuse, physical abuse, feelings (emotions), body parts, people, and places.

Conclusion

The results of the study provide a framework for the development of the abuse prevention program for children with disabilities. In addition, this study has implications for how to revise and refine existing abuse prevention programs.

Keywords

Abuse prevention, children with disabilities, program development
Comprehensive Measurement of Baseline Cognitive Health in Year One Malaysian Primary School Children: Comparison between parents’, teachers’ and students’ perspective

V Gisely, I Zalina, SM Ali*

BRAINetwork Centre for Neurocognitive Science, School of Health Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Health Campus 16150 Kubang Kerian, Kelantan, Malaysia.
School of Education University Sains Malaysia, Main Campus 11800 Penang*
gisely_87@yahoo.com

Purpose of the Study

Although there has been tremendous improvement of quality-of-life instruments particularly in adults, nevertheless there are few studies regarding baseline cognitive health based on quality of life information in primary school children. We assessed the baseline cognitive health in a healthy child population from a qualitative and quantitative aspect as perceived by parents, teachers and students. Translated and validated TACQOL and KINDL questionnaires were used in this study. The TACQOL was used to obtain the parent and teacher perspectives in 7 domains: physical complaints, motor functioning, autonomous functioning, social functioning, cognitive functioning, positive moods and negative moods. The KINDL also measured 7 domains: physical health, general health, family functioning, self-esteem, social functioning, school functioning and long term illnesses from the child's perspective. Data was correlated with results of observations and interviews in order to obtain a comprehensive view from three perspectives: parents, teachers and students.

Methods

The TACQOL and KINDL questionnaires were translated into Malay and validated using Rasch Model Statistics from Winstep™ Software. They were applied to 90 students, 90 parents and 11 teachers of Year One in a Malaysian primary school. This study was using semi qualitative. All respondents were interviewed and observed within the school setting. Demographic data was also collected. The data was analyzed and compared using Rasch Model Statistics, based on distribution in item-person maps. The comparison between the three perspectives [parents, teachers and students] was carried out in four parts: 1) comparing the QOL based on the distribution item-person of each perspective, 2) comparing the item with the highest and the lowest indication of the QOL, 3) comparing the highest and the lowest values for a student in terms of QOL, and 4) correlating with subjective observations from each perspective.

Results

Results of interviews and observations indicate that there is a perception that all students have a good quality of life. This perception is true from all three perspectives. However, the questionnaires are able to differentiate what each of the three groups think is the basis of their belief that these children have a good quality of life. Different perspectives exist among parents, teacher and students with regard to the QOL of students. From the parents perspective the item that indicates good QOL is the ability of students to understand mathematics and do homework. From students’ perspective, social relations with friends and lack of parental rules become the highest indicator of good QOL while from the teachers’ perspective the ability of the students to come to school by themselves and participate in sport and play with less supervision becomes the highest indicator of a good QOL. While the results of interviews and observations correlate well with the questionnaires, it is clear that the questionnaires were able to differentiate between the three perspectives, specifically in terms of what constitutes a good quality of life.

Conclusion

The translated and validated KINDL and TACQOL questionnaires are useful for the assessment of QOL in relation to cognitive health and together with the qualitative data, they provide a comprehensive view of cognitive health-related
quality of life in primary school children.

Keywords

Quality of life, KINDL, TACQOL, cognitive health
Supplementing Quantitative Research with Qualitative Interviews in Understanding Domestic Violence in Malaysia

Siti Hawa Ali\textsuperscript{a}, Halim Salleh\textsuperscript{b}, Tengku Nur Fadzilah Tengku Hassan\textsuperscript{c}, Azriani Ab Rahman\textsuperscript{b}, Harmy Mohamed Yusoff\textsuperscript{d}, Tengku Alina Tengku Ismail\textsuperscript{b}, Rohana Abdul Jalil\textsuperscript{b}, Engku Razifah Engku Chik\textsuperscript{e}, Zaharah Sulaiman\textsuperscript{c}

\textsuperscript{a}School of Health Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia
\textsuperscript{b}Department of Community Medicine, School of Medical Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia
\textsuperscript{c}Women’s Health Development Unit, School of Medical Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia
\textsuperscript{d}Department of Family Medicine, School of Medical Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia
\textsuperscript{e}Hamdan Tahir Library, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Corresponding author: School of Health Sciences, Health Campus, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 16150 Kubang Kerian, Kelantan, Malaysia.
Email: hawali@kb.usm.my

Purpose of the Study

The objective of this paper is to highlight the advantageous of using both quantitative and qualitative approaches in exploring the subjective experiences of women survivors of domestic violence in Sabah, Malaysia.

Methods

A combination of quantitative and qualitative interviews were conducted on 40 women survivors of domestic violence in Sabah as part of a bigger cross-sectional quantitative study on domestic violence conducted in 2010 in Malaysia. The study used translated and validated WHO Multi-Country Study on Women’s Health and Life Experiences but the interview on the 40 women allowed them to express their experiences beyond the requirements of the questionnaire. Probing on to the details of their subjective experiences turned the method of inquiry into an in depth interview.

Results

While the questionnaire successfully captured the act of physical, emotional and sexual violence, the stories told by the women explained the underlying complexities of violence they experienced. The women vividly expressed their subjective feelings of fear, resignation, being hurt, betrayal, anger, hopelessness, confusion, loss of trust and even forgiveness during the interviews. Indeed, the interview became an opportunity for the women to share and offload their feelings to other people. For many of them the repetition of their stories also reminded themselves that it is important to take strategic action to survive domestic violence. At the end of the interviews, the women actually provided a much more holistic picture of domestic violence in their community.

Conclusion

The combination of qualitative technique in quantitative research method contributed to greater understanding of women’s experiences of domestic violence. However, the researcher has to be prepared to switch back and forth between the two techniques of interviews whenever the situation requires. The researcher also has to be prepared to allocate more time with the respondents. In the final analysis, the very design of the research itself has to take into account the possibilities of combining the two techniques for optimum results.

Keywords

Domestic violence, Sabah, Malaysia, Qualitative interview
Beginning the Dialogue: Mapping Assets to Address Community Pain in the Community

Shirley M. Solberg, Sandra M. LeFort

School of Nursing, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada
ssolberg@mun.ca

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to engage those affected by chronic pain to identify strategies that are needed to be put in place in the community to assist those with chronic pain and their families to get the support needed to help with the problem.

Methods

Asset mapping was used within a participatory action research framework to collect data. Members from an urban community responded to ads placed in the paper, university website, and radio announcements to participate in the exercise. Ethical approval was obtained from the Human Investigation Committee at Memorial University. Prior to data collection one of the P.I.s described the exercise, emphasized that it was for purposes of research, and covered participants' rights as research participants. Participants were divided into 10 groups and assigned to a table containing the asset map. Each group was asked to talk about and record services or approaches under the main areas identified on the map. The principal investigators and two research assistants acted as facilitators and moved from table to table to answer any questions and to ensure the quality of the data.

Results

Thirty-nine individuals participated in the asset mapping; 25 women and 13 men with 24 chronic pain sufferers, 6 family members, seven health professionals, one policy maker, and one person with an interest in the topic. The groups of participants identified needs from a range of sources, e.g., family and friends, health professionals and health services, workplace and insurance companies, community organizations and recreation, and others including education and media. While they saw a need for specialized services from health professionals other means to help them with chronic pain were very important including educating the general public about chronic pain.

Conclusion

Individuals and their families along with health professionals and policy makers all support the idea of a broad approach to the challenges of dealing with chronic pain and that it is not just a medical problem. If we are to meet these challenges we need a range of programs and policies to help these individuals help themselves.

Keywords

Chronic pain, Participatory Action research, Asset mapping, Community Resources
Depressive Moods Captured in Twitter, an Online Social Network

Minsu Park\textsuperscript{a}, Chiyoung Cha\textsuperscript{b}, Meeyoung Cha\textsuperscript{a}

\textsuperscript{a}Graduate School of Culture Technology, KAIST, Korea
\textsuperscript{b}College of Health Sciences, Ewha Womans Univ., Korea
Ewha Women's Univ., Daehyeon-dong, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul, Korea
chiyoungcha@gmail.com

Purpose of the Study

The rapid rise of online social communities has created a new paradigm for personal networking. Web based platforms such as Twitter and Facebook already have a great number of users, drawing the attention of health care providers for their potential use. The aim of this study is to build a research framework that utilizes real-time moods of users captured in online social network. In particular, we are interested in exploring the use of language by online users in relation to depressive moods. The results of this study demonstrate that it is possible to use online social network data for clinical evidence.

Methods

This is a mixed method study utilizing both the survey data and the online text data on a popular online social network, Twitter. Our measurement methodology includes (1) retrieving tweets (i.e., short status updates) of 32 Korean users by web crawling, a data collection technique for downloading web pages, and (2) surveying on the same set of users by the Center for Epidemiological Studies-Depression scale (CES-D). The Korean Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (KLIWC) software program was used for sentiment analysis of the tweets. With KLIWC, we tracked what fraction of positive emotions and negative emotions represent each user's tweets. Based on the CES-D scores, the 32 participants were classified into three clinical groups: Normal, mild depressive, and major depressive groups. We then examined the tweets of these users in each group to find the differences of use of words between these groups.

Results

There were no differences in how the participants expressed their positive feelings and optimism between three groups. However, the way participants expressed their negative feelings differed by groups, especially in tweet sentiments such as negative feelings and anger. This was particularly evident for the major depressive group than the other two groups (i.e., mild depression and normal): The use of the words categorized as anger doubled and those related to anxiety quadrupled in major depressive group.

Conclusion

Our results imply that online social networks provide meaningful data in relation to depressive moods among Twitter users. The emotional status of individuals on online social networks was expressed with the use of texts which imply negative emotions and anger rather than those implying positive emotion or optimism. The significant increase in the usage of words related to negative emotions by the major depression group indicates the possibility of applying sentiment analysis on online social networks for clinical use. While our results are preliminary, we expect to gain more insights in the use of social network data for healthcare purposes through future empirical analysis.

Keywords

Online Social Network, Mental Health, Depression, Sentiment Analysis
The lived experience of mothers of children with development delay

Mei-Yin Lee, Pei-Fan Mu

a RN, Lecturer, Ching Kuo Institute Management and Health, and PhD Candidate, Department and Institute of Nursing, School of Nursing, National Yang Ming University, Taiwan
b RN, PhD, Professor, Department and Institute of Nursing, School of Nursing, National Yang Ming University, Taiwan

Correspondence: Pei-Fan Mu, #155, Sec. 2., Li-Nong Street, Taipei, Taiwan.
E-mail: peifan@ym.edu.tw

Purpose of the Study

Children with developmental delay refer to those who are under the age of six, have abnormality or predictable abnormality in physical, language and communication development, with inferior social development or self-care skills, and need to receive early intervention. Children with developmental delay may bring various negative effects into their families, including family tension, difficulties in parenting, economic pressure, and psychological stress. This study used purposive sampling through semi-structured interviews to obtain the experiences of Taiwanese mothers caring for children with development delay.

Methods

A qualitative inquiry design was used. A total of 6 mothers having children with development delay were interviewed. Participants were contacted at the outpatient department of a regional hospital in northern Taiwan. Verbatim transcriptions of the interviews were examined by the content analysis method. After analysis of the interview data of the 6 informants, no new themes had emerged. Lincoln and Guba’s trustworthiness criteria were employed to evaluate methodological rigor.

Results

There were five themes that formed part of the mothers’ experiences. Those were: (1) worries until they die; (2) loss of the entity of oneself; (3) tension in family relationship; (4) testing the waters; (5) courage from joint efforts.

Conclusion

The findings of this study can help medical, nursing, and special education personnel to understand the lived experiences of mothers of children with developmental delay. Empirical references on establish early intervention policies, medical treatment, and special education are also provided. This study suggests that when establishing and practicing intervention measures on medical treatment, special education, and consultation, individual differences and family needs should be concerned, in order to enhance the care quality for children with developmental delay.

Keywords

mother, qualitative, development delay
Raising children away from home: Experiences of Korean parents in America

Heeseung Choi\textsuperscript{a}, Barbara L. Dancy, Jongeun Lee\textsuperscript{b}, Jongeun Lee\textsuperscript{c},

\textsuperscript{a}College of Nursing/The Research Institute of Nursing Science
Seoul National University, South Korea
\textsuperscript{b}Health Systems Science, University of Illinois at Chicago College of Nursing, United States
\textsuperscript{c}Sangji University College of Health Sciences Department of Nursing Science, South Korea

Corresponding author: Heeseung Choi, PhD, MPH, RN
28 Yeongeon-dong, Jongro-gu, Room 503
Seoul, Republic of Korea
Office: 82-2-740-8850
E-mail: hchoi20@snu.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

This study was designed to describe Korean American parents’ perceptions of challenges and difficulties they encounter while raising their children in the United States.

Methods

This study used the qualitative description method. The target population for this study was Korean American (KA) parents of adolescents aged 11–14 years who resided in the Midwest. A convenience sampling of 21 parents (18 mothers and 3 fathers) recruited from the KA community participated in the study. Data were collected using in-depth, face-to-face interviews, which took place in agreed-upon, convenient locations. The parent interview guide asked parents to share challenges and difficulties that they encounter while raising their adolescent children in the U.S. All interviews were audiotaped, and audiotaped interviews were then transcribed in Korean. Each interview lasted 60–90 minutes. Qualitative content analysis was the main analysis method for this study.

Results

Qualitative content analysis revealed that the main stresses that parents encountered while raising their children in the U.S. were inability to advocate for children, feeling uneasy and insecure about incompatible American culture, ambivalence toward children’s ethnic identities, and feeling alienated. In relation to these stresses, parents often felt inadequate, ashamed, guilty, regretful, and powerless. The findings revealed the importance of understanding parents’ feelings that are deeply embedded in the conflicted parent-child relationships and their perceptions of being parents in the U.S.

Conclusion

The present study highlights the need for and importance of providing intervention programs for parents, particularly programs that would empower parents and strengthen parent-child relationships. Also, it is necessary to discuss with KA families ways to integrate two very different cultures, Korean and American, while upholding ethnic identity and pride.

Keywords

Korean American families, adolescents, parental stress, immigration
Women’s Breast-feeding Experience
– Hermeneutical Phenomenology approach–

Hye Yeong Yoo

Lactation center, Seoul Women’s Hospital, Korea
papayayou@naver.com

Purpose of the Study

The Purpose of this study is to understanding the meaning and essence of women’s breast-feeding experience and to provide useful information on breast-feeding to increase the number of breast-feeding women.

Methods

In order to comprehend the meaning and essence of breast-feeding for women, I applied the methodology of van Manen who comprehensively used phenomenology, analysis, and linguistics to take 10 steps, including focus on the essence of experience, existential exploration, analytical phenomenological examination, and analytical phenomenological writing. Three women who have had breast-feeding experience for more than three months were interviewed from December 14, 2010 through April 2011 to gather in depth face to face interview data. Other resources were gathered from women’s drawing, literature, and other forms of art.

Results

In result of analyzing the interviews, the essential topics were categorized into sub-topics under seven major topics are feeling of becoming a mother, breast-feeding is “Myself” - Breast-feeding as my life, the privilege of sacrifice and love, precious experience, asking for help, in need of personalized information on breast-feeding, “My Breast Hurts!” means “My Heart Hurts!”.

Conclusion

Based on the above analysis of essential topics and sub-topics, women’s breast-feeding experience is significant in three ways: first, it give the opportunity to establish identity as a mother who is inseparable from the body; second, it is a process that requires personalized preliminary training and continued help and support; and third, the problems related to breast-feeding include problems related to nurturing.

Keywords

Breast-feeding, Breast-feeding experience, Hermeneutical Phenomenology
The Meaning of a Spouse Perceived by Female Senior Citizens

Misun Choi*, Jungran Yang†, Eunjin Kang‡

* Doctoral student, Division of Nursing Science, Ewha Womans University, Korea
† The first semester for a master’s course in Dep. Nursing Science at Ewha Womans Univ., Korea
‡ The third semester for a master’s course in Dep. Nursing Science at Ewha Womans Univ., Korea

135-904, 42-1005 Hanyang APT, Apgujung2dong, Gangnam, Seoul, Korea
misei927@hanmail.net

Purpose of the Study

In the social and cultural context, this study intends to provide basic data to understand the meaning of a spouse perceived by female senior citizens in their 70s, further developing and applying a nursing intervention fit for the Korean characteristics.

Methods

This study is a qualitative research using a phenomenological research method, which analyzes research participants’ experiences as they are, in order to explore the meaning of a spouse perceived by female senior citizens in their 70s. As research participants, 7 senior citizens were selected who were senior-citizen center users, introduced by the researchers’ acquaintances and users of the hospital that researchers work for and the researchers’ acquaintances who had agreed to participate in this research while living with their spouses. The period of time spent to collect data was Mar. 30, 2011 to May 3, 2011, and the research data was collected through in-depth interviews with the research participants and analyzed by applying Colaizzi’s Method.

Results

There were 21 topics drawn as the meaning of a spouse perceived by 7 female senior citizens, the research participants, and there were 8 topic groups and 4 categories provided with these 21 topics. The first category was about human beings staying with the participants(those who spend time with them or share the space with them). The second category was about reliable human beings(those who the participants can depend on or gain strength from). The third category was about human beings taking care of the participants(those who watch them or look after them). The last category was about human beings to be thankful for(those who share housework with them or help them).

Conclusion

In Korea there is a social metaphor saying, ‘It doesn’t matter to females in their 70s if they have husbands or not.’ As a result of carrying out this study, however, it was found that the existence of a spouse is quite meaningful to female senior citizens in their 70s, since they are better off with even a sick husband lying on the bed, no matter how filial their children are. Accordingly, when developing and applying a new nursing intervention for female senior citizens, it is needed to approach this matter with interest even in whether or not they have spouses.

Keywords

Female senior citizens, Spouse, Colaizzi’s Phenomenological method, Qualitative research.
Development of Secondary School Pre-service Physical Education Teachers’ Pedagogical Content Knowledge during Student Teaching

HyunSu Youn, Cheon-Taik Son

Department of Physical Education, University of Incheon, Korea

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to create a substance theory on development of pre-service teachers’ pedagogical content knowledge during student teaching from the perspective of grounded theory.

Methods

Data were collected through focus-group interviews, individual interviews, participating observation, documents for nine pre-service physical education teachers of “D” University in ‘K’ area. The collected data were analyzed according to open coding, axial coding and selective coding suggested by Strauss & Cabin. In the open coding, related concepts were searched to be categorized by using Nvivo2.0 software. In the axial coding, paradigm models were structuralized and process analysis depending on the flow of time was made. In the selective coding, outline of student practice of pre-service physical education teachers was described and types of development of pedagogical content knowledge were found through statement of hypothetical relationship and standardization. Lastly, situation analysis was made to comprehensively understand the study.

Results

As a result of analyzing the derived concepts through ‘paradigm models’, physical education pre-service teachers were suffering difficulty in student practice because they lack content knowledge, student understanding, ability to create constructive learning environment, ability to apply teaching methods. The difficulties pre-service physical education teachers were suffering had been affected by contextual conditions such as ‘school climate,’ ‘preparation of demonstration teaching,’ ‘limitation of social positions,’ ‘pre-determined curriculum,’ ‘teacher educators’ mentor,’ and ‘instructive abilities of cooperating teachers.’ Pre-service teachers were adopting such interaction strategies as ‘self-reflection,’ ‘mutual interaction’ and ‘utilization of teaching materials’ considering such intervening conditions as ‘physical education teacher education program,’ ‘individual teachers’ characteristics,’ ‘human relationship,’ ‘perception on physical education,’ ‘parent support’ and ‘sport facilities.’ The action/reaction strategies resulted in ‘establishment of educational belief,’ ‘efforts to develop pedagogical content knowledge,’ and ‘adherence to pedagogical content knowledge.’ Process analysis disclosed spiral circulation of marginal stage, perception stage, effort stage, communication stage, and evaluation stage. It was found through selective coding that pre-service physical education teachers had been developing pedagogical content knowledge through student practice adopting one of three strategies of ‘developing pedagogical content knowledge,’ ‘changing pedagogical content knowledge,’ and ‘adhering to pedagogical content knowledge’.

Conclusion

The difficulties pre-service physical education teachers are suffering is a kind of ‘growing pains’ for them to grow as a teacher with expertise in teaching physical education. When the ‘growing pains’ is supported by cultural gene of ‘meme’ it achieves so called ‘Knowledge Jump,’ the development of pedagogical content knowledge. The process of overcoming the difficulties pre-service physical education teachers are suffering from student teaching might be explained from the perspective of ecological system of knowledge.

Keywords

Grounded theory/ pedagogical content knowledge/ pre-service teacher/ reflection/ mutual interaction
Teachers’ Experiences Gained through Teaching Middle School Students who were Participating in a Soccer League

Sang Woo Kim, Cheon Taik Son

Department of Physical Education, University of Incheon, Korea

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this case study was to deeply understand physical education teachers’ experiences in relation to teaching middle school students who were participating in ‘I Middle Star League’ in the area of I’ metropolitan city.

Methods

To do this research, five physical education teachers responsible for teaching middle school students are participating in ‘I Middle Star League’. Data such as participant observation, in-depth interview and related documents were collected for six months from May to October, 2010. Collected data were coded. Major themes, which widened the horizons of understanding concerning participation in sports clubs were produced.

Results

Physical education teachers' cognitions on their experiences with students participating in 'I Middle Star League' could be analyzed into two dimensions of 'reality of school' and 'educational values of physical education'. For 'reality of school', negative aspects of participating in a soccer league were identified. Physical education teachers were recognizing such factors as ‘career-oriented school management of administrator.’, ‘biased educational enthusiasm of parents,’ ‘teachers’ strong accountability and increased load of work were acting as obstacles to activities of the soccer sports club.’ For ‘educational values of physical education,’ positive aspects of participating in soccer league were identified. Participating physical education teachers were considering those factors ‘realization of desirable education through sports,’ ‘opportunities to learn by teaching,’ and ‘creation of sound fellowship culture.’ These factors were acting as promoting mechanisms to produce educational effectiveness as a result of participating in ‘I Middle Star league.’

Conclusion

Physical education teachers who were responsible for teaching middle school students participating in the ‘I Middle Star League’ were recognizing that the soccer league has both positive aspects of educational values of sports and negative aspects of school reality obstacle.

To achieve the harmonious combinations between human, culture, personality. and aptitude, physical education teachers armed with a sense of duty should make every effort to recognize educational ideas in the school.

Keywords

School sports club, ‘I’ Middle Star League, Perception of teachers
Developing a Qualitative Biomechanical Analysis of Golf Swing: Increasing Objectivity for Analyzing, Evaluating, and Enhancing Sports Performance

Kyung Ok Yi*, Soon Keum Kim*

*Division of Human Movement Studies, College of Health Sciences, Ewha Womans University, Korea
p.120-750, 308 Sports Science Bldg, Ewha Womans University, Daehyun-Dong, Seodaemun-Ku, Seoul Korea.
Tel: +82-2-3277-2556, yikok@ewha.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to develop qualitative criteria to analyze the golf swing, standardize teaching methods and create an exercise regimen to improve performance.

Method

Existing footage of both golf pros and beginners was examined to determine positioning, posture, joint angle, range of movement, and velocity for each phase of the golf swing. Common mistakes for each phase were identified, along with biomechanical strategies to address these issues. These strategies included drills and exercises to improve the form of the golf swing. In addition, a corrective exercise regimen was developed to overcome individual physical fitness factors that may limit performance. Events and phases were Address, Mid back Swing, Top Swing, Mid down Swing, Impact, Follow Through. Each phase of the golf swing appears in the table. The column labeled "description," is a description of ideal golf form for that particular phase. Thus, descriptions will be the same for every single golfer. The category fault is used to describe how the individual golfer's swing is different from the ideal form. For example, a golfer may have incorrect club position during the mid back swing. This would be described in the "fault" section. The "principle" describes the biomechanical principles underlying ideal form. For example, "base of support," is one of the biomechanical principles for the address phase. As a result, "exercises" can be prescribed to remedy an individual golfer's weak or compromised base of support. Finally, evaluation scores create a more objective evaluation criteria. Each phase is given a numerical percentage according to its importance for the entire movement. Individual golfers receive scores in each phase, and the totals are added up to create a composite score for the entire movement. The score can be further subdivided for each individual body parts.

Result

By utilizing biomechanical principles to systematize the criteria for the golf swing, teachers and coaches can provide a more objective analysis and evaluation for this movement and facilitate the development of qualitative evaluation materials.

Conclusion

Coaches and teachers can improve their analytic ability through the creation of objective qualitative standards for the golf swing. In addition, these standards can also be useful as a teaching tool for understanding the movement, positioning, and application of force during different phases of the golf swing. Thus sound biomechanical principles can be implemented to minimize injury and maximize performance.

Keywords

Qualitative Biomechanical Analysis, Biomechanical Analysis of Golf Swing, Analysis of Golf Swing, Qualitative Analysis of Golf Swing, Golf Swing
The Process of Technology Teacher's Technological Problem Design: A Grounded Theory approach

Kyoung-Kyoon Kang & Yu-Hyun Choi
Technology Education, Chungnam National University, Korea

Purpose of the Study
The purpose of this study was to explore the design process of technological problem of Technology teacher.

Methods
Collected data were analyzed through grounded theory approach of Strauss and Corbin.

Results
The analysis yielded 88 concepts, 33 sub-categories, and 15 categories. The core category was ‘Optimization of technological problem by communication and self-reflection.’ The design process of teacher’s technological problem involved four stages: set-up, composition, realization, and elaboration.

Conclusion

Learner-center technology education, Teaching expertise, technological problem design strategy

Keywords

Technological Problem Design; Grounded Theory; Technology Teacher
Exploring the experience from the perceptive of young breast cancer patients: a qualitative study

Lin cen\textsuperscript{a}, Hu Yan\textsuperscript{a}, Huang Jialin\textsuperscript{b}, Liu Shulin\textsuperscript{a}

\textsuperscript{a} School of Nursing, Fudan University, China
\textsuperscript{b} Breast Surgery, Cancer Hospital of Fudan University, China

Purpose of the Study

This study sought to explore the experience from the perceptive of young women living with breast cancer in China and to examine how they deal with the life-threatening disease.

Methods

Patients diagnosed with breast cancer aged below 40 years old were included in this qualitative study. After the informed consent was received, semi-structured interviews were used to collect data and 25 participants were recruited before the data turned to saturation.

Results

The findings show that most of the participants were repentant of the delay in diagnosis because the incipient symptom was confused with benign breast disease or neglected due to their young age by doctors and themselves as well. Young patients accounted that they were undergoing the state of disequilibrium in the following points: the priority given to breast or life, the sense of uncertainty and strong desire to survive, telling others about their cancer or not, being regarded as a patient or healthy person. Analyses also confirmed that the interviewees eventually faced up to the disease, undertaking the responsibility of themselves. However, they were inevitably concerned about future intimacy relationship, transmissibility, recurrence and early menopause.

Conclusion

This study has implications for cancer services because it highlights the significance to identify patients’ particular perception when they experience cancer in their early age. The need to raise the awareness of both young females and physicians and to design targeting interventions focusing on this special age group is pointed out.

Keywords

Breast cancer; Experience; Young women; Qualitative research
Purpose of the Study

Understanding the psychosocial issues of gynecological cancers will help provide better public health education and health care to women. Among the gynecological cancers, cervical and breast cancers are the major concerns. Unlike in the Western societies, reviews of qualitative information of psychosocial issues of gynecological cancers in Chinese societies are limited. This study reviews the qualitative studies on the psychosocial factors of prevention and health care of gynecological cancers from three different Chinese societies.

Methods

In this qualitative review, two researchers independently performed a literature search in PubMed, CINAHL, Embase, and PsycINFO using the terms “gynecological cancer”, “breast cancer”, cervical cancer”, and “human papillomavirus”, “Hong Kong”, “Taiwan”, “Chinese”, “females”, and “women” to identify relevant research conducted in Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Mainland China. Inclusion criteria are gynecological cancer studies using any of the qualitative study designs (ethnography, phenomenology, or grounded theory) and methods (semi-structured, structured or unstructured interviews, focus groups, or observations) exploring the psychosocial factors of prevention and health care at different stages of the health conditions in these Chinese societies. Articles in both English and Chinese were included. Reviews, editorials, and letters were excluded. In addition, studies conducted among overseas Chinese were also excluded. The content analysis approach was used to combine the results of selected qualitative studies conducted in different settings and populations. When both qualitative and quantitative data were presented in the same article, only the qualitative data were used in the analysis. The key themes of the studies are extracted and the major psychosocial factors of gynecological cancer prevention and health care in each society were then summarized.

Results

A total of 36 articles with topics mainly covering the prevention and health care of cervical and breast cancers were identified and retrieved. After the preliminary screening, 11 eligible articles from Hong Kong, 10 from Taiwan, and 4 from Mainland China were included in the analysis. The Hong Kong results suggested that gynaecological cancer patients generally have poorer sexual life. Higher acceptance of cervical cancer screening is associated with better communication with experienced health care professionals and more knowledge about the disease. Moreover, barriers of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination are mainly uncertainty of effectiveness, high cost, and perceived low risks. In addition, major barriers of breast cancer screening are cost, time constraint, lack of knowledge, and embarrassment. Positive beliefs about breast cancer are beneficial to adaptation. In Taiwan, HPV infection has negative effects on Taiwanese women’s sexual relationships and more HPV education is needed for new immigrant women. While perceptions of higher risk are associated with breast cancer screening and self-examination, good social support from family and nurses are beneficial to adaptation. In addition, body image-related coping behaviors are also common in patients receiving mastectomy. In Mainland China, recovery of postoperative cervical cancer patients with a catheter are enhanced by home visits of health care workers. Mainland women generally perceived breast cancer as a fearful and stressful experience, and internet is a useful tool for breast cancer education.

Conclusions

In Chinese societies, health knowledge is a factor of better prevention of gynecological cancers. Moreover, social support is beneficial to adaptations among gynecological cancer patients. Information of psychosocial factors of gynecological cancer prevention and health care in Chinese women are limited. More qualitative studies are warranted to understand the possible geographic and cultural differences of psychosocial factors determining the prevention and health care of gynecological cancers in Chinese societies.

Keywords

Cervical cancer, breast cancer, qualitative research, Chinese women
Life Outlook and Social Support of Illness for Patients With Cervical Cancer

Lee, Hsiao-lu\textsuperscript{a}, Huang, C. M\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a} RN, MSN, Instructor, Department of Nursing, Yu-Ing Junior College Health Care & Management, Taiwan; National Yang Ming University Nursing School PHD Candidate, Taiwan

\textsuperscript{b} Professor, National Yang Ming University Nursing School, Taiwan

| No.155, Sec.2, Linong Street, School of Nursing, NYMU Taipei, 11221 Taiwan (ROC)/|
| smart@ms.yuhing.edu.tw ; guohuangjovi@gmail.com |

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to explore the life outlook and social support of women with cervical cancer.

Methods

The methodology involved unstructured interviews and verbatim transcriptions of the recorded interviews. Collected data was processed and analyzed using the content analysis proposed by Yu (1991) and Priest H et al (2002). Research subjects came from a local hospital in southern Taiwan. Subjects were confirmed diagnosis of cervical cancer, and were aware of their own illness. They lived in Taiwan and were able to communicate either in Mandarin Chinese or Taiwanese. The subjects recruited were informed of the purpose of this research and consented to participate.

Results

The results indicate the followings: (1) life outlook: three of the patient’s life outlook were grateful and optimistic, seven cases faced the disease with a positive attitude, one woman followed a strict health care regimen and planned the future, four cases hoped for peaceful death. (2) social support: supports were received from family such as husband, daughter, boyfriend and so on, and also from doctors and nurses. Patients who had good support had better life outlook. Due to the unsupportive family as well as dire financial status, one woman wished for death.

Conclusion

It is better that nurse helps women with cervical cancer to assess patients’ conditions include patients’ life outlook and social support, women with cervical cancer will be life meaning.

Keywords

Life Outlook, Social Support, Cervical Cancer
Negative experience of women related to cervical screening in Taiwan

Ching-mei Chang, Hsien-Feng Lin

\textsuperscript{a}Nursing Department, Tungs’ Taichung MetroHarbor Hospital, Taiwan.
\textsuperscript{b}Doctoral Student, School of Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, Taiwan.
\textsuperscript{c}Department of Family Medicine, China Medical University Hospital, Taiwan.

Purpose of the Study

Papanicolaou (Pap) smear screening is considered the best approach to reduce cervical cancer incidence worldwide. The annual cervical screening programme using the Pap smear screening was launched for women aged 30 years and over from 1995 in Taiwan. The purpose of this qualitative study was to acquire a deeper understanding of women’s negative experience of acceptance related to cervical cancer screening.

Methods

A qualitative study was adopted. Data were collected with semi-structured interview guidelines. Informed consents were obtained from the women before completing the semi-structured interviews. Interviews were tape-recorded and then transcribed verbatim. Tape-record interview at least 40-60 min for each subject was conducted. The content of the interviews then was analyzed and categorized using the content analysis method.

Results

A total of 31 women were interviewed and the mean age of subjects was 42.9 years old. In education background, seven subjects were elementary school graduates, accounting for 22.6% of the total population. Three were junior high school graduates, accounting for 9.7%. Ten were senior high school graduates, accounting for 32.3%. Eleven were university graduates, accounting for 35.4%. Twenty nine were married (93.5%). Two were single (6.5%). Thirty were women with babies (96.8%). One had not given birth to a baby yet (3.2%). All subjects were women with sexual experiences (100%). The data are presented in terms of five themes: 1. Process of insufficient explanation; 2. Unfriendly feeling and attitude; 3. Experience of pain; 4. Private exposure; and 5. Lack of professionalism confidence.

Conclusion

In explanation, suggested through health education leaflets and videos to reduce the psychological fear and stress of women. Examination setting should be cozy, warm, and air-conditioned in winter; women should have a blanket to cover themselves; and the speculum should not be so cold as it makes the women feel cold. Before the speculum is placed into the vagina, lubricant can be adequately applied to avoid unnecessary pain perceived by the women.

Keywords

Pap smear screening, qualitative, negative experience.
Seeing or not seeing: Taiwanese parents’ experiences during stillbirth

Jui-Chiung Sun\textsuperscript{a}, Shuh-Jen Sheu\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a} Department of Nursing, Chang Gung Institute of Technology, Taoyuan County, Taiwan; School of Nursing, National Yang Ming University, Taipei City, Taiwan

\textsuperscript{b} School of Nursing, National Yang Ming University, Taipei City, Taiwan

Purpose of the Study

In the clinical guideline published in the western country, it recommends that staff should encourage parents to see and hold a stillborn baby; however this principle of practice may not be appropriately applied into parents with different cultural context. Understanding the experiences of partners with stillbirth in Taiwan will add to the body of nursing knowledge, especially in terms of giving culturally competent nursing care. Purpose of the study is describing the experiences of parents to decide whether to see the stillbirth baby or not.

Methods

This study adopted a qualitative inquiry. Data collection was through in-depth interviews and participant observation, and data were analyzed using content analysis. Sampling and major coding continued from 2008 to 2009. Twelve parents who had ended a pregnancy following a diagnosis of stillbirth participated in the study.

Results

Three pattern of seeing or not seeing from data analysis, namely: Preparing to see a stillbirth baby, not preparing to see a stillbirth baby, and deciding not to seeing a stillbirth baby.

Conclusion

The decisions of parents to see or not to see the baby in the immediate aftermath of a termination for stillbirth are upsetting, and in some circumstances were more so because they are not anticipated. Often parents report not receiving information which could be helpful until after decisions have been made. In order to provide appropriate care, Health professionals need to require information on understanding the cultural beliefs of individual and be sensitive to the ways of how personal values interact with surrounding cultures, so that they can provide appropriate care to grieving parents.

Keywords

Stillbirth, Parents experience, Qualitative
The Living Experiences of Anticipatory Loss of Families having a Child with Spinal Muscular Atrophy

Bao-Huan Yang a, Pei-Fan Mu b

a Institute of Clinical Nursing, National Yang-Ming University; Nursing, Chang Gung Institute of Technology, Taiwan
b Institute of Clinical Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, Taiwan
Tel:+ 886-3-2118999-3401
E-mail : bhyang@gw.cgit.edu.tw

Purpose of the Study

Spinal muscular atrophy is a genetic disease characterized by progressive muscle weakening and loss. Because respiration muscles are affected by the disease, it can cause premature death. Interest in anticipatory loss has typically focused on terminal diseases such as cancer. However, the issues involved in anticipatory loss are limited in the context of spinal muscular atrophy due to the progressive deterioration of physical abilities. This study used purposive sampling through interviews to obtain the living experiences of anticipatory loss of families having a school-age child with spinal muscular atrophy.

Methods

By using Husserl’s phenomenological approach, a total of 5 families having elementary school children with spinal muscular atrophy were interviewed. Verbatim transcriptions of the interviews were analyzed by the Giorgi’s phenomenological approach. After analysis of the interview data of the 5 informants, no new themes had emerged. Lincoln and Guba’s trustworthiness criteria were employed to evaluate methodological rigour.

Results

There were four themes that formed part of the families’ experiences. Those were: (1) adjustment of family life according to child’s needs (2) normalising the life of the family and the child (3) striving for family stability during unpredictability of the child's condition (4) uncertainty and fear of death (5) facing the death approaching.

Conclusion

The results of this study provide the evidence-based information to improve healthcare providers’ understanding of families’ anticipatory loss experience when they faced a school-age child with spinal muscular atrophy.

Keywords

anticipatory loss, family, spinal muscular atrophy, child
Midwifery students and first experiences of death of a baby

Lisa McKenna\textsuperscript{a}, Colleen Rolls\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a}School of Nursing and Midwifery, Monash University, Australia
\textsuperscript{b}School of Nursing and Midwifery, Australian Catholic University, Australia

Purpose of the Study

The introduction of undergraduate midwifery programs is recent in Australia. Prior to their introduction, midwifery students were registered nurses first and had previous experience of death and dying. However, little was known about the experiences of direct entry midwifery students with regard to facing death of babies. This study sought to examine experiences of midwifery students from two Australian universities. It aimed to achieve understanding of the types of experiences students were having and identify ways of supporting them in practice.

Methods

Following receipt of ethical approval at both universities, semi-structured interviews were conducted with eight Bachelor of Midwifery students who had experienced either stillbirth or neonatal death during their clinical placements. Interviews were transcribed verbatim and analysed using thematic analysis.

Results

Findings revealed that these experiences were often encountered early in students’ clinical experience with little preparation and without awareness that such events happened. For many students, experiences were traumatic. Emerging themes included ‘contexts’ in relation to students’ course progression and actual location of events, ‘consequences’ involving initial responses and support strategies, and ‘development’ relating to students’ personal and professional development, as well as broader educational needs.

Conclusion

Having greater understanding of students’ experiences serves to inform midwifery education providers on appropriate preparation for students around this important aspect of midwifery practice. Subsequently, families may be provided with sensitive, appropriate midwifery care during these difficult personal events.

Keywords

clinical experiences, midwifery student, neonatal death, stillbirth, thematic analysis
Lives in the United States: 
North Koreans’ experiences as refugees 

Myung Hee Jun

Dep. of Counseling Psychology and Social Welfare, Handong Global University, Korea

Purpose of the Study

This study aimed to explore the essential experiences of North Korean defectors who chose the United States as a settlement place after escaping North Korea. The research questions of this were 1) why they came to America and 2) how they survived and adjusted their lives as refugees at the final settlement place.

Methods

We examined and defined factors that affect their lives based on qualitative research. Specially grounded theory approach proposed by Strauss and Corbin (1990) was applied for analysis. Data were collected from in-depth interviews with eight adults who recently settled in the U. S. and two professionals who worked for their adaptation. Data collection was held for a year from January 2010 to February 2011.

Results

Through the open coding process, 89 concepts and 19 categories were classified and the central phenomenon, ‘settling in unknown place’ was evolved with the result of the paradigm model. There are three causal and contextual conditions influencing the central phenomenon: ‘social status in North Korea,’ ‘reason and motives of escape from North Korea,’ and ‘security issues while staying China.’ Four Mediating factors to intervene in the central phenomenon were identified as ‘independent personal character,’ ‘family situation,’ ‘collective culture in North Korea,’ and ‘level of language and cultural understanding.’ The core action and consequences in the process of an adjustment of North Korean in the U.S. were ‘searching for the meaning of life,’ ‘on-going surviving mode,’ and ‘achieving acculturation.’ North Korean defectors passed by at least three countries after they ran away from North Korea. After taking up the painful journey for an ultimate place, settling in the U.S. contained their hope to re-start new lives in the unknown world where prejudice and discrimination toward them did not exist. Overall, North Koreans in the U.S. had positive experiences living in the multi-cultural society in spite of hardship, such as language barriers, lack of social and cultural sense, poor health, financial difficulties, achieving immigration status, etc.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study tentatively identifies protective and risk factors to affect lives of North Korean in western culture and suggests that culturally sensitive help to enhance North Korean’s their adjustment and well-being.

Keywords

North Korean, Living in United States, Cultural Adjustment, Settlement, Grounded Theory
Cooperative self-management in handling of epilepsy

Nazafarin Hosseini\textsuperscript{a}, Farkhondeh Sharif\textsuperscript{b}, Fazlollah Ahmadi\textsuperscript{c}, & Mohammad Zare\textsuperscript{d}

\textsuperscript{a} Research Center of Social Factors Affecting Health, Faculty of Nursing, Yasouj University of Medical Sciences, Yasouj, Iran
\textsuperscript{b} Psychiatric Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Iran
\textsuperscript{c} Nursing Department, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Tarbiat Modares University, Iran
\textsuperscript{d} Neurology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Purpose of the Study

The aim of this study was to explore concepts of epilepsy management.

Methods

A qualitative research was selected for the study. Purposive sampling method was used to select the participants. The sample size was determined by data saturation. The main data collecting tool was in-depth interviews. Forty three in-depth interviews were performed with 32 participants. The interviews were analyzed by the content analyzed approach method.

Results

Cooperative self management emerged as the main theme and self management, family management and health team management as the subtheme. Results showed that self-management is crucial for management of epilepsy but it needs the cooperation of family and health care team. The concept of self-management composed of medical management, lifestyle management, and traditional treatment concepts.

Conclusion

The findings of this study can serve as a evidence when creating a framework for developing nursing care processes, planning educational sessions about management skills, and establishing counseling and supporting programs for better epilepsy management.

Keywords

Self-management, Management, Epilepsy, Family management, Health care team management
The meaning of adjustment to myocardial infarction according to patients' conceptions and experiences

*Ardshir Afrasiabifar a, Parkhideh Hassani b, Masoude Fallahi Khoshknab c, & Farideh Yaqhmaei b*

Research Center of Social factors affecting Health, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Yasouj University of Medical Sciences, Iran.

Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Iran.

Department of Nursing, University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Iran.

Corresponding Author: Yasouj University of Medical Sciences, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery next to Emam Sajad hospital, Yasouj, Iran. Tel: 98-0741-2234115 Fax: 98-0741-2234115

E-mail: afrasiabifar@yahoo.com

Purpose of the Study

The aim of the present study was to explore the meaning of adjustment to myocardial infarction according to patients’ conceptions and experiences.

Methods

This paper is part of a larger qualitative study. Nineteen people (5 women, 14 men) with first time myocardial infarction participated in the current study by purposeful and theoretically sampling. The in-depth and semi-structured interviews were used for data collection. Data collection and analysis were simultaneously conducted using content analysis approach to identify the different themes.

Results

Patients’ conceptions and experiences regarding the meaning of adjustment to myocardial infarction emerged in three main themes including: adopting a new lifestyle, integrating disease with life, and re-mastery on daily life. The first main theme had three subthemes which were- entailing modification of risk factors, improvement of psychological well-being, and re prioritizing goals of life. The second theme had two subthemes known as cognitive/affective adaptation and compliance medical regimen. The last theme composed of two subthemes known as- domestic-/social functioning and interpersonal relationships/interactions.

Conclusion

The meaning of adjustment to myocardial patients composed of several domains and it is beyond modification of risk factors which healthcare professionals may stress on them.

Keywords

Adjustment to Illness, Adaptation, Meaning of illness , Myocardial Infarction, Qualitative Research
The process of adjustment to illness in myocardial infarction patients

* Ardshir Afrasiabifar a, Parkhideh Hassani b, Masoude Fallahi Khoshknab c, & Farideh Yaqhmaei b

a Research Center of Social factors affecting Health, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Yasouj University of Medical Sciences, Iran.

b Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Iran.

c Department of Nursing, University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Iran.

* Corresponding Author: Yasouj University of Medical Sciences, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery next to Emam Sajad hospital, Yasouj, Iran. Tel:+98-0741-2234115 Fax:+98-0741-2234115

E-mail: afrasiabifar@yahoo.com

Purpose of the Study

The aim of the present study was to examine the process of adjustment to illness in patients with first time myocardial infarction.

Methods

The Grounded theory approach was performed for this qualitative study. Nineteen people (five women, 14 men) with first time myocardial infarction as key informant were selected with as purposeful and theoretical sampling methods. Semi-structured interviews were the main method for data collection. The data were analyzed using three levels coding of Strauss and Corbin's grounded theory method.

Results

The present study revealed that striving to regain control of life is core variable of the process of adjustment to illness. Control of life begins with defending against threatened personal control of daily life and continues with integrating disease into the life and re-mastery on life. Personal and social sources such as belief system, values, social support of family and health care system can facilitate or impede the process of adjustment to myocardial infarction.

Conclusion

Adjustment to myocardial infarction has a dynamic nature and is multidimensional which adapts life with new limitations. Health care staffs' knowledge of this process and its associated sources could help them to design a program for patient's education and their families consultation that can facilitate patient's return to normal life.

Keywords

Adjustment to Illness, Control of life, Grounded Theory, Myocardial Infarction, Qualitative Research.
Control Perceptions Following Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery (CABS)

Linda Cain, PhD, RN

Lansing School of Nursing, Bellarmine University, USA
2001 Newburg Rd, Louisville, KY, USA 40205
lcain@bellarmine.edu

Purpose of the Study

This study examined factors that patients describe as contributing to perceptions of control following CABS.

Method

Twenty men and women were interviewed 10-17 months following surgery. They were asked to rate the control they perceived having for various aspects of their disease and recovery, i.e., symptoms, treatment, disease course, and overall control. In depth interviews were conducted to determine the participants’ rationale for their ratings. They also were asked to recall any aspects of their experience that enhanced or diminished their control perceptions. Content analysis was used to analyze responses.

Results

A major issue for the majority of participants was the extent to which they believed heart disease or its consequences could be controlled. For some, believing they were unable to ‘fix’ their heart condition or control their genetic makeup left them with little perceived control. Others perceived having control of some disease consequences, e.g., maintaining patency of the grafted vessels through diet, exercise, and medications, and thereby some control of their heart disease. Interestingly, activities viewed by some as providing control were identified by others as limiting it, as one individual expressed “all I have is meds and walking”. Some individuals described achieving a ‘balance’ between primary and secondary control efforts during hospitalization. In addition to achieving control through their own efforts (primary control), they also perceived effective sources of secondary control, such as trusting their health care providers and having faith in God. These individuals ‘transferred’ some control to a higher power, or to others believed more capable. Perceptions of control were particularly lower in individuals who believed there were few opportunities for primary control. These persons also viewed themselves as ‘giving up’ control to their physician. System and illness factors influenced control perceptions during hospitalization. Individuals who experienced uncertainty due to delays in scheduling, or who perceived having few surgical or treatment options, reported feeling little control. They also viewed health care providers as controlling choices or options, and expecting patients to comply. Acuity of illness influenced comfort with secondary control. Acutely ill individuals were willing to relinquish primary control and let others make decisions for them.

Conclusion

Control perceptions are important in understanding patients’ responses to illness and treatment experiences. Understanding factors that contribute to variations in control perceptions may be helpful in assisting patients achieve a satisfactory balance in primary and secondary control efforts in ways that contribute to quality of life during recovery from CABS.

Keywords

Control Perceptions CABS
Ménage à Trois in the Operating Theatre –  
The Roles and Relations of Professionals, Patients and Technologies

Johanna Uotinen

Department of Finnish Language and Cultural Research, University of Eastern Finland, Finland
johanna.uotinen@uef.fi

Purpose of the study

In my presentation I ponder the roles and relations of medical and nursing professionals, patients and medical technologies in the operating theatre. I ask: what kind of agency is produced in the situation where the three actors form an inseparable combination? The research belongs to the field of cultural studies of technology which sees the meanings of technology as being always produced by particular people in particular places and situations. Technology does not only include the physical artefacts but it also contains people’s actions and knowledge: technology is by nature cultural. When technology is viewed as part of wider cultural and social processes, its users are not regarded as passive receivers; it is the people who signify technology. The concepts and methods of cultural studies shift the focus of technology studies from the study of deterministic causal relations and the analysis of technology itself to the agency of the people, which is the main concept of the research. Furthermore, the actor-network theory’s central idea of humans and non-humans as equal actors is utilized in the research. The concept of agency offers possibilities to conceptualize the interfaces and relations between people’s life, culture and society. I understand agency as socioculturally mediated capacity to act. Agency is produced in everyday practices where people negotiate and try to act in harmony with the surrounding society and culture and with the expectations and demands set by them. In addition to agency in general, it is also possible to concentrate on, for example, technology-related agencies.

Methods

The research is based on ten theme interviews of anesthesiologists, anesthesia and operating theatre nurses made at the beginning of the year 2011. The method used in the analysis of the interviews is qualitative close reading where the focus of the examination is on the contents of the material, its themes and motifs and the more general cultural and social structures that are constructed by them. In close reading the materials are read through so many times that it is possible to find the most carefully hidden meanings from the corpuses and thus ascend above the factual level of the immediate contents, so that the theoretical perspectives can be included in the analysis.

Results

The close reading of the materials reveals several roles the medical and nursing professionals and technologies have in the operating theatre: there is certain technological staging, detailed choreographies and casting for every operation but also permanent readiness for improvisation. Only the patient’s role is static.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I suggest that several role-based agencies can be found at the operating theatre the separate agencies of actors both human and non-human above all the combined agency shared by all three actors.

Keywords

agency; cultural studies of technology; health professionals; medical technology; patients
Purpose of the Study

Knowing genetic information may have big impact on the individuals and their relatives, even cause negative consequences on the people’s lives and social regulations. Whether the problem-based learning (PBL) can enhance students’ capability of moral reasoning and stimulate them to make better ethical judgment merits further investigation.

Methods

We used small-group discussion on a clinical case describing a Huntington’s disease family’s situation, 27 nursing students’ and 111 medical students’ self-reflection written texts after curriculum were under content analysis. This study was focused on the issue of whether to take the genetic test or not. Finally, 45 written texts focused on this issue were collected from 12 nursing students, and 33 medical students.

Results

The students’ initial attitudes regarding the subject of whether to take the genetic test were categorized into 3 patterns, namely, accepting, conditional, and refusing modes. Before the group discussion, there were 10 nursing students (83%) and 25 medical students (76%) agreed to accept the test; 2 nursing students (17%) and 7 medical students (21%) refused; and 1 medical student (3%) and none of nursing students (0%) belonged to conditional pattern. After the curriculum, both accepting and refusing patterns were declined, and conditional pattern was increased. In the final result of nursing students’ patterns were then regrouped as accepting (n=7, 58%), conditional (n=5, 42%), and refusing (n=0, 0%) patterns. While the medical students’ patterns were transformed as accepting (n=12, 36%), conditional (N=19, 58%), and refusing (N=2, 6%) modes.

Conclusion

The results show that nursing students presented more optimistic views on the genetic technology than that of medical students. Most students’ initial decisions for taking the genetic test were according to their personal preference or single reason prior to the class. Through the group discussion and personal reflective learning, they were able to be engaged in thinking the complexity of contextual relations and consequences regarding receiving genetic test or not and cultivate more realistic and comprehensive considerations.

Keywords

Problem based learning, Huntington’s disease, genetic test, decision-making
Woman-centred care: Experiences of socially disadvantaged women, registered midwives and student midwives

Lyn Ebert a, Alison Ferguson b

a School of Nursing and Midwifery, Faculty of Health, University of Newcastle, Australia.
b School of Humanities and Social Science, Speech Pathology, Faculty of Education and Arts, University of Newcastle, Australia.

Purpose of the Study

Woman-centred care, a midwifery philosophy underpinning maternity care, is defined as care that focuses on the individual woman’s needs; providing her with choice, continuity and control over maternity services. While woman-centred care is currently the dominate discourse related to midwifery practice, debates concerning the meaning and effectiveness of woman-centred care in practice are occurring. A preliminary step in resolving debates regarding woman-centred care and midwifery practice is to develop an understanding of how the recipients and providers of woman-centred care interpret their experiences. The purpose of this study was to generate understanding of woman-centred care as experienced by socially disadvantaged women, observed by student midwives, and provided by registered midwives, in Australia.

Methods

A qualitative methodology, Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis, was chosen to gain an understanding of woman-centred care as experienced by midwives working with socially disadvantaged women, the women for whom care is provided, and student midwives observing maternity encounters involving socially disadvantaged women. Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis is an approach to qualitative, experiential research informed by concepts and debates from three key areas of the philosophy of knowledge: phenomenology, hermeneutics and idiography”. The concept and maternity care philosophy, woman-centred care, was used to guide the interpretative process when analysing the recounted experiences of participants. Data was collected primarily through focus groups with women, midwives and student midwives over multiple sites in Australia.

Results

There was little evidence that the elements of woman-centred care are incorporated into the maternity care encounters of socially disadvantaged women. Women make themselves available for the health service and individual health care professionals, regardless of personal circumstances. They are unlikely to receive care from a known midwife throughout their maternity care, and the woman’s individual needs and concerns are largely ignored. Maternity care information and choices are presented in a way that silences women, who are expected to conform to institutionally sanctioned procedures. Women communicated that they do not feel safe in making health related decisions when insufficient or irrelevant information is provided. Doctors and health service management are viewed as having control over decision-making within the maternity environment. Midwives are viewed as too busy and task orientated to be available for the women. Both women and students convey that midwives are not valued by or within the maternity environment. When the midwife is available for the woman, the woman feels valued and safe to have a voice.

Conclusion

Woman-centred care is largely absent within the maternity care encounters of socially disadvantaged women. Women do not feel valued or safe to engage in their maternity care encounters. Health services need to make available support systems and resources to enable midwives to be available for socially disadvantaged women. When the midwife is available for the woman, the woman feels valued and safe to have a voice. Midwifery practice and education needs to incorporate the concepts being available, being valued and being safe into maternity care encounters so woman-centered care is possible for socially disadvantaged women.

Keywords

Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis, Woman-centred care, Social disadvantage, Midwifery
‘Transcending oneself’ as an ethics of research on social minorities: in Case of multicultural research

Deok-Hee Seo

“Department of Education, Chosun University, Korea
375 Seosuk-dong, Dong-gu, Kwangju, Korea
artee1@chosun.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

This study aims to discuss the significance and possibilities of transcending oneself as an ethics of research on social minorities with a focus on my ongoing research project on immigrant women and their children. In particular, I will discuss the limitations of Nodding’s ethics of care as well as those of liberal proceduralism by pointing out asymmetry, heteronomy, and proximity as relational conditions of the researcher and the research participants.

Methods

For this purpose, I will adopt a narrative inquiry on my ongoing research project on immigrant women and their children. By adopting an autobiographic narrative of my ethical struggles during the fieldwork for the project and by reviewing the literature, which deals with research ethics in the field of qualitative research, I will interpret my lived experiences as a researcher and search for the solutions of those struggles.

Results

The results of the study will show that the relation between a researcher and the research participants, especially social minorities, is not symmetrical in terms of social-cultural power, therefore the action which the researcher should take for the participants cannot be autonomously determined but by dint of obeying the order given by ‘the other’s face’, the participants, and finally the contents of the researchers’ ethical actions should be transformed by way of proximal fieldwork. In a word, the researcher should transcend oneself not only by leaving one’s prior category and one’s superficial ideas of liberal recognition of others, but by transforming the realities as a result of obeying the order given by the participants.

Conclusion

Based upon these results, I will argue that the liberal proceduralism of IRB is not an appropriate ethical code for the qualitative research on social minorities, such as disabled people as well as immigrant women and their children because liberalism is based upon the symmetry of the researcher and research participants as individuals. Also, I will argue that the ethics of caring as an alternative ethical code to liberalism is not sufficient for the minority research because it cannot penetrate the surface of the relation between the researcher and the research participants in terms of socio-cultural structure and it can only exaggerate researchers’ personal actions to solve the difficulties which the participants would express.

Keywords

Research ethics, social minorities, Levinas’ Other, Transcending oneself, multicultural research
Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to understand and analyze the experience of patients’ symptom who have benign paroxysmal positional vertigo.

Methods

A phenomenological research method developed by Giorgi guided data collection and analysis. The participants were 3 patients who have diagnosed with benign paroxysmal positional vertigo. The data collection was conducted between December, 2010 and January, 2011 through individual in-depth interviews. All interviews were audio taped and transcribed verbatim. Coding was used to establish different concepts and categories.

Results

The following three common constituents have been founded: “unpredictably intense entire bodily pain”, “confused by sudden symptom”, “overlooking the possibility of recurrence”.

Conclusion

The results of this study may contribute to health professionals working in clinical settings to understand patient’s symptom. It is expected that further research will be conducted with diverse participants on individual experience according to the severity of symptom and the experience of recurrence.

Keywords

Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo, Phenomenology
Identifying and understanding attachment style, attachment quality, and psychologic factors on adult chronic pain in University Kebangsan Malaysia Medical Center

Samaneh Talaei, Affizal Benti Ahmad

School of Health science, University Science Malaysia (USM), 16150, Kubang Kerian, Kelantan, Malaysia

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to identify, and understand attachment style, attachment quality, and psychological factors on chronic pain in adult

Methods

This study was designed to collect self-reported data from participants using a qualitative research procedure for data collection and analysis. The method of this study was a structured interview in which it was in Malay language using structured and open-ended questionnaires. The current research based on data collected by 37 patients from the pain clinic in University Kebangsan Malaysia Medical Center. Using interpretive phenomenological analysis, 37 semi-structured interviews were conducted to understand the meaning of the lived experience of chronic pain focusing on the psychological response to pain, and the role of attachment style, and attachment quality.

Results

Among the chronic pain most of the patients reported experience emotional distress and anxiety factors to increase their pain. Chronic pain contributed to recurring of hopelessness, worry about family, and worry about future, isolation, and increased anxious-ambivalence, based on perceived consequences of anticipated recurrences. All of complain which were mediated by the uncertainty of such pain. During times of chronic pain all, patients pursued a permanent pain consciousness as they felt susceptible to experience a pain recurrence, and pain intensity. As chronic pain progressed, patients felt they were living with a low level of communication, became isolated from family, reduce quality of life regard on function. In addition patient reported chronic pain can reduce daily activities. This study provides information which knowledge in the role of various attachment styles, attachment quality and psychological factors in chronic pain.

Conclusion

This study will give a guide line in managing the patients suffering from chronic pain. Finally, the current research improved our knowledge of chronic pain. This could help in health promotion and management of chronic pain that affect patient’s activities of daily living.

Keywords

Chronic pain, Attachment Style, Attachment quality, Psychological factors
A Study on the Concerns of Patient with the Rotator Cuff Repair

Seok, Se Jung a, Yeun, Eun Ja b

a RN., Konkuk University Hospital., Korea
b Professor, Dept. of Nursing, Konkuk University, Korea

Purpose of the Study

Very few researches had carried on rotator cuff repair in nursing. Purpose of this study was the analysis on the concerns and needs of patient with the rotator cuff repair before and after discharging from hospital. Results of this research should be used as a fundamental resource for a program of discharging education of the rotator cuff repair patients.

Methods

Participants of this research are 11 patients who are diagnosed with rotator cuff tear and had operations in orthopedics at a university hospital in Seoul, Korea. Survey was carried out from July 18, 2010 to October 6, 2010. Using face-to-face and in depth interview or phone call interview, nonstructural and opened questions are asked one time before discharging hospital and two times after discharging hospital. Each interview took 25 to 50 min, and were tape recorded. The recorded interviews were written down by the interviewer. Data analysis was implemented simultaneously according to the phenomenological method proposed by Colaizzi.

Results

The concerns of patients with the rotator cuff repair were classified into three categories; 1) activity of daily living, 2) anxiety of recovery, and 3) educational needs. The participants have anxiety of compatibility between capability of role and social activity, anxiety of recurrence, concern of possibility of body recovery, pain management, and difficulty of treatment compliance. The concerns and anxieties result in educational needs of rehabilitation, pain management, information of disease, and treatment plan, etc.

Conclusion

Concerns and needs of patients are major interest of nursing, which are important for qualified nursing. In clinical nursing practices and managements, our findings provide the basis for evidence-based practice (EBP) on orthopedic nursing. In this research, the concerns of patient with the rotator cuff repair were analyzed before and after discharging hospital which will be used for education of the rotator cuff repair patients. This kind of approach is the first trial in nursing. On the basis of this research, it is necessary to iterate the analysis of concerns and needs of patients with the rotator cuff repair after three month, six month, and one year. The education program must be developed and implemented for each period and level.

Keywords

rotator cuff repair, colaizzi method, discharge concern
Senses, Bodily Knowledge and Autoethnography
– Unbeknown Knowledge on an ICU Experience

Johanna Uotinen*

*Department of Finnish Language and Cultural Research, University of Eastern Finland, Finland
johanna.uotinen@uef.fi

Purpose of the Study

In my presentation I discuss the limits and possibilities of bodily knowledge for research. The presentation is based on my personal experiences as a patient in an intensive care unit (ICU). It seems that through my senses I unconsciously gained knowledge of the time I spent in the ICU. To describe this specific form of bodily knowledge, I introduce the concept of unbeknown knowledge. By it, I refer to the specific type of bodily knowledge that is formed while being unconscious or that, at least, is not mediated and signified by conscious, intellectual activity.

Methods

I suggest that autoethnography is a useful method for analyzing unbeknown bodily knowledge because in it the researcher’s personal experiences form the starting point as well as the central material of study. The most suitable interpretation for me is to think of autoethnography as a type of autobiographical writing and a research method that connects the personal to the cultural and social: autoethnography can be used to describe the writer’s personal experiences and to place them within their social and cultural context. The greatest asset of autoethnography is that it offers tools for researching themes that are difficult or even impossible to study, for example, via interviews or observation. In this way, autoethnography has been found to be an excellent method for researching practices that have become invisible because of their ordinariness or repetitiveness. With the same logic, autoethnography can be assumed to be a useful method for discussing bodily and unbeknown knowledge.

Results

My experiences in the ICU showed that it is indeed possible to know without knowing. Bodily knowledge is constantly produced, but when we are in our normal condition it remains hidden, avoids analyses and significations, and it is difficult for us to become aware of it. However, during the state of emergency, when our conscious thinking for one reason or another ceases to work, our bodily and especially unbeknown knowledge becomes the primary recorder of our experiences and memories. It is exactly here where the reason for highlighting unbeknown knowledge lies: its resonance is based on the great importance that remembering seems to have in the recovery process.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I maintain that in spite of its possible vagueness and fuzziness unbeknown knowledge both enhances recovery and can be used for research purposes.

Keywords

autoethnography; bodily knowledge; experience; intensive care; recovery
Major Dilemmas Encountered by the First-line Respiratory Care Team in Managing the Transferring Issues for the Ventilator-Dependent Patients From Intensive Care Unit to Respiratory Care Ward in Taiwan

I-Hua Lai, RN\(^a\), Cheng-Ren Chen, MD\(^b\), Ming-Shian Lin, MD\(^c\), Ya-Hui Kuo, RN\(^d\), Pei-Chia Lee, RN\(^e\), Jung-Der Wang, MD\(^f\), Fu-Jin Shih, RN, DNSc\(^g\)

\(^a\)Lecturer, Shu-Zen College of Medicine and Management, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; MS alumnus, Institute of Clinical & Community Health Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan
\(^b\)Superintendent, Chay-Yi Christian Hospital, Chay-Yi, Taiwan
\(^c\)Division of Chest & Critical Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine, Chay-Yi Christian Hospital, Chay-Yi, Taiwan
\(^d\)Deputy-Director, Department of Nursing, Chia-Yi Christian Hospital, Chia-Yi, Taiwan
\(^e\)Nursing, Landseed Hospital, Taoyuan County, Taiwan; MS alumnus, Institute of Clinical & Community Health Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan
\(^f\)Professor, Department of Public Health, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan
\(^g\)Professor, Institute of Clinical & Community Health Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan

Corresponding author: Prof. Fu-Jin Shih, Institute of Clinical & Community Health Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, No.155, Sec 2, Li-Nong Street, Peitou, Taipei (11221), Taiwan.

E-mail: ppsaul456tw@yahoo.com.tw; fjshih@ym.edu.tw

Purpose of the Study

In Year 2000, a governmental report suggested Taiwan first-line respiratory caring team (FLRCT) to prepare a continuous care model to transfer the Ventilator-Dependent Patients (VDP) and their families from Intensive Care Unit (ICU) to the Respiratory Care Ward (RCW). Nevertheless, the dilemmas confronted by the interdisciplinary FLRCT and their adaptation strategies have not been systematically discussed. This project attempted to answer these questions.

Methods

An explored qualitative design was employed. A purposive sample of FLRCT including physicians (P), registered nurses (RN), and respiratory therapists (RT) working at ICU and RCW were recruited from a leading teaching hospital in the southern Taiwan. Data were collected through face-to-face interviews, and were analyzed by qualitative content analysis mode.

Results

Twenty-four FLRCT including 12 Ps, 7 RNs, and 5 RTs participated in this project. Their age range from 24 to 45 (Mean ± SD = 33.63 ± 5.4) years old. Their working years range from 5 months to 20 years. The following four types of major dilemmas were encountered: (a) inappropriate expectations for health team (75%, n = 18); (b) over-loading (96%, n = 23); (c) lack of efficient coordination (58%, n = 14); and (d) difficulties in decision-making (38%, n = 9).

A 4-stage dilemmas-managing process was further developed: (a) dilemma-confronting stage (71%, n = 17); (b) resource-seeking stage (92%, n = 22); (c) coping strategies-practicing stage (71%, n = 17); and (d) re-coordination stage (29%, n = 7).

Conclusion

This project identified major dilemmas encountered by the first-line interdisciplinary respiratory caring team in caring for the VDP and their families transferring from ICU to RCW in Taiwan. Their adaptations were further found to be practiced by the mode of dilemma-managing process, rather than single and static ones. Future researchers are suggested to further explore the context of specific dilemma across four stages. By doing so, the consensus on caring model and the related policy can be more possibly developed.

Keywords

Ventilator-dependent patients, first-line respiratory caring team, dilemma-managing process, transferring from ICU to respiratory care ward, explorative qualitative research
Information needs and challenges facing nurses and relatives of older patients in discharge planning: recommendations for an eLIP pre-discharge programme in convalescent hospitals

Lisa P. L. Low a, Kim Pong Fan a & Maria Y. P. Chui b

aNethersole School of Nursing, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
bDepartment of Medicine and Geriatrics, Shatin Hospital, Hong Kong
The Nethersole School of Nursing, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Esther Lee Building, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong
Email: lisalow@cuhk.edu.hk

Purpose of the Study

Planning discharge for moderately dependent older patients can be a stressful and ill-planned experience for their family members. Challenging decisions about whether to allow the elders to return to their own homes with supportive services or to relocate them to new living arrangements, such as aged homes, are dilemmas confronting the relatives. These decisions are hurriedly made based on limited time and information. A 4-year initiative is underway to develop an e-Learning Information Package (eLIP) to supplement existing pre-discharge programme in hospital settings. This presentation aims to examine the information needs and challenges perceived by nurses and family members with regards to planning discharge for older patients in a convalescent hospital. The perceived usefulness of computerized discharge information packages was also explored.

Methods

A qualitative research design using individual semi-structured interviews was undertaken with 15 family members and 17 enrolled/registered nurses in four wards of a convalescent hospital. The results were analysed using the MAXQDA qualitative data analysis software.

Results

Findings revealed that families had great concerns about discharging an elder back home. These concerns were compounded by the lack of insights and unrealistic expectations about the patients’ illness, progress and treatment plans. Providing practical skills teaching and introducing supportive community services suited to the patient’s condition were identified as information they believed nurses could briefly tell them, particularly when there were uncertainties about how and what questions to ask. Gradually priming the relatives about the patient’s needs/condition and providing realistic progress about activities of daily living (ADL) and self-care abilities should be reinforced shortly after admission, so as to better explore discharge options. Challenges confronting nurses include unclear role boundaries in discharge planning, inadequate time for communicating discharge plans to families, and unfamiliarity about the resources and options to present to families.

Conclusion

Computerizing discharge information for nurses and families has potential benefits of delivering timely information in a simple and interactive format. It also overcomes the constraints of not being able to provide information because of a busy and constrained-working environment. eLIP will be regarded as a health teaching component to educate nurses and families about a range of health and social care services.

Keywords

Discharge planning, Information needs, Family, Nurses, Qualitative
The Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Experience Process of Nurses: Based on a Grounded Theory Approach

Jin Ah Park\textsuperscript{a}, Kuemju Park\textsuperscript{b}, Lihua Jin\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a} Nursing Department, Howon University, Korea
\textsuperscript{b} Division of Nursing Science, College of Health Science, Ewha Womans University, Korea

longdr@hanmail.net

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to understand the cardiopulmonary resuscitation experience process among nurses in intensive care units.

Methods

Strauss and Corbin’s grounded theory approach was used in this study. The participants recruited according to the theoretical sampling method were eight nurses who experienced cardiopulmonary resuscitation in intensive care units. Data were collected from February of 2011 to March of 2011 using face-to-face interviews. All the interviews were recorded and then transcribed verbatim. The Strauss and Corbin’s grounded theory approach was applied when analyzing the collected data.

Results

The casual condition was facing difficulties for doing cardiopulmonary resuscitation. The central phenomenon was looking for own style of doing cardiopulmonary resuscitation. The contextual conditions were being conceived special situation of cardiopulmonary resuscitation and having various and complex emotions. The Intervening condition was building on supportive systems. The action/interaction strategy was accumulating their experiences. The consequence was having confidence of doing cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Conclusion

This study serves as basic data for developing education program which allows nurses to adapt the process of cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Keywords

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation, Nurses, Grounded theory

Experiences of the Nurses who care the patients of DNR(성 지아)
Recognition on Female University Students' alcohol drinking

Chansun, Park

Department, Of Nursing science, Ewha Womans University, Korea

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to seek answers in regards to the female university students' recognition of drinking through grasping the meaning of the act. Research questions in this study were "What does drinking mean to you? Can you tell me about your personal drinking experience?" Recently, women's drinking and smoking rate showed continuous increase. Drinking and smoking are not only the main factors that harm both physical and mental health but are also related to various social issues, which demand attentions from the health care providers.

Methods

This research utilized face to face interviews and group interviews with female university students. Internal meanings recognized by the research participants, mutual reactions between the participants and the researcher were analyzed with a cyclical process of inductive inquiry and deductive analysis. First of all, a simple survey was requested in relation to the research purposes along with other general questions after attaining agreements in order to reorganize the participants' thoughts before delivering research contents and purposes. Group interviews lasted between one to three hours. Interviews were recorded with an audio recorder and immediately transcribed using a computer by the researcher. Interviews were conducted four times during one month period in December, 2010. Two focus groups were formed with eight students from a university.

Results

Average alcohol consumption reported by the eight women aged between 21 and 28 who were interviewed in this study were; Once a month (two participants), twice a month (three participants), three times a month (three participants), and four times a month (one participant). No participant was abstaining from alcohol. Two participants had religions while six of them did not have any. Twelve concepts, 8 abstract sub-scopes on concepts, and another 3 categories that had further made the scopes more abstract were drawn from the data which explained the participants' recognition of alcohol consumption. Eight sub-scopes included confidence, joy, positiveness, negativeness, double sided, comfort, happiness, and familiarity. In addition, 12 concepts that included alcohol were culture of recreation, alcohol relieves stress, we drink when we are happy, alcohol is not related to health, alcohol is bad for health, alcohol transfers personality into an outgoing one, and it is humane to make mistakes while drunk.

Conclusion

As the results of this research showed, general atmosphere regarding female university students' drinking is generous and widely accepted. Korean's drinking rate shows higher numbers for women in their 20s and we do need a countermeasure for them. However, such preventive programs on alcohol shall require a different approach than that for the men and that for the business people.

Keywords

Drinking, recognition, university students
The Burdens Perceived by ICU Patients’ Family Care-givers with Middle or Low Socio-economic Class in Taiwan

Hsin-Yi Lo, RN\textsuperscript{a}, Fu-Jin Shih, DNSc\textsuperscript{b}, Li-Se Yang, MPH\textsuperscript{c}

\textsuperscript{a} Associate Head Nurse of MICU, Nursing department, En Chu Kong Hospital, New Taipei City, Taiwan; MS alumnus, Institute of Clinical & Community Health Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan

\textsuperscript{b} Professor Institute of Clinical & Community Health Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan

\textsuperscript{c} Chief of Nursing department, En Chu Kong Hospital, New Taipei City, Taiwan

Corresponding author: Prof. Fu-Jin Shih, Institute of Clinical & Community Health Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, No.155, Sec 2, Li-Nong Street, Peitou, Taipei (11221), Taiwan.

E-mail: ppaul456tw@yahoo.com.tw; fjshih@ym.edu.tw

Purpose of the Study

Hospitalization in the intensive care units (ICUs) for Taiwan’s patients with middle or low socio-economic class (M/LSEC) implies considerable physio-psycho-social-spiritual burdens for them as well as for their primary family care-givers (PFCG). Many of Taiwan ICU patients’ PFCG with M/LSEC might not show up or cooperate with health professionals’ (HP) teaching advises due to caring burdens. It is important for HP to learn the background context of their burdens in order to provide better quality of care. The project attempted to answer this question.

Methods

The explorative qualitative design was employed. A purposive sample of 20 ICU patients’ PFCG with M/LSEC were recruited was obtained from a teaching hospital in the New Taipei City. The inclusion criteria were: (a) the patient has stayed in the ICU for more than 24 hours with APACHE II score $\geq 15$; (b) they were identified as ICU patient’s PGCG; and (c) their annual whole family incomes met Taiwan government’s criteria of M/LSEC. Data were analyzed by qualitative thematic analysis.

Results

Twenty informants participated in this project. Their age ranged from 34 to 85 years olds (mean = 47.1). Fourteen of them are married, and five is single, and one is divorced. Two informants graduated from university, and 16 graduated from high school. Fifteen of them are folk believe, and five informants were Buddhism. Fourteen of them had a regular job. The APACHE II score of the patients ranged from 19 to 37 (mean = 24.4). The average length of stay in ICU ranged from 6 to 41 days (mean = 16.3). The following four types of burden were reported: (a) concerns about patients’ mortality or possible disability (75%, $n = 15$); (b) inadequate financial incomes for the medical and family expenses (70%, $n = 14$); (c) lack of adequate supportive to help maintain their family roles and daily living patterns (60%, $n = 12$); and (d) being unfamiliar with hospital environment and medical procedures (50%, $n = 10$).

Conclusion

People with M/LSEC often suffer from poor health status, and once any family members becomes ICU patients, other families often suffer from more intense stress and rendered to family crisis. HP are suggested to learn more about this particular group’s stress and develop friendly communication and teaching avenues for them. Establishing patient’s health and socio-economic profiles might be helpful to interdisciplinary team’s interactions and decisions on medical care for them. Finally, invitation of possible social support for ICU patients from ML/SEC and their families would also empower them to go through the critical life timeframe.

Keywords

ICU patient’s primary care-giver, burden, middle/low socio-economic class, explorative qualitative design, Taiwan
Lived Experience for the North Korean Refugee's Family Separation and Reunion

Ok Ja Lee\(^a\), Hyun Kyoung Kim\(^b\)

\(^a\) School of Nursing Science, Konyong University, Korea
\(^b\) School of Social Work, Howon University, Korea

Purpose of the Study

This study was to understand North Korean Refugees to find out the meaning and structure for lived experience of family deconstruction and unification relating with North Korean Refugees core concepts which are suffering from pushing factors for North Korean refugees, family resilience and social support for family connection. The research question was ‘what is the structure of lived experience of familial deconstruction and unification?’.

Methods

This research was analyzed and examined based on Parse’s human becoming research method. Four of North Korean adult refugees who came along with family were recruited in Seoul. The data was gathered from dialogical engagement and collected from May 2008 to August 2009. The researcher explained the purpose of this research to subjects in phone call or orally and asked them to attend this research before starting dialogical engagement as ethical consideration. The researcher got agreement from participants by suggestion of the document. The structure of experience is summarized from the extracted core concept; interpreted heuristically; integrated structurally; and interpreted conceptually.

Results

The results were participants tried to struggle for family connection while suffering of starvation and social expulsion with family resilience and social help. Conceptual Integration of this research was powering, originating, and transforming connecting-separating valuing and imaging.

Conclusions

Participants of this research as members of North Korean Refugees’ family experienced the suffering of parents, siblings and him/her in camp or witnessed that his sister was trafficked. This result could be suggested that North Korean who escaped from North Korea go through an experience of refugee. Mental health experts would recognize the relationship among the frequency, strength, type and symptom which North Korean Refugees experienced and consider special interference strategy such as crisis interference and drug treatment when they would be planning a strategy for psychological trauma interference for North Korean Refugees.

Keywords

North Korean Refugee’s Family, Separation, Reunion, Parse’ Human Becoming Method
Purpose of the Study

Both young adult patients who underwent the rare genetic disorders (RGD) and their families suffer from various difficulties across developmental process. Less than 8 gender-related congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH) were reported in Taiwan, and little information is available for health professionals (HP) to help them. The aims of this study were to explore the disease related difficulties during developmental process perceived by females with CAH (FCAH) in Taiwan.

Methods

A retrospective and explorative qualitative method was employed. A purposive sample of 5 female informants who were older than 15 years old with diagnosis of CAH was recruited from a leading medical center in the northern Taiwan. Data were analyzed by qualitative thematic analysis.

Results

The informants reported six types of disease related difficulties during developmental process: (a) enduring life-long therapy (n = 5); (b) negative therapy experiences (n = 5); (c) irregular medication therapy (n = 4); (d) having sense of worry about for life-long (n = 4); (e) abnormal changes in body’s appearance and function (n = 3); and (f) envies to healthy people (n = 2).

Conclusion

Some suggestions were made for nurse clinicians and researchers: (a) inviting patients, families, HP and public to establish a formal and closer social support networks for this particular population; (b) helping establishing friendly e-learning systems for the patients and their families across their student and employment career in addition to help protect their privacy; (c) developing health profile for each of the patients; (d) comparing disease related difficulties perceived by FCAH patients with different sex-identity.

Keywords

rare genetic disorder, congenital adrenal hyperplasia, female, difficulties across developmental process, Taiwan
Phenomenological approach of health management experience of the elderly with major vascular diseases related to weather *

Jina Oh

Department of Nursing, AEI, Inje University, South Korea
633-165 Gaegum2dong, Busanjingu, Busan, South Korea
ohjina@inje.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

As Korea is an aging society (WHO classification) and projected to be an aged society in 10 years, major vascular disease in the elderly population has emerged as important social and medical issue. Under usual weather conditions, although the elderly may adapt to environments without any specific problems, some threshold values in external weather conditions that exceed a boundary such as extreme cold or heat wave, which can be endured by humans, will destroy the balance of health and cause symptoms or even death. This research was an attempt to make it possible to provide care and weather forecasting for the elderly with major vascular diseases.

Methods

The phenomenological approach in qualitative studies is used to serve this purpose. Colazzi’s method is used for the phenomenological analysis of the data in this study, which were collected from the elderly suffering from major vascular disease such as hypertension, arteriosclerosis and peripheral vascular diseases. Participants of this study were 12 the elderly, average 69.8 years old, who live in Busan, Korea from November 1st to December 31st, 2010. The research question was “What is your experience of health management related to weather of your vascular disease?” The investigator conducted participated observations and in-depth unstructured interviews which were audio-taped under the permission of them. The investigator read the data repeatedly to identify and categorize significant statements, formulating meaning, themes and theme clusters.

Results


Conclusion

This study will prove helpful not only in understanding the elderly with majour vascular disease but also in providing them with the kind of caring and weather forecasting . Because they listen to weather forecast attentively, it is necessary to develop practical manual and guideline of healthy life for them under extreme weather. And it is necessary to establish a primary health care network through connecting the Meteorological Administration, hospitals, and nurses engaged in local societies that can immediately respond to the extreme weather conditions and weather events for the elderly and patients with vascular diseases.

Keywords

Phenomenological research, Health management, Weather, The elderly, Vascular disease

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Demand of Nursing Students Who Experienced Teaching Practice on Improvement of Health Teaching Practicum

Jina Oh\textsuperscript{a}, Jin-Ok Kwon\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a} Department of Nursing, Institute for Health Science Research, Inje University, Busan, South Korea
\textsuperscript{b} Attachment Elementary School of Busan National University of Education, Busan, South Korea

633-165 Gaegum2dong, Busanjingu, Busan, South Korea

ohjina@inje.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

Teaching practice is emphasized these days in teacher education. Especially nursing students who are instructed health teacher have clinical practicum and teacher practicum. For this reason, teaching practicum for nursing students must be differentiated from other practicum. Purpose of this study was to examine improvement demanded on health teacher practicum. The ultimate goal of this study is to explore the development and improvement of teaching practicum for nursing students.

Methods

Subjects of this study were 244 nursing senior students from 42 universities in Korea. Official document was posted to each university for research permission. The data were collected by an open question from September 1\textsuperscript{st} to October 31\textsuperscript{st}, 2010. The research question was “What is your demand in order to improve the health teaching practicum?” Questionnaire by mail was distributed and retrieved. The data was analyzed with content analysis after referee’s review and numerous times in-depth discussions.

Results

5 categories emerged from 15 theme clusters. The categories were contents of health teaching, curriculum of health teaching, practice hours and time, environment of practice, and awareness of health teacher. Contents of health teaching included demand practice manual, enlarge health class experience, and diverse health teacher’s role experience. Curriculum of health teaching included open subject about good quality health teaching, health teaching grade revision, open subject about health teaching, and enlarge practice students. Practice hours and time included practice hours extension, practice hours reduction, and practice time change. Environment of practice included practice place selection, student arrangement, and student management. Awareness of health teacher included lack of interest from school and lack of awareness of health teacher importance. The students preferentially demanded improvement on contents and curriculum of health teacher education.

Conclusion

The nursing students who experienced health teaching practice have called for support to improve health teaching practicum. To improve the health teacher training and provide a high quality education, it should be needed to make practice manual, to seek proper duration of health teacher practice, to co-operate university with practice school, and to support manpower as school health teacher and environment.

Keywords

School health, School teacher, Nursing students, Teaching practicum, Demand
Illness Representations in Patients with Traumatic Injury Patients: An early Approach using Qualitative Research

Bih-O Lee\textsuperscript{a}, Shu-Ling Wu\textsuperscript{a}, Chih-Han Chiu\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a}Department of Nursing, Chung Hwa College of Medical Technology, Taiwan.
\textsuperscript{b}Department of Childhood Education, Chung Hwa College of Medical Technology, Taiwan.

Address correspondence to: Bih-O Lee, No. 89, Wen-Hwa 1st St., Jen-Te Hsiang, Tainan 71703, Taiwan.
Email: bih-olee@mail.hwai.edu.tw

Purpose of the Study

Traumatic injury is the leading cause of death and disability for individuals during their productive working years. Studies have repeatedly shown that the pre-injury level of quality of life cannot be regained. Previous studies more focus on tracking patients with traumatic injury form 3 to 12 months or beyond after hospital discharge. One of Taiwan’s studies has successfully used the illness representations to predict quality of life in patients with traumatic injury. This research aimed to explore patients’ illness representations in early recovery stage to build a holistic care for traumatic injury group.

Methods

Exploratory phenomenology was applied in this study. Data were collected in a trauma unit of a hospital in south Taiwan. Purposive sample of thirteen participants was interviewed in-depth and audiotaped. Colaizzi's methods were used to analyze transcripts of the interviews. Data were collected from December 2009 to June 2010. Institutional Review Board approval was given by a university.

Results

Seven men and six women were interviewed. Participants were 46.0 ± 10.0 years old. The average of the Injury Severity Score is 16.5 ± 4.8. Six themes related illness representations were delineated. They are: (1) experienced acute pain after the injury, (2) unable to fulfill daily needs, (3) concern with impacts caused by the injury, (4) time needed for recovery, (5) applying multiple methods to restore one’s health and (6) attribute the accident to fatalism.

Conclusion

Findings from this study showed that illness representations in traumatic injury patients are both injury-bound and culture-bound. The findings may provide the basis to underpin a longitudinal follow-up for illness representations of traumatic injury, and give information to clinicians while caring this patient group.

Keywords

illness representations, traumatic injury, qualitative research, early recovery
Difficulties in Transferring Decision-Making Process From Intensive Care Unit to Respiratory Care Ward for Long-Term Ventilator-Dependent Patients: Families’ Perspective in Taiwan

Pei-Chia Lee, RN*a, Cheng-Ren Chen, MD*b, Ming-Shian Lin, MD*c, Ya-Hui Kuo, RN*d, Jung-Der Wang, MD*e, Fu-Jin Shih, RN, DNSc*f

*aDepartment of Nursing, Landseed Hospital, Taoyan, Taiwan; MS alumnus, Institute of Clinical & Community Health Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan
*bSuperintendent, Chia-Yi Christian Hospital, Chia-Yi, Taiwan
*cDirector, Division of Chest & Critical Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine, Chia-Yi Christian Hospital, Chia-Yi, Taiwan
*dDeputy-Director, Department of Nursing, Chia-Yi Christian Hospital, Chia-Yi, Taiwan
*eProfessor, Department of Public Health, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan
*fProfessor, Institute of Clinical & Community Health Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan

E-mail: pppaul456tw@yahoo.com.tw; fjshih@ym.edu.tw

Purpose of the Study

Due to increased life-expectancy and short of caring manpower in the community, more and more Taiwan ventilator-dependent patients (VDP) have been kept in either intensive care units (ICU) or respiratory care wards (RCW) for long-term care purpose. The discrepancies in transferring decision-makings (TDM) on ICU and RCW between health professionals (HP) and VDP’s families (VDPF) were overheard. It is important for HP to better understand their clients’ worries and achieve a mutual agreement on TDM. The aims of this project were to explore VDPF’s perceptions of the TDM process for long-term VDP and the related difficulties from ICU to RCW.

Methods

An explored qualitative research method was used in this study. A purposive sample was obtained from two RCWs in southern Taiwan. Data were collected through semi-structured face-to-face in-depth interviews and then analyzed by qualitative content analysis.

Results

Twenty VDPF participated in this study. Their age ranged from 38 to 82 years (Mean ± SD = 51.8 ± 9.9). Three sequential phases including “initial decision-making phase,” “midcourse adjustment phase,” and “after-transferring adaptation phase” were involved with the TDM process for long-term VDP from ICU to RCW. The initial decision-making phase was further identified to encompass the following eight sequential transitions: “being-informed transition (1a),” “confusion transition (1b),” “the negotiation transition (1c),” “acceptance transition (1d),” “selection transition (1e),” “decision-making transition (1f),” “waiting transition (1g),” and “post-admission evaluation transition (1h).” All the informants reported this particular initial phase of TDM process except for 1b. The informants who had no previous TDM experiences or psychological preparations reported an additional 1b transition between 1a and 1c. Meanwhile, many difficulties were reported in the 1b transition due to discrepancies between HP and the informants about the uncertainty and expectations for VDP’s health outcomes, and VDPF’s caring capacities as well as their caring needs. Caring difficulties in the 1c (negotiation) transition were (a) striving to stay in the hospital, rather than community; (b) judging the strengths and limitations of hospital-care or home-care modules; and (c) obtaining the reliable suggestions and advise from HP and other significant persons. As the TDM process moves to the second phase (midcourse adjustment), the informants practiced various strategies to cope with different caring dilemmas in the RCW. In the last phase, some informants reported trying to evaluate the quality of care for VDP in RCW. Some of them might decide to transfer the VDP to other health institution(s) if the quality of care fails to meet their expectations in the RCW.

Conclusion

Most of VDPF in this Taiwan’s project lacked of experiences to manage the complex transferring decisions for VDP. Many of them were particular stressful in the 1b (confusion) and 1c (negotiation) transitions. HP are suggested to better learn their specific worries and needs in each specific transitions across TDM process. The development of friendly coaching protocols for VDPF would be helpful in clarifying each of their concerns and offering timely support. Once
their major concerns in each transition and phase were clarified effectively, the consensus on TDM would be more possible, and VDPF would be better prepared to undergo the step-by-step caring training programs.
Caring Dilemmas and Adaptation Strategies of Ventilator-Dependent Patients’ Families in The Respirator Care Ward in Taiwan

Pei-Chia Lee, RN*, Cheng-Ren Chen, MD†, Ming-Shian Lin, MD†,
Shu-Ying Lin, RN§, Jung-Der Wang, MD, Fu-Jin Shih, RN, DNSc∥

*Department of Nursing, Landseed Hospital, Taoyan, Taiwan; MS alumnus, Institute of Clinical & Community Health Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan
†Superintendent, Chay-Yi Christian Hospital, Chay-Yi, Taiwan
∥Director, Chay-Yi Christian Hospital, Chay-Yi, Taiwan
§Department of Nursing, Chay-Yi Christian Hospital, Chay-Yi, Taiwan

Corresponding author: Prof. Fu-Jin Shih, Institute of Clinical & Community Health Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, No.155, Sec 2, Li-Nong Street, Peitou, Taipei (11221), Taiwan.
E-mail: pppaul436tw@yahoo.com.tw; fjshih@ym.edu.tw

Purpose of the Study

Recently, the case number of long-term ventilator-dependent patients (VDP) has rapidly increased in both intensive care units and respiratory care wards (RCW) in Taiwan. Limited by medical resources and policies of the National Health Insurance in Taiwan, health professionals (HP) often keep VDP in RCW longer than expected timeframe for long-term care. Caring loading for VDP’s families (VDPF) was then increased, and the related discrepancies between HP and VDPF were over heard. The purpose of this project was to explore the VDPF’s caring dilemmas and their adaptation strategies in RCW.

Methods

An explored qualitative research method was used in this study. A purposive sample was obtained from two RCWs in southern Taiwan. Data were collected through semi-structured face-to-face in-depth interviews, and then analyzed by qualitative content analysis.

Results

Twenty VDPF participated in this study. Their age ranged from 38 to 82 years (Mean ± SD = 51.8 ± 9.9). Seventeen of them were women. Five caring dilemmas for VDP were identified: (a) anxiety about patient's unpromising health condition (85%); (b) the unmet quality of medical care (65%); (c) the fear of aggressive medical treatment (60%); (d) the disorder of life and social roles (30%); and (e) the insufficient financial and caring resources (25%). Some adaptation strategies were also practiced by the informants: they evaluated the quality of care after VDP were admitted to RCW; they might further decide to transfer the patients to another health facility if the quality of care in RCW failed to meet their expectations.

Conclusion

This project disclosed the VDPF’s perspective of caring dilemmas in the RCW of Taiwan, and identified the complex contributing factors. Their feelings of difficulties were related to the anxiety about VDP’s unpromising health condition and the unmet quality of medical care in the RCW.
Learning VDPF’s worries and needs would help facilitate the mutual agreement on caring protocols between them and HP. HP are suggested to help VDPF better learn the needed information of prognosis, caring and social support throughout the process in a more friendly and workable way.

Keywords

Ventilator-dependent patients, primary family care-givers, respirator care ward, caring dilemmas, explorative qualitative research
Phenomenological Study on the Elderly Patients’ Experience in the Admission into Hospital Emergency Room

Hyeon Yi, Kang a, Yeong Kyeong Kim b

a Nursing Department, Inje University Hospital, Korea
b College of Nursing, Catholic University of Pusan, Korea

4-1, Bugog 3dong, Geumjeong-gu, Busan 609-323, Korea.
E-mail : ykkim@cup.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to identify the essence of elderly patients’ experience in the admission into hospital emergency room.

Methods

Participants for this study were eleven elderly patients who were admitted into the emergency room of a university hospital. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with the participants and observation of their behaviors. Collected data were recorded and analyzed by using the Giorgi's phenomenological method.

Results

As the results of this analysis, seven themes were found out. Those are as follows: ‘Be a burden to his or her family’, ‘Be anxious about the prognosis’, ‘Realize the reason to live’, ‘Feel restless due to the environment of emergency room’, ‘Be economically heavy burden’, ‘Trust the medical staff fully’, ‘Can not hear about my condition from the medical staff’. The structure of meaning which was revealed from these themes was found to be ‘Have a strong tenacity for life.’

Conclusion

Through finding out the structure of elderly patients’ experience in their admission into hospital emergency room, it is considered that an effective nursing intervention program to be helpful for elderly patients admitted into a hospital emergency room needs to be developed based on the results described above.

Keywords

Emergency Room, Elderly, Patient, Qualitative Research
Ego-Integration Process of Elders Who Have Children with Mental Disorders

Ha, Su-Jung\textsuperscript{a}, Kim, Yeong Kyeong \textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a} Mental Health Department, Village Busan Mental Clinic, Korea
\textsuperscript{b} College of Nursing, Catholic University of Pusan, Korea
\textsuperscript{b} 4-1, Bugog 3dong, Geumjeong-gu, Busan 609-323, Korea.
E-mail: ykkim@cup.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

This study aims at looking into ego-integration experience of the elderly who have children with mental disorders; identifying variables that are related to the nature of their ego-integration process; and developing a theory of ego-integration.

Methods

Participants are 8 elderly people who are from the community mental health center whose children were once treated in day hospital for psychosocial rehabilitation therapy. Data collected by in-depth interview and analyzed by grounded theory approach. After type and process analysis, circumstantial models were developed.

Results

The causal condition that triggers ego-integration of the elderly who have children with mental disorders was that "their children be attack mental disorders” and the result was that "they feel as if the sky fell down. In the ego-integration experience of the elderly who have children with mental disorders, the most comprehensive key was "embracing the mental illness children by in their heart" to deal with the phenomenon of "fallen sky" and integrate all relevant categories.

Conclusion

This study found that the ego-integration experience of the elderly who have children with mental disorders was a course of "embracing their mental illness children by heart," in which they admitted their past without regret, presented matured attitude and eventually accepted their own death with no resistance. The variables drawn in the course of examining ego-integration experience will be effectively utilized to promote the ego-integration of elders, the nursing intervention measures developed based on relevant data will be of help to enhance all-round nursing practices. Ultimately, the theory of "embracing the mental illness children by heart" is expected to provide a new direction in nursing practice, education, research and policies.

Keywords

Mental Disorders, Ego, Elder, Qualitative Research
The Experience and Coping Process of Community Dwelling Elders with Functional Decline: Preliminary Results

Hui-Tzu Huang\textsuperscript{a}, Yueh-Ping Li\textsuperscript{b}, Yen-Chun Lin\textsuperscript{c}, Ching-Huey Chen\textsuperscript{d}

\textsuperscript{a} Institute of Allied Health Science, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University and Department of Nursing, Chung Hwa University of Medical Technology, Tainan, Taiwan
\textsuperscript{b} Institute of Allied Health Science, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan
\textsuperscript{c} Institute of Allied Health Science, College of Medicine and Department of Nursing, National Cheng Kung University, Department of Nursing, Chang Jung Christian University, Tainan, Taiwan
\textsuperscript{d} Institute of Allied Health Science, College of Medicine and Department of Nursing, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan

Corresponding author: Ching-Huey Chen
No. 1, Ta-Hsueh Rd., Tainan 70101, Taiwan, ROC. sugar@mail.ncku.edu.tw

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to explore the experience and coping process of elders with functional decline in their activities of daily living (ADL).

Methods

This study based on grounded theory by using a semi-structured interview guideline. Each subject was recruited by purposive sampling. The inclusion criteria were: (1) sixty five and over, had functional decline in activity of daily within one year (2) had clear conscious, (3) could write or speak Mandarin or Taiwanese, (4) non living in an nursing care institution, (5) no history of psychiatry diseases. Each interview was lasted approximately 90 minutes and recorded by audio taped. Data collection and data analysis were conducted simultaneously. Data were analyzed using content analysis. Ethical approval was obtained from the Human Subjects Committee of a Medical center in Taiwan.

Results

Two female and one male with mean age of 78 were involved in this preliminary study. Barthel Index Assessment showed their score of ADL ranged from 85 to 90. Six main themes of the experience and coping process emerged in the preliminary findings. They are: “suffering from physical discomfort”, “seeking treatment”, “being limited in daily living”, “adjusting living style”, “adjusting personal feeling”, and “reconstructing the life belief”. Finally, a conceptual framework was developed to describe and depict this phenomenon.

Conclusion

The study found that the elders with functional decline accompanied various negative effects physically or psychologically. For adjusting the functional decline, the elders adopted various methods to solve their problems and readjusted their lives. Before providing care and resources for those elderly, health caregivers have to understand what problems the elders may experience and what coping strategies they apply. The findings provide a reference for follow-up care in elders with functional decline. The study has been keeping to recruit elders until the data analysis are saturated.

Keywords

elders, daily living activity, functional decline, grounded theory
A qualitative study exploring factors influencing decisions on exercise and participating in exercise programmes among older Chinese people with knee osteoarthritis.

Wong Pui Shan', Lee Fung Kamå

\(o\)The Nethersole School of Nursing, Hong Kong
\(b\) The Nethersole School of Nursing, Hong Kong 7/F, Ester Lee Building, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, Hong Kong

jasmine@cuhk.edu.hk

Purpose of the Study

Knee osteoarthritis is prevalent among older people. Exercise therapy has been supported by the literature to be effective for reducing the symptoms of knee osteoarthritis. However, the rates of adherence to exercise programmes were reported to be low and the dropout rates were high. With limited qualitative studies on exercise adherence in Chinese, the purpose of the study is to explore factors influencing decisions on exercise and participating in exercise programmes among older Chinese people with knee osteoarthritis. Understanding these factors from patient's perspectives will provide insights for promoting exercise adherence.

Methods

This study employed an exploratory qualitative study design using individual semi-structured interviews to collect data. Convenience sampling was used to recruit older Chinese people with knee osteoarthritis from an orthopaedic outpatient department in an acute hospital in Hong Kong. Interviews were audiotaped and the interview data were analysed by content analysis.

Results

A total of 15 older Chinese people with knee osteoarthritis participated in the study. There were eight male and seven female informants with a mean age of 63.4 years. With regard to decisions on exercise, all informants perceived exercise was very important. The informants were motivated by the positive comment on exercise in their immediate social context including healthcare professionals, family and friends, and mass media. Their decisions to continual engage in exercise activities were reinforced by the experience of beneficial effects of exercise. In general, the informants had great interest in participating in exercise programmes. However, the demand of time, a distant exercise venue, and the cost required were barriers to their participation in exercise programmes.

Conclusion

Nurses should educate the older Chinese people with knee osteoarthritis about the positive effects of exercise and the knowledge about exercise and knee pain. Nurses should also consider the barriers to participation in exercise programmes when they design an exercise programme for this patient group.

Keywords

Exploring, Experience, Exercise, Older adult, I(nnee osteoarthritis
An exploratory study of coping with occupational stresses: what do the community psychiatric nurses really say?

Bernadette Ting Yan Ng\textsuperscript{a}, Chan C., Chan K., Cheung YS., Chow WF., Lai KL., Lam K., Mak WY., Wong TH., Wong KL., Yip MK.\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a}The Open University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
\textsuperscript{b}The Open University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
C0919, 30 Good Shepherd Street, Ho Man Tin, kowloon , Hong Kong and tyng@ouhk.edu.hk

Purpose of the Study

Community psychiatric nursing is a well-known stressful career. Numerous studies showed occupational stresses had negative impacts on physical and mental health; it also affected the quality of care delivery. In the past, occupational stresses among community psychiatric nurses (CPNs) have not been well studied in Hong Kong. In this study, it explored the perceptions of CPNs on the occupational stressors and their coping strategies. This study was designed for relevance towards academics and clinical operations.

Method

A phenomenological study was applied. A convenience sampling was adopted. A total number of 8 CPNs were invited from local mental hospitals. Open-ended and semi-structured interviews, lasting for 45 minutes, were used for data collection. Interviews were audio-taped, transcribed and then thematic analysis was carried out.

Results

There were 5 males and 3 females CPNs being invited. Their clinical experience ranged from 1 to 15 years. Eight themes were identified: (1) perceived heavy workload; (2) insufficient support in workplace; (3) unfamiliarity with the cases; (4) over self expectation; (5) poor relationship with colleagues; (6) relaxation techniques and distract focus after work; (7) sharing with others; and (8) positive thinking.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Results identified that the perceptions of occupational stresses of CPNs were mainly heavy workload and insufficient support in workplace. Nurses are recommended to have relaxation techniques after work, distraction of focus after work and sharing with others as the effective coping strategies. Understanding the sources of stresses of CPNs, senior nursing management can plan to provide coping skills workshops and psychological support to ease staff’s stresses.

Keywords

Occupational Stresses / Community Psychiatric Nurses/Coping Strategies
**Instruction Experience for Pre-Diabetic Individuals of College Nursing Students in Public Health Clinical Practice**

Ya Lun Shen\(^a\), Bih-O Lee\(^b\) Su Chuan Cherng\(^c\)

\(^a\)Department of Nursing, Chung Hwa University of Medical Technology, Taiwan  
\(^b\)Department of Nursing, Chung Hwa University of Medical Technology, Taiwan  
\(^c\)Department of Nursing, Chung Hwa University of Medical Technology, Taiwan

**Purpose of the Study**

This study aimed to explore the instructing experiences for pre-diabetic individuals of nursing students in their public health clinical practice. It may be beneficial to establish basis knowledge for nursing education by understanding nursing students’ experiences.

**Methods**

Purposive sample of home visiting students are interviewed by registered nurses in community. Content analyses were used to analyze transcripts of the interviews. Knowledge, attitude, and behavior of pre-diabetes and how to practice and defend pre-diabetes are analyzed from October 2008 to June 2009.

**Results**

Six themes were delineated. They are: (1) beginning with clinical preceptor’s guideline, (2) giving instructions from general regulations, (3) lacking enough teaching abilities, (4) expecting to have more skills, (5) supposing to have more preparation before clinical practice, and (6) reflecting multiple needs for people with pre-diabetes.

**Conclusion**

Based on the findings, it suggests that pre-diabetes related courses need to be added before clinical practice, more teaching equipments are needed in the clinical settings, and the government could provide more resources to individuals with pre-diabetes.

**Keywords**

pre-diabetic, nursing students, public health clinical practice, instructing experiences
Underrated Practicing and Defending for Pre-Diabetes during Home Visiting

Su Chuan Cherng, Ya Lun Shen

Department of Nursing, Chung Hwa University of Medical Technology, Taiwan

Purpose of the Study
The premature stage of diabetes (pre-diabetes) has been increasing constantly in accordance with the danger of diabetes. People with pre-diabetes declare heavily on urgent self awareness in the danger. A proactive coping pre-diabetes needs to be addressed among both people with pre-diabetes and home visiting students.

Methods
Purposive sample of home visiting students are interviewed by registered nurses in community. Content analyses were used to analyze transcripts of the interviews. Knowledge, attitude, and behavior of pre-diabetes and how to practice and defend pre-diabetes are analyzed from October 2008 to June 2009.

Results
Four themes were posed in this study. They are: (1) Knowledge: the risk of being pre-diabetes is not awaked by people with pre-diabetes and home visiting students, (2) Attitude: high blood pressure or finger sugar is a signal to defend pre-diabetes by people with pre-diabetes. Neglect of being pre-diabetes is the most frustration of home visiting students,(3) Behavior: Eating for pre-diabetes is the most difficult overcome by people with pre-diabetes and home visiting students, and (4) How to practice and defend pre-diabetes: awareness and forget are two optimal triggers to fight with pre-diabetes.

Conclusion
Practicing and defending pre-diabetes is underrated during home visiting attributable to (1) Knowledge of home visiting students: knowledge, skills and even more the ability of teaching, (2) Attitude of people with pre-diabetes and home visiting students: always aware of free or daily monitor blood pressure or finger sugar, (3) Behavior of people with pre-diabetes and home visiting students: eating for pre-diabetes is well-prepared for practicing and defending pre-diabetes, and (4) How to practice and defend pre-diabetes by people with pre-diabetes and home visiting students: design individual battle manuals collaborate as a team.

Keywords
pre-diabetes, home visiting
Current status of crisis intervention conducted by a visiting nurse: A Case study (1) focusing on regional network and care management

Kazumi Aizawa a, Junko Miyagi b, Masato Ishida c

a Former health medical care health University nursing subject, Japan
b Department, Of Nursing School of Health and Social Services Saitama Prefectural University ,Japan
c The Serigaya hospital Kanagawa mind medical center auction

Full address and E-mail for corresponding author
Yadutyou 150-2-807 Yokohama city kanagawa state japan
e-mail zebura2@u01.gate01.com

Purpose of the Study

The framework of crisis intervention and related factors in community-based support systems by Japanese nurses have not yet been clarified. The primary objective of this study was to clarify the current status and framework of crisis intervention conducted by visiting nurses who assist patients with mental disorders and the related factors. A case study is presented here.

Methods

There were two study participants: a visiting nurse with three years of experience as a visiting nurse and her patient, a person with schizophrenia living alone. Data from transcripts of observation records and semi-structured interviews were analyzed using Krippendorff’s content analysis method. The Ethics Board of the International University of Health and Welfare Graduate School approved the study after which, written informed consent was obtained from the visiting nurse and the patient.

Results

From the analysis emerged: six explanatory concepts; six judgments; three values and two effects of knowledge.

Conclusion

It can be inferred, that under the circumstances, with no regional-centered medicine, health and welfare care network, it was difficult for visiting nurses to provide care management. The next step is to statistically verify this hypothesis.

Keywords

The visiting nurses, The visiting nurse of mental hospital, The actual status of mental illness crisis intervention Case study, Difficult for visiting nurses to care management, Crisis intervention in community-based support by Japanese nurses

Case study

A person with schizophrenia, Krippendorff’s content analysis method
Practical Knowledge of Nursing Acquired by Students through Palliative Care Practice in Japan

Mieko TAKMOTO *, Masami NAKURA *

*Department of Nursing, Mie Prefectural College of Nursing, Mie, Japan
1-1-1 Yumegaoka, Tsu-Shi, Mie, Japan. E-mail: mieko.takemoto@mcn.ac.jp

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to clarify what nursing students realized after completing their palliative care practice in a Japanese nursing school. The significance of this study is to suggest a direction of palliative care education in nursing studies and to contribute to satisfy social demands regarding human resource development in palliative care.

Methods

The study participants included 20 students out of those who had completed palliative care practice in their third year of nursing studies. We interviewed the students who had agreed to participate in the study and created verbatim records. For analysis, the contents associated with nursing studies that they learned through the palliative care practice were extracted from the verbatim data and categorized. This study was approved by the institutional review board of Mie Prefectural College of Nursing.

Results

According to the results, what the students realized in nursing through palliative care practice was categorized into the following 7 themes: 1. their relationships with patients change if they break their psychological barriers, 2. palliative care does not work in nursing if it is formalized or if there is no goal, 3. the care means to share time and space with patients, 4. the care means to follow mental and physical changes of the patients, 5. significance of life and time for people as well as severity of their lives, 6. importance of nursing care considering the relationships between patients and their families; namely, the families for the patients and the patients for the families, and 7. importance of satisfying the needs of terminal patients by working as a team.

By staying very close to the patients, students were able to perceive the relationships between the patients and themselves, the time and space for the patients, and the feelings of the patients without hearing any words, as well as to realize the importance of palliative nursing care. It seemed that the students acquired this nursing knowledge as "practical knowledge" by learning through their actual experiences using their bodies rather than through their thoughts.

Conclusion

In the palliative care practice, it was found that the students realized 7 categories of nursing knowledge through their palliative care practice. The students were able to learn directly how patients and their families lived, by immersing themselves in the practical setting. They were able to realize significance of human life/time, importance of nursing considering the relationships between the patients and their families, as well as importance of satisfying the terminal patients’ needs by working as a team, not by just understanding but by feeling them from the bottom of the heart. Such a way of realization was considered as practical nursing knowledge.

Keywords:
Qualitative study, palliative care practice, students, realization, practical knowledge
Purpose of the Study

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is an irreversible disease that commonly occurs in elders. Patients with COPD suffer from several respiratory symptoms and psycho-social problems. Patients therefore forced to live with the chronic illness. Less research focuses on COPD patients’ illness experience domestically and internationally. The purpose of this study was to explore illness experience of patients with COPD to provide a comprehensive understanding of this patient group.

Methods

Qualitative method was applied in this study. Purposive sampling was chose to select patients who met the inclusion criteria. Data were collected in a national chest hospital in south Taiwan from June to November 2010. Seven participants were interviewed in-depth and audiotaped. Content analysis was used to analyze transcripts of the interviews. Institutional Review Board approval was given before this research commenced.

Results

Six male men and one female were participated in this study. Participants’ age ranged from 62 to 78 with an average of sixty nine. The average of being diagnosed with COPD was three years. Six themes related illness experiences of COPD were emerged. (1) fettered in the diagnosis, (2) identify related symptoms before acute attack, (3) losing self-value due to overall fatigue, (4) do not have other choices except accepting it, (5) realize and get used to the illness, and (6) using theory of cause and effect to interpret their illness.

Conclusion

Findings from this study showed that illness experience in patients with COPD is really culture-bound. In addition to providing general care and promoting patients’ self care, clinicians need to focus on patients’ social-physiological concerns to fit their care needs. The care standard established in hospitals and long term system may need to fit patients’ experience and needs. For nursing research, the results can be used as a basis to underpin the future studies related to individuals with COPD.

Keywords

Illness Experience / Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease / qualitative research.
A Study on Experience of Conflict in Geriatric care facility Nurse

Chun Gill Kim\textsuperscript{a}, Young Hee Lee\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a}Division of Nursing, Hallym University, Korea
\textsuperscript{b}Department of Nursing, Kwandong University, Korea

corresponding author: Young Hee Lee, 522 Naegok dong, Gangneung, Gangwon-do, 210-701, Korea.
E-mail: lvh@kd.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

This study was to describe the experience of conflict in geriatric care facility nurses through phenomenological methodology.

Methods

Six nurses in geriatric care facility participated in the study. Open in-depth interviews were used to collect data from January, 2010 to October , 2010. And data were analyzed by the phenomenological methods suggested by Coaizzi.

Results

The data were separated into 4 categories of ‘burden about the family’, ‘overloading work’, ‘being contrary to economical interest’, ‘task oriented care’, and 9 clusters of themes; ambivalent expectation, family trouble, decrease of family visiting, more outside care than bed side care, written overwork, work condition against anticipation, consideration of reduction in care facility income, shortage of communication with elderly patient, conventional use of drug and restraint.

The geriatric care facility nurses experienced burdens about the family. Family had ambivalent expectation that elderly patient s were improved, and they didn’t live long life. Also family had troubles among adult children because they confronted economical and psychological problems as time goes by. And there were decrease of family visiting. The geriatric care facility nurses experienced excessive work, especially outside care and written work than bed side care. It was because of insufficiency of time, human resources, and care facility assessment. The work condition was different from their anticipation, and they felt difficult as hard job. Being improve the elderly patient was contrary to economical interest. The rating of elderly patient’s seriousness was lessened, and then the insurance benefit for geriatric care facility from the long term care insurance was reduced. The geriatric care facility nurses experienced task oriented care. For their necessity, they had been shorted communication with elderly patient . And then they performed conventional use of drug and restraint.

Conclusion

This study can provide useful information to improve elderly care in geriatric care facility. The conflicts of the geriatric care facility nurses are that they care for whom and what should be doing. These results suggest that institutional administrational strategies and schemes need to solve the conflict of geriatric care facility nurses.

Keywords

Conflict, Geriatric care facility nurse, experience
Phenomenological Study of Mental Health Experts’ Conceptions of Music Therapy

Jiyoung Moon

Graduate School of Music Therapy, Sookmyung Women’s Univ., Korea

Purpose of the Study

This study investigates mental health experts’ conception on music therapy using a phenomenological approach.

Methods

This study analyses the conception of music therapy of 6 psychiatrists, 12 nurses, 4 social workers, 3 psychologists aiming to explore the role of music therapy in the field of psychiatry and to suggest the future direction of music therapy. As the 'Protocol Analysis' Colaizzi’s (1978) phenomenological method was used for data collection and analyzation.

Results

As a result, it was found that mental health experts conceived music therapy in the same line with psychotherapy in that art therapy programs benefit patients in psychological and social areas as they improve emotion release and elevation, relationship formation and maintenance, expression, self-esteem, concentration/ persistence and tension relaxation.

Conclusion

Meaningful statements, central conceptions, themes were collected and categorized through interviews with the mental health experts. Further, team approach has been found to be suggestive and effect verification is necessary for the future of music therapy.

Keywords

music therapy, protocol analysis, phenomenological method
A TAE-BASED QUALITATIVE STUDY of SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING FOR AGED JAPANESE MEN WITH THE FOCUSE ON A RETIRED MAN

Yoshika Yamaguchi\textsuperscript{a}, Satoko Tokumaru\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a} COLLEGE OF SOCIALWORK, JAPAN  
3-1-30 Takeoka, Kiyose-city, Tokyo,  
204-8555, JAPAN

\textsuperscript{b} JAPAN WOMAN’S COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, JAPAN  
18-19-1 kita-karasuyama, setagaya-ku, TOKYO, 157-8565, JAPAN

Purpose of the Study

In 2010 the population of the elderly (65 years and over) was 23.1% of the total population. At this pace, by 2055 1 out of every 2.5 citizens will be 65 or older.

“Aging” is generally considered as negative, but it’s time that we should address this topic in a more positive perspective.

The definition of social work is work which aims at the better living of life by human beings. What it means for human beings "to live life better" and how to deal with the problem of people pursuing more affluence while they face decline and death are themes of an aging society that every one must consider in Japan. This is not only a problem for this country, but also common to all countries whose societies are now or will be aging in the future.

Methods

This study applied a TAE-based qualitative approach to assess subjective well-being for aged Japanese, with the focus on a retired man.

Results

Subjective well-being in the sense of Mr. A, who was the object of the study, was the practice of living a “pure” himself, which Nature itself provided. By feeling or knowing a “pure” way of living from some other way of living, Mr. A himself has been able to become “pure.”

Conclusion

This study vividly revealed this man’s the values that appreciation of nature and kindness to others are recognized. Inheriting another way of living ‘gratitude to nature and kindness to others’ are inherited by feeling or knowing a way of living from some other way of living. This seemed to portray one typical example of a sense of subjective well-being with aging.

Keywords

\textit{Key Word: Gerotranscendence, felsense, TAE(Thinking At The Edge), subjective well-being}
Nursing Students’s Auricular Acupressure Therapy Volunteer Work Experiences

Min Sun Chu a, Yoon Young Hwang b

Seoul Women’s College of Nursing, Korea

a  # 287-89, Hongje-dong, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul, 120-742, Korea, e-mail: secrechu@hanmail.net

b  # 287-89, Hongje-dong, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul, 120-742, Korea, e-mail: hyy0926@snjc.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

Nowadays, there is a growing recognition that complementary and alternative therapies are very useful in most cases, so many people have close attention to that. Among many complementary and alternative therapies, auricular acupressure therapy could be considered to be an effective nursing intervention which improves symptoms and satisfaction of patients in nursing practice. Therefore, this study was performed to identify the nursing students’s auricular acupressure therapy volunteer work experiences on the elderly people. This therapy will enable us to develop effective and practical nursing education program to facilitate application of complementary and alternative therapy.

Methods

Participants 30 nursing students who learned auricular acupressure therapy for one semester as part of their nursing college curriculum and advanced education program before they start their volunteer work in the elderly center. Students were asked to write reflective journals that focused on their volunteer work experiences after an auricular acupressure therapy volunteer work with the elderly from September to November, 2010. The meanings of volunteer work experiences of nursing students were analyzed by Colaizzi’s phenomenological method.

Results

The meanings of volunteer work experiences were classified into 29 themes; recognition of the relation between ear and body first, understanding of the effects of ear acupressure, application method is so simple, inconvenience and feeling of irritation is a little, public application is possible, performance is cost effective, identification the effect by application to their families and themselves, confirmation of symptoms alleviation of the aged, providing help through simple volunteer work, providing emotional stability, increasing interaction with the aged, formation intimacy with the aged, application learned knowledge to practice, promotion of vocational view, long-term utilization is possible, performance professionally, harmless to body, no addiction, requiring continuous application, difficulty in self acupressure, difficulty in application at exact site of ear, hard to make standardization, difficulty in scientific verification, hard to identify elderly people’s health problem, tough to identify application results, lack awareness about auricular acupressure therapy, doubt about auricular acupressure therapy’s effect, recognition necessity of systemic learning about auricular acupressure therapy, and realization of improvement in expertise. These themes were categorized into 14 clusters of themes; novelty, easiness, preeminence, experience, fruitfulness, support, utilization, usefulness, harmlessness, troublesomeness, vagueness, difficulty frustration, and shortage. Again, these clusters of themes were classified into 6 criteria; unfamiliarity, acceptance, fullness, satisfaction, hesitation, and inconvenience.

Conclusion

The results of this study suggest that auricular acupressure therapy is effective in improving symptoms and comfort of elderly people. This study also showed the possibility of auricular acupressure therapy as a useful tool for releasing symptoms as an independent nursing intervention. Nursing students also identified that auricular acupressure therapy was a helpful intervention in most cases with elderly. Based on this result, it is considered that nursing students should achieve not only improvement of sensitivity of elderly people’s nursing needs, but also development of efficient nursing interventions.

Keywords

auricular acupressure therapy, volunteer work, experience
Significance of Support Groups for Families of Young Schizophrenic Patients

The transformation of parent-child relationship

Keiko Yokoyama

Department of Nursing, Saitama Prefectural University, Japan
E-mail: yokoyama-keiko@spu.ac.jp

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this research was to clarify the significance of support groups for the parents of young schizophrenic patients and to discuss the future of such groups in Japan.

Methods

The research method was that of the Development Research Sequence where 17 members’ interview records and support group information were collected. The 17 informants were the members of the support groups living in the suburbs area of Tokyo. The 13 members were the parents of the schizophrenic patients (aged between 18 and 29). The 4 members were the leading members of the support groups. The data were analyzed by using the above method.

Results

Three cultural aspects of support groups were identified: (1) Transformational, in which generational changes reflect the times, (2) functional, as a social resource for group members, and (3) goal oriented, as family members of schizophrenic children find a new purpose in their own lives. The third point was explained in detail: (1) The parent-child relationship was transformed through the participation into support groups, and the transformation could be classified into five transitions. (2) The original purpose of the support groups was transformed during the family members’ participation in the groups. At the beginning, the purpose of the parents was the recovery of the illness, then the necessity of the support groups, and lastly the reconstruction of the community where the nonhandicapped persons and the schizophrenic patients live in harmony.

Conclusion

The following conclusions could be given: (1) The burden of the family for the young schizophrenic patients was heavier than before. (2) Through the activities of the support groups, the families could gain more strengths, build the independent relationships between the family and the patients, and feel the meaning of life. (3) The support groups were very important “social resources” for the families of the schizophrenic patients.

Keywords

Schizophrenia, Family Groups of Persons with Mental Illness, The relationship between the family and the patients
The adaptive acceptance theory of elderly from an Eastern perspective: Looking beyond the activity and disengagement theories

Tomoko TANAKA*, Akiha HAMAGUCHI

*Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Okayama University, Japan
3-1-ITSushima-naka, Kita-ku, Okayama-shi, Okayama-ken, 700-8530, Japan
tomo@cc.okayama-u.ac.jp

Purpose of the Study

A number of research works support the activity theory of aging, which implies that the elderly people who could keep activities would be happy. Although the idea of engaging in activities forever is not realistic, the idea of disengagement theory, which implies the separation of older people from active roles in society, is recognized negatively. We attempted to find other ways of life that are peculiar to one’s old age and can induce happiness. Instead of concerning modern and western ideas, which attach importance to usefulness and efficiency, the insights provided by the East perspective on aging should be considered. This study investigates the new concept of adaptation in the elderly from positive psychological and cultural psychological perspectives.

Methods

We selected essay books on aged life published in Japan, which were written by authors over aged above 65 years, described ways of life and effective devices for living included different viewpoints from the activity and disengagement theories. Such ideas were analyzed using the KJ Method developed by KAWAKITA Jiro (Kawakita, 1967). The books used were “My carefree preparation for aging” (Yoshizawa, 1999) and “A book on making aging enjoyable” (Mori, 2004).

Results

Thirty-eight items of devices used in aged life were classified into six categories and thirteen subcategories: 1) releasing: free from busyness, free from social roles, free from achievement; 2) worth of the elderly: existence itself and special roles of the elderly; 3) downsizing: living with caution, living without vanity, and living without unnatural matter; 4) changing way of life: starting a second life and pleasure of aged life; 5) accepting support: human support and material support; and 6) departing from the world.

Conclusion

“Departing from the world” was an idea similar to that in the disengagement theory. The other categories showed that the authors considered finding a new sense of values, recognizing the differences between the former life and present life, and changing way of living as the wisdom of life. They reconsidered aged life as privileged one which was free from societal values and stated that life should be changed according to the acceptance of real changes in aging. Such attitudes could bring happiness in the life of the elderly. It is interpreted that they have “cognitive and behavioral coping with aging.” We would like to call this concept as the adaptive acceptance theory of aging whose background is Buddhism, which considers acceptance important.

Keywords

elderly, adaptive acceptance, aging, active theory, coping strategy
Nurse's Conflict Experience towards End-of-Life Medical Decision-Making

Kae-Hwa Jo

College of Nursing, Catholic University of Daegu, Korea

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to explore clinical nurses’ conflict experience towards end-of-life medical decision-making.

Methods

Data were collected by in-depth interviews with eight nurses from three different wards at an university hospital in Daegu City of Korea. Conventional qualitative content analysis was used to analyze the data.

Results

Results from the analysis were three major themes and twelve categories. Three major themes were prioritization of treatment, non-disclosure of diagnosis, and hierarchical and power relations. Findings demonstrated a strong link between nurses’ and doctors’ views towards clinical decision-making.

Conclusion

The results of this study suggest that shared decision-making in end of life among patients, family members, physicians, and nurses may contribute to improve end-of-life care performance as well as dignified dying of patient in end of life.

Keywords

End-of-life, Decision-making, Nurse, Conflict, Experience
The Perceptions of Physically Restrained Older Adults

Eunhi Kong

Department of Nursing, Kyungwon Univ., Korea
Bokjeong-dong San 65, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do, 461-701, Korea
ehkong@kyungwon.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to understand and describe the perceptions of older adults who were physically restrained in a Korean nursing home.

Methods

Qualitative descriptive methods were used. A total of seven informants participated in the in-depth interviews. All interviews were one-on-one using semi-structured interview protocols by the same author. Field notes were made immediately after each interview. All data were processed in a manner to protect the informants’ anonymity and confidentiality. Qualitative content analysis was used to analyze the data. ATLAS.ti 5.2 program was used to facilitate the data analysis.

Results

Six themes were identified: 1) I felt discomforts, 2) I could not do many things 3) I did not know the reason, 4) Tell me what I have done to deserve being tied, 5) Human being should not be tied, and 6) I was obliged to follow the rules.

Conclusion

Physical restraints are widely used in Korean nursing homes. Recently, ethical problems related to the high rates of physical restraint use in nursing homes are becoming the social issues in Korea. This study is very important in that this is the first qualitative study that describes the lived experiences of older adults who were physically restrained in Korean nursing homes. The results of this study provide the basic information for the future research which target restraint reduction care and restraint-free care in nursing homes.

Keywords

Restraint, older adult, nursing home, qualitative method, descriptive study
Investigation into needs about health of the functionally independent elderly living in a rural town, Japan

Yuko Hamazaki¹, Makie Nagai¹

¹Kanazawa Medical University, Japan
I-1 Daigaku, Uchinada, Kahoku-gun, Ishikawa, 920-0293 Japan
E-mail: hamayu@kanazawa-med.ac.jp

Purpose of the Study

In Japan, a preventive care project for the functionally independent elderly that exclude the designated care-needing elderly has been implemented. The purpose of this study is to analyze the needs about health of the functionally independent elderly and create the preventive care project based on the true state of affairs.

Methods

A community-based mass screening survey (onymous, self-administered questionnaire) was conducted on all 4043 functionally independent elderly residents living in a rural town of Japan. Two hundred and fifty nine out of 3240 respondents (80.1%) filled out the columns which asked about what they were concerned about and what they hoped to consult about related to their health and lives. We analyzed their description contents qualitatively and inductively.

Results

The subjects of analysis were 74 men and 185 women. Based on the results of analysis, we divided 22 subcategories into 10 categories. The 10 categories consist of “an anxiety for the life style-related illness and the disease on the knees or back,” “an anxiety for suffering from senile dementia,” “an anxiety for the symptoms of senility such as the decline of leg muscles, function of eyes or ears, and perseverance,” “a hardship in the daily life such as standing up and down, doing housework, taking a bath, and going out,” “a vague anxiety for living all alone or living alone with one’s elderly partner,” “a difficulty in nursing care for elderly people done by the aged,” “the stress caused by inconsiderate behaviors of one’s family,” “an economic anxiety for comparatively high prices considering how little one’s old-age pension is,” “a demand for the enrichment of public services and social welfare,” and “a wish for ties of community and mutual cooperation.” Approval was obtained from the ethical review board of the university, and data were analyzed after deleting personal information.

Conclusion

The main program of the preventive care project is to improve physical function of the elderly. Nevertheless, it is clear that the functionally independent elderly living in a rural town of Japan has a variety of needs about health such as an anxiety for progressive life style-related illness, and decline of physical and mental function, a difficulty in movements in the daily life, and an anxiety and hardship about life. We arrive at the conclusion that we need to construct a mental support system including an emotional support against the anxiety for aging and one’s life.

Keywords

functionally independent elderly, investigation into needs about health, preventive care project, mental support system
The Experience of Illness Process on Women with Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Mi Ja Cho

Dept. of Nursing, Seobuk Hospital, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Korea 49, Galhyeonro 7 Gil. Yeokchon dong, Eunpyeong gu, Seoul
misoro@seoul.go.kr

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to explore the experience of illness process on women with pulmonary tuberculosis. Especially, I was interested in how women interacted with family members and they are a greater extent to the society if they contract pulmonary tuberculosis while caring for the patient.

Methods

I adopted grounded theory for this research. The participants in this research were 15 adult females who had moderate to advanced pulmonary tuberculosis and received initial treatment or re-treatment. Data was collected by means of in-depth interviews, participant observations and review of medical records. Analysis of the collected data was performed through open coding, axial coding, and selective coding with constant comparative method (Strauss & Corbin, 1998).

Results

Seventy seven concepts, 30 sub-categories and 12 categories were derived from this research. The illness experience of female patients with pulmonary tuberculosis manifested itself as a central phenomenon of ‘facing threats to one’s marriage life.’ The female patients used various strategies including ‘undergoing a treatment’, ‘using information’, ‘recovering her strength’, ‘maintaining a healthy lifestyle’, ‘using one’s potential’ and ‘living harmoniously with others’ through ‘help from the social support network.’ The core category of this research was ‘endurance in order to escape from a dark tunnel.’ The dark tunnel not only signified uncertainty about the treatment results and issues related to the illness, but also realistic problems that were exacerbated due to the fact that the patients were women. The participants can be classified into three types: ‘self-directed type’, ‘type that follows the prescription’, and ‘type that is dependent on others.’ The chronological stages of illness experience comprised of four stages: ‘recognizing the danger to one’s health’, ‘attempting to manage one’s health’, ‘building one’s health’ and ‘maintaining one’s health.’ The results of the illness experience of the participants included ‘successful return to normal life’, ‘limited daily life’ and ‘dependent life.’ While the result differs depending on the aftereffects of pulmonary tuberculosis, it can be the concluded that the patients lived ‘with traces of the illness’ albeit to a varying degree.

Conclusion

This research will hopefully contribute to the development of nursing intervention that is based on the experiences of female tuberculosis patients by providing nurses at clinical sites and the public health sector with information on the stages of illness experience and on strategic measures that can be taken, as well as providing a foundation for such information to be used in future as practical training materials

Keywords

Women, Illness experience, Qualitative research, Grounded theory, Tuberculosis
Experiences of Tai Chi instructors with Nursing Background

In Sook Park*, Rhayun Song*

*College of Nursing, Chungnam National University, Korea
6 Munwha 1 Dong, Jung-Gu, Daejeon 301-747
Ispark@cnu.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

This study aimed to describe the meaning units of the teaching experiences of Tai Chi instructors with nursing background, consequently to expand areas where nurses can work.

Methods

The subjects of the study were four nurses who have worked as Tai Chi instructors for 5 to 8 years. In-depth interviews were conducted from June, 2010 to February, 2011. Each interview took between 40 min and 3 hours. The collected data were analyzed by qualitative content analysis, repeatedly listening to the tapes and reading the transcription to find the emerged meaningful words, phrases, and sentences.

Results

From the content analysis, 20 theme clusters were emerged and grouped together into seven categories: (1) being aware of my identity as an instructor, (2) enjoying myself practicing Tai Chi, (3) being confident about teaching Tai Chi with nursing background, (4) exploring better ways to teach and motivate the class, (5) feeling good about helping people to be healthy, (6) accepting teaching Tai Chi as a lifetime job, and (7) working as a health missionary.

Conclusion

The essential features of nurses were found through the experiences of Tai Chi instructors with nursing background in helping others as instructors and teaching Tai Chi to make them healthier. It will be helpful for more nurses to expand their role of teaching Tai Chi to the low-income population with limited access to health care delivery system to lead health promotion more effectively.

Keywords

Tai Chi, Experience, Teaching, Nurse, Qualitative
A pilot study of stress management education focused on time stress.

Yusuke Murakami\textsuperscript{a}, Masashi Kushizaki\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a}Graduate School of Psychology, Kansai University, Japan \textsuperscript{b}Faculty of Letters, Kansai University, Japan

Grandvert Fukazawa 403, 1-4 Tsukigaoka, Senriyama, Suita, Osaka, 565-0847, Japan \texttt{k204932@kansai-u.ac.jp}

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of present study was to explore components that were perceived to be beneficial by and awareness of participants in the stress management education (SME). The authors especially focused on a major problem of the modern society, "time stress". Centering relaxation and mindfulness breathing were practiced for finding inner stillness or making "non-doing time" to manage stress.

Methods

Participants were 13 graduate and undergraduate students and ranged in age from 19 to 31 years ($M=23.3$, $SD=4.0$). SME consisted of (a) theoretical lesson-1 (overview of stress research), (b) centering relaxation, (c) theoretical lesson-2 (time stress), and (d) 3-minute breathing for about 60 minutes as part of University student support program. Open-ended questionnaire based on solution-focused approach was administered to evaluate this SME. The collected data was categorized according to subject.

Results

The mean degree of perceived benefit of this SME was 7.7 ($SD=1.5$, range 6-10). The results showed that: (1) beneficial components were re-construing of daily experience, feeling relax, experiential understanding, learning stress research and availability of learning content; (2) small steps to improve this SME were simple device of practice (e.g., using music), explanation of application in daily life and other (e.g., scheduling); and (3) participants' awareness were time stress (e.g., the benefit of non-doing time or living in the present), mechanism of stress and relaxation, and other (significance of reflection time).

Conclusion

Evaluation from the students indicated that (a) it was the beneficial SME that hands-on activity and knowledge about stress related to their daily life played a complementary role, and (b) learning of time stress enhanced them to re-construe their daily life and recognize the benefit of non-doing time. It also suggested that human being be cared for in terms of whole person as not only body-mind connectedness but also being socially and culturally embedded in.

Keywords

centering, mindfulness, non-doing time, stillness, stress management
A qualitative study on the adjustment process of families adopting an older child

Ji Sung Kwon a, Ick Joong Chung b, Sung Hye Min, Hye Won Shin

a Department of Social Welfare, Korea Baptist Theological University/Seminary, South Korea
b Graduate School of Social Welfare, Ewha Womans University, South Korea

Department of Child Care and Welfare, The Cyber University of Korea, South Korea
Department of Child Studies, Seokyeong University, South Korea

Songgang Green Apartment 317-103, Songgang-dong, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon-City, South Korea.

antier@kbtus.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to understand the adjustment process of families adopting an older child, and to generate a substantial theory.

Methods

To achieve this purpose, we conducted in-depth interviews with mothers adopting an older child and analyzed data with qualitative analysis approach.

Results

From the analysis, theoretical model has been made, and the model includes the adoptive families' diverse experiences, barriers to adjustment as well as resources and strategies that they mobilized and used for smooth adjustment. Their experiences in the process of adjustment consisted of five phases: unfamiliar meeting, shock, fighting alone without support, control, and stability. Barriers to adjustment process were composed of adoptees' problem behaviors, loss of time, lack of preparation, lack of experiences, repetition of the vicious circle, withstanding alone, improper resources, lack of support, and being criticized. Resources and strategies that families adopting an older child utilized were individual resources and ability such as rearing experiences, intellectual ability, willingness, belief, and perspective change; family system such as spouse and other offsprings; informal support system such as extended families, relatives, friends, neighbors, and other families adopting an older child; formal resources such as adoption workers and helping professionals.

Conclusion

From our results, we suggested policy and practice guidelines to help adjustment experiences for families adopting an older child.

Keywords

adoption, families adopting an older child, adjustment process, qualitative study
Content Analysis of Female University Students’ Definition of Health and Experiences of Health Behaviors in Korea

Young Hee Kim
Department of Nursing, Dongguk Univ., Korea
707 Seokjang-dong Gyeongju Gyeongsangbuk-do Korea 780-714
yhkim@dongguk.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

Although the state of adolescents’ health is an indicator of the rest of their lives, relatively few investigate health beliefs and health behaviors in view of adolescents through open-ended questions. The aims of this research were to investigate health definition and explore the experiences of health behaviors among female university students.

Methods

Self-reporting protocol began with research questions (health definition, doing behaviors for health maintenance or promotion, expecting behaviors for lifestyle disease prevention) for 55 female university students. Data analyzed using guidelines of Downe-Wamboldt for content analysis.

Results

The reports of health definition and health behaviors were abstracted and labeled with 886 significant statements, 94 codes, and then sorted into 40 sub-categories, and 17 categories (health definition 3, health maintenance or promotion behaviors, and lifestyle disease preventive behaviors had same categories 7 and 7, respectively). The 3 categories of health definition were “precondition for happiness” (8.8%), “process of making an effort” (42.4%), and “reward for investments” (48.8%). Each 7 categories of health maintenance or promotion behaviors, and lifestyle disease preventive behaviors were “physical or recreational activity” (36.6%, 22.6%), “dietary behavior” (22.8%, 32.8%), “attitude” (16.1%, 15.1%), “stress management” (11.2%, 3.0%), “self care behavior” (5.6%, 17.8%), “health care utilization behavior” (5.8%, 8.40%), and “none” (1.9%, 0.3%).

Conclusions

Female university students perceived health as a guaranteed process from hard working in their life. There was a difference between doing and expecting behaviors for health maintenance or promotion. These findings suggest nurses must provide health-related programs fitting together with the individual health behavior pattern and perspective.

Keywords

content analysis, health definition and health behavior, female university student
Difficulties of Nurses’ Participation in 2009 Morakot Typhoon Rescue Program: Taiwan Nurses’ Perspective

Chia-Hui Ku, RN\textsuperscript{a}, Fu-Jin Shih, RN, DNSc\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a}Department of Emergency, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan; MS student, Institute of Clinical & Community Health Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan

\textsuperscript{b}Professor, Institute of Clinical & Community Health Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan

Corresponding author: Prof. Fu-Jin Shih, Institute of Clinical & Community Health Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, No.155, Sec 2, Li-Nong Street, Peitou, Taipei (11221), Taiwan.
E-mail: ppaul456tw@yahoo.com.tw; fjshih@ym.edu.tw

Purpose of the Study

In the recent decade, global warming-related climatic changes have led into several incredible natural disasters and resulted in numerous loss of human lives, and immeasurable economic and health crises. Morakot Typhoon, a super-powerful typhoon in August 2009, brought catastrophic damages in multi-dimensional aspects in Taiwan. Many nurses across Taiwan were called to participate in the emergent rescue plan for this particular task. Nevertheless, until now, little information is available about the nurses’ perspective of their rescuing experiences such as difficulties and needs. This project attempted to answer these questions.

Methods

An explorative qualitative research design was employed. Registered nurses who worked at three leading medical centers and participated in the Morakot Typhoon Rescue Plan (MTRP) were invited. Face-to-face in-depth interviews were conducted by a semi-structured interview guide. Data were analyzed by qualitative content analysis.

Results

Twenty informants (15 female, 5 male) from emergency department and intensive care units participated in this study. Their age ranged from 24 to 34 years (Mean ± SD = 25 ± 2.71). Seven major difficulties of their rescue experiences were identified: (a) confused by the disordered and unsystematical rescue–delivery systems among military, health institutes, community resource groups etc. (80%); (b) lack of consensus among medical, nursing, polical and volunteer leaders to set-up priorities (75%); (c) lack of clear management of material allocation systems (70%); (d) lack of reliable e-communication systems in the mountain areas (60%); (e) lack of effective collaboration systems to transfer the victims to health institutes for after-traumatic care (50%); (f) lack of competency to take care of the survivals’ grief over the loss of families (42%); and (g) lack of competency to care for are children’s mental problems (28%).

Conclusion

This study first explored complex aspects of the difficulties encountered by the nurses who participated in 2009 Morakot typhoon rescue plans. Future researchers are suggested to further discuss (a) the background context of each difficulties; (b) the possible efforts in integrative multiple resources of human, material, and systems; (c) the decision-making and priority-setting systems in the first-line rescue settings; (d) the collaboration between nursing and other interdisciplinary health team as well as other manpower resources; (e) the roles and functions of nursing leadership in the first-line rescue settings and supportive systems; and (f) training programs to empower nurses’ competency in caring for the survival’s physio-psycho-socio-spiritual needs.

Keywords
difficulties, Morakot Typhoon Rescue Plan, Taiwan nurses’ experiences, explorative qualitative research
The Practice Experiences of Psychiatric-Mental Health Nursing among Nursing Students
So Yeon Yoo

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to identify the meaning and the essence related to the nursing students’ practice experiences of psychiatric-mental health nursing.

Methods

This study utilized the Van Kaam’s psychophenomenological method to understand and to explain how nursing students experience psychiatric nursing practice. The participants were five third year students at a university in Seoul who experienced psychiatric nursing practice at hospitals and community settings. The empirical data were collected through in-depth interviews from December 1st to 15th, 2010, and were analyzed through twelve steps of Van Kaam.

Results

Twenty one clusters of themes, 7 themes, 3 categories were classified from these formulated meanings after significant statements from data were extracted(Table 1). Three major categories included difficulties related practice, abilities to endure and inner growth through practice. First, difficulties related practice was divided into three themes, in detail, trouble, feelings and private problem. Second, abilities to endure were classified as two themes, to keep going and to depend on. Finally, inner growth through practice was sorted by two themes, to reach maturity and to make oneself as a nurse. Throughout practice of psychiatric-mental health nursing, students not only experienced several difficulties, but also had a chance to develop abilities to endure the difficulties of practice related to them. Moreover, by being student nurses, they had the opportunities to reflect themselves, to understand themselves, to acknowledge themselves, and to grasp their problems, they grew up and had chances to make themselves as a nurse.

Conclusion

Before starting psychiatric nursing practice, students need enough time to review and to increase self-awareness by professional guidance. Furthermore, instructors of psychiatric-mental health nursing have to possess capabilities to deal with some problems which might happen during practice.

Keywords

Practice experiences, nursing students, psychiatric-mental health nursing
Care-seeking behavior of gynecological cancer survivors suffering from adverse effects

Sumiko Oshima \textsuperscript{a,b}, Kengo Kisa \textsuperscript{a}, Hidenobu Kawabata \textsuperscript{a}, Masaji Maezawa \textsuperscript{a}

\textsuperscript{a}Department of Healthcare Systems Research, Graduate School of Medicine, Hokkaido University, Japan
\textsuperscript{b}Department of Psychology and Communication, School of Humanities, Hokusei Gakuen University, Japan

Corresponding author: Sumiko Oshima, Hokusei Gakuen University, 2-3-1 Oyachi-nishi, Atsubetsu-ku, Sapporo, 004-8631, Japan
Email: oshima@hokusei.ac.jp

Purpose of the Study

A considerable percentage of gynecological cancer patients suffer from persistent post-treatment adverse effects. This study aimed to determine the factors influencing care-seeking behavior and access to treatment in post-treatment gynecological cancer patients suffering from adverse effects.

Methods

Four focus-group discussions were conducted with 28 patients recruited from a gynecological cancer support group. Each interview (60–90 min) was audiotaped and transcribed into a written form. Transcripts were analyzed to extract the factors that influenced the process of detecting post-treatment signs and symptoms, consulting gynecologists during follow-up visits, and receiving appropriate treatment for the adverse effects.

Results

Factors influencing the process of detection of post-treatment signs and symptoms and consultations were discomfort in daily lives, instructions given at the time of discharge, information from cancer survivors and cancer support groups. Women who failed to recognize signs and symptoms, lacked knowledge about adverse effects, or accepted symptoms as the consequences of cancer showed a considerable delay in seeking additional care. Furthermore, delay in treatment of adverse effects was associated with the attitude of gynecologists during follow-up visits. Survivors with neurotoxicity, lymphedema, urinary discomfort, and menopausal symptoms required additional care and information during follow-up consultations.

Conclusion

The results of this study indicate that awareness of possible adverse effects, of both the disease and treatment, is important for gynecological cancer survivors. Detailed information about the signs and symptoms of these effects should be provided to patients when discharged. Follow-up consultations should be arranged for the detection and treatment of these adverse effects. Medical professionals engaged in follow-up programs should encourage patients to express their symptoms during consultation, and should provide appropriate care.

Keywords

Care-seeking behavior, Adverse effects, Gynecological cancer, Follow-up care, Cancer survivors
Attitude towards Advance Directives among Adults in Hong Kong: A Qualitative Study

Tiu Mei Ha Mimi, Yip Wing Ki, Leung Ka Yan, Chan Ka Yu, Lau Suet Ying Frances, Yip Wing Yee, Lau Pui Wa, Siu Ching Sze, Wong Man Kit, Chan Po Ling, Law Ka Ho Ivan

School of Science and technology (Nursing), The Open University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Room C0922, 30 Good Shepherd Street, HO Man Tin, Kowloon, Hong Kong
mhtiu@ouhk.edu.hk

Purpose of the Study

Advance directives (ADs) are written documents that allow individuals to specify their medical care preferences and/or to appoint a surrogate decision maker legally. Literatures showed that ADs can promote autonomy of individuals. As the concern of human right has been increasing over the past decades, the awareness of using ADs is also increased. In Hong Kong, ADs are not yet covered by legislation. Moreover, individuals associate the use of ADs with end-of-life issues. Discussion on end-of-life issues is a taboo in Chinese culture. Thus, the consultation of using ADs is still in progress. According to the Law Reform Committee of Hong Kong, the insufficient information on the attitude towards ADs from the public inhibits the process of introduction of ADs. Therefore, this study aimed to explore the attitude towards ADs among the adults in Hong Kong.

Methods

The study was conducted between November 2010 to February 2011. A descriptive qualitative design was adopted. A convenience sample of twelve adults, aged from 45 to 64, were recruited to participate the interview. In-depth, semi-structured interviews were used to generate the data. Interviews were audio-taped, transcribed, and then analyzed using the content analysis method of qualitative research.

Results

Five themes were emerged from the study included: (i) increase autonomy; (ii) ease family burdens; (iii) maintain dignity; (iv) facilitate communication and (v) worries to ADs implementation. Autonomy in medical decision making was important to the participants and it could be enhanced by the use of ADs. Moreover, it can reduce the family financial and physical burdens. By using ADs, participants can indicate the type of treatment they prefer and to maintain the dignity of the self. ADs were also perceived as the mean the facilitate communication among significant others. However, they also expressed the worries about the implementation on ADs.

Conclusion

To conclude, the majority of participants showed positive attitudes towards ADs. If the worries identified were being addressed, the use of ADs in Hong Kong should be proposed. Understanding the attitudes towards ADs facilitate the process of introduction of ADs in Hong Kong.

Keywords

Advance directives, Attitude, Adults in Hong Kong
Experience and Wishes to Support Living of Elderly Schizophrenia Patients during Long-Term Hospitalization

Yuko.Wakizaki\textsuperscript{a}, Narumi Fujino\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a} Psychiatric & Mental Health Nursing, School of Health and Welfare, International University, JAPAN
\textsuperscript{b} Psychiatric Nursing, Department of Health Sciences, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Kyushu University, JAPAN

E-mail: wakizaki@iuw.ac.jp

Purposes of the study

From the aspect of stimulation of schizophrenia patient’s discharge and individual support of a patient, it is thought important to clarify experiences and wishes underlying their spontaneous behaviors. The purpose of this study was to obtain useful suggestions for nursing practice by clarifying experiences and wishes to illicit spontaneous behaviors of elderly schizophrenia patients during long-term hospitalization. In this study, spontaneous behavior was defined as willingness-based purposeful acts such as mental activities including thinking and judging.

Methods

Among patients with schizophrenia admitted in psychiatric hospital for long years (\(\geq 5\) years), six patients at age 65 or more from whom we received informed consent after verbal and written explanations about this study were used as the subjects. A qualitative and inductive study was made by semi-structured interview method in Mar. 2009. Transcripts were prepared based on the results of interview and classified into several categories according to similarity and differences in semantic contents among researchers. In addition, core concepts were extracted through analyses of correlations among those categories. This study was made after receiving approvals of the ethics committee of the university hospital to which the author belonged previously and that of the collaborating institution.

Results

Six patients (four males and two females) of whose mean age was 68.5 years and mean admission period was 26.8 years participated in the study. Three core concepts, seven categories and 21 subcategories were extracted. Three wishes to do with own family, leave the hospital and live a positive life in old age, were extracted as the core concepts leading to motivation in action. Items of living well in old age getting along with physical and environmental conditions, accepting own actual situation and having a memory of working experience were extracted as the important experiences supporting spontaneous behavior. Moreover, hesitation in realizing own hopes was extracted as an experience to confuse own spontaneous behavior.

Conclusions

For the present subjects, it was demonstrated that the most important experience to induce their spontaneous behaviors was living well in old age getting along with own physical/environmental conditions. It was also suggested that their daily living would be supported by an attitude to concentrate their attention to what they can do at present overcoming their difficulties due to psychiatric symptoms and being aware of physiological aging. Nurses are needed to contact with those patients so that patients express their own wishes and nurses miss no bud of their spontaneous behavior. It was thought most important that nurses should support patients to think together what they can do at present and realize their spontaneous behaviors.

Keywords

Schizophrenia Patients/ Long-Term Hospitalization/ spontaneous behaviors
Community Care System for Improving Malnutrition among the Elderly: Nutrition Care and Management Approach
Ariko Noji\textsuperscript{a}, Michiko Sugiyama\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a} Graduate School of Nursing, Chiba University, Japan
\textsuperscript{b} School of Nutrition, Kanagawa University of Human Services
1-8-1 Inohana, Chuo-ku, Chiba City, Chiba 260-8672, Japan
Email: anoji@faculty.chiba-u.jp

Purpose of the Study

The Long Term Care Insurance Act was revised in 2006 and prevention benefits for the Elderly Nutrition Improvement Program were introduced. Unfortunately, prevention benefits for the Elderly Nutrition Improvement Program have not seen progress over the years. Therefore, we investigated the community care system for improving malnutrition among the elderly from the perspective of Nutrition Care and Management (NCM).

Methods

We conducted focus group interviews for select representatives from communities in eight cities nationwide. Each interview was held once and lasted approximately two hours. After the pre-test, the interview guide was revised. Ethical consideration was approved by the Ethical Committee of Kanagawa University of Human Services. This paper presents a case study from one of eight cities. The interview was conducted in March 2009, and among the nine representatives who participated were public health nurse, dietitian, long term care support specialist, director of day service, and administrative officials. The interviews were tape-recorded and the data was analyzed after the participants had been confirmed.

Results

Characteristics and issues of nutrition improvement services in the community:
Nutrition improvement services were “invisible” and “hard to handle”. The importance of nutrition care for the elderly was not thoroughly recognized by nurses, dietitians, the elderly themselves and their families. Therefore, nutrition education involving institute dietitians will be required in the community. In addition, the number of subjects and participants in nutrition care were few and it was hard to find eligible elderly persons. Furthermore, the economic and cooking burden towards the elderly will actually increase when the approach is made to improve malnutrition.

Approaches toward improving malnutrition among the elderly:
Building up a closer connection between interdisciplinary work and information is needed. In Particular, long term care support specialists require information regarding nutrition care, and home care service specialists need to obtain information from community general support centers. Nutrition care stations will be established by the Dietetic Association.

Administrative issues:
It will take time for NCM to become cost-effective in the local community; as such, elderly nutrition health policy is not currently given a high priority. Furthermore, NCM needs to be evaluated to include certain other aspects including personal happiness.

Conclusion

This study suggests that a system of coalitions and partnerships of interdisciplinary and allied health and welfare professionals is needed in order to improve malnutrition among elderly persons in the community.
(This study was founded by Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare in 2009.)

Keywords

malnutrition, elderly, community care system, nutrition care and management, long term care insurance
Causes of and preventive measures against adverse events in clinical nursing supervision

Wai Hing Hui-Choi

School of Nursing, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
4/F, M W Mong Block
21, Sassoon road, Pokfulam
Hong Kong
Email: whchoi@hku.hk

Purpose of the Study

To identify causes of adverse events and preventive measures to reduce the occurrence of adverse events in clinical supervision of nursing students

Methods

Focus group interviews with 14 clinical nursing faculties were held using hypothetical, contemporary clinical nursing scenarios. Two interviews were held, each with 5 or 6 faculty participants. In the interviews, three scenarios, one after another, were used to arouse discussion on possible causes of adverse events with some preventive measures suggested. The interviews, based on a phenomenological approach, were conducted in Cantonese, the primary Chinese dialect used in Hong Kong, and were audio-taped, with verbatim transcripts made. The transcripts were analyzed using content analysis technique. The author and a research assistant independently coded the data into categories. Discussion meetings were held to establish consensus on themes generated.

Results

Themes on causes of adverse event were Student incompetence related to anxiousness or lack of knowledge and skills, Student levels not precisely estimated, and Demanding clinical setting to undertake supervision. Themes on measures to prevent adverse event occurrence were Assessing student levels precisely, Providing timely advice on student weaknesses, Soliciting support from clinical staff, and Avoiding overload teaching and learning activities.

Conclusion

The findings suggest the causes of and preventive measures against adverse events are closely related to students, faculties, clinical staff, and clinical settings. They should be useful for preparing faculties and students before practicum begins. By reducing the threats of clinical supervision, potential risks to patients and students are minimized.

Key words

adverse event, safety, cause, preventive measure, clinical nursing education
Meaning of family presence when patients are having life-sustaining interventions in resuscitation room

Hung Shuk Yu

The Nethersole School of Nursing, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Purpose of the Study

The practice of family presence during resuscitation in emergency care settings has attracted worldwide interest in the last few decades. Allowing family members to remain at patients’ bedside during resuscitation is uncommon in Hong Kong. Little is known about family members’ experience and feelings. This study aimed to have a deeper understanding of the family members’ lived experience when patients are receiving life sustaining interventions in resuscitation room and the meaning of family presence.

Methods

This study guided by the interpretive approach, using qualitative interviews that were conducted with 18 family members of patients who had survived after life-sustaining interventions in resuscitation room of an accident and emergency department in Hong Kong. Audio-recorded interviews were transcribed verbatim for thematic analysis.

Results

The participants experienced different levels of emotional, psychological and physiological vulnerability when patients were having life-sustaining interventions in resuscitation room. Whether the patient had a chronic illness or was involved in an unexpected event, it was a difficult situation for the family to experience. Seven themes representing the meaning of family presence in relation to emotional, cultural, social and spiritual aspects were emerged from the participants verbatim. The themes were: providing emotional support to patient and gaining emotional support from patient; following women’s obligation and fulfilling filial piety; having the right and offering protection; as well as hoping of reunion.

Conclusion

Hong Kong Chinese not just under the influence of the traditional Chinese culture but also the influence of the advancement of medical technology from Western countries in recent decades. Meaning of family presence emerged from various factors were revealed. Healthcare professionals should carefully consider and be sensitive to patients’ and families’ needs especially the cultural concerns. Appropriate nursing interventions to provide holistic care to both the patients and their families during critical and life-threatening moments.

Keywords

Family, presence, phenomenology, resuscitation
A Grounded Theory-Based Approach to the Experiences of the Mothers of Children with Epilepsy

So-Hee, Kim

Department of Nursing, Youngsan University, Korea

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to establish a substantial theory applicable to nursing intervention for the mothers of children with epilepsy. In this context, it provides greater understanding of the mothers’ experiences of having children with epilepsy and explains how they adapt themselves to such circumstances.

Methods

Research data were collected from December 2007 to August 2008. Participants were composed of ten mothers of children with epilepsy, an informant who is a maternal grandmother of children with epilepsy, a pediatric nurse, and a pediatric epilepsy specialist. Research data were collected through in-depth interviews and observations, and were analyzed in accordance with the grounded theory of Strauss and Corbin.

Results

As a result of data analysis, 164 concepts, 26 subcategories and eight categories were formed. Such categories were structured according to the paradigm, and as a result the experiences of the mothers of epileptic children were based on a causal condition of ‘confrontation’ and the central phenomenon of ‘treading a thorny path with a yoke.’ The contextual conditions, which exerted influence on phenomena, were ‘stigma cognition’, ‘character propensity’ and ‘health of children.’ The action/interaction strategy selected by participants was ‘going together’, the intervening condition affecting action/interaction was ‘the support system’, and its result was ‘watching.’ Their experiences went through ‘cognition of problem’, ‘re-cognition of problem’ and ‘rearrangement of relation’ in the order named. As a result, the core category of their experiences was derived as ‘wading into the problem.’ Also, the patterns of their adaptations were classified into ‘passive/emotion-focused type’, ‘active/emotion-focused type’, ‘passive/problem-focused type’ and ‘active/problem-focused type.’

Conclusion

As a result of this study, a substantial theory was established on the basis of the experiences of the mothers of children with epilepsy. The propositions presented in this study will pass through hypothesis test, and the results are expected to be of help to nursing knowledge. Their experiences will be the guidelines for nursing intervention, and are expected to militate in favor of nursing practice for children with epilepsy and their families.

Keywords

grounded theory, epilepsy
Study on the Significance of Leisure for the Elderly Living in the Community

Ji young Kim, In Ae Jung, Chun haw Lim

Department of Nursing Science, Division of Gerontological Nursing, Ewha Womans University, Korea

Purpose of the Study

Time for leisure activities which could seek to improve the quality of life after retirement, could propose solutions of the elderly problem that is caused by social change. Furthermore, it would improve the quality of life for society as a whole. Thus we analyze how the elderly are aware of leisure time and activities through unstructured face to face interview. Then, it is used for the preliminary data to activate the leisure activity of elderly.

Methods

Participant in this study were selected through a random sampling method. They were comprised of 10 people aged 65 or older who can communicate, agree to interview and have no problem with cognitive abilities. In this study, Data is analyzed by the phenomenological method Colazzi(1978).

Results

The present study concerning significance of leisure for the elderly will be divided into five major categories and thirteen subtopics. The five major categories include unproductive hours, mentality, meaning unknown, interaction with others and physical exercise. The study revealed that the elderly’s ability to engage in leisure was limited by two major categories including insufficient resources and lack of awareness, and seven subtopics. This study also delves into the elderly’s willingness to engage in leisure activities, which is comprised of four subtopics and two categories including active leisure and facilities support provided by society.

Conclusion

Therefore, in order to stimulate leisure activities of the elderly and improve the quality of leisure, it is important to create awareness on the meaning of leisure as well as educate and communicate information on leisure activities. The outcome of this study will be used as the basic material to help stimulate leisure activities of the elderly.

Keywords

the elderly, the elderly leisure, leisure meaning
A Study on Experiences of the Care Protect Workers for Caring the Elderly Patients

Yeon Gyung Kim¹, Yun Jung Lee¹, Ji Hyun Ko¹, Dukyoo Jung²

¹ Graduate student, Division of Nursing Science, College of Health Sciences, Ewha Womans University, Korea
² Assistant professor, Division of Nursing Science, College of Health Sciences, Ewha Womans University, Korea

Purpose of the Study

This study has been performed to examine the meaning of caring the elderly patients in a view of care protect workers and ultimately, provide the basic materials to improve the quality of nursing care for the elderly.

Methods

The design of the study applied the Colaizzi’s phenomenological research method out of qualitative research method. The participants of research were 9 care protect workers who work in the university hospital, general hospital in Seoul and Gyeonggi-do. The data were collected through with unconstructed and open questions from April 8, 2011 to May 15, 2011. The interview was made for 30 to 60 minutes. The recorded materials were directly transcribed by interviewers and 2nd interview was performed to all care protect workers to ask additional questions.

Results

According to the result of this research, crucial meaning of experience of the care protect workers were revealed in 5 categories. The 5 categories are ‘rigor and injury’, ‘comparative deprivation’, ‘worth and gratitude from respect’, ‘maturity’, and ‘ambivalent feeling’.

Conclusion

This study demonstrates that care protect workers experienced the physical, psychological, and social difficulties and felt the comparative deprivation. Nevertheless, to them, through the improved condition of their elderly patients and their trust, caring the elderly patients is a very rewarding job.

Keywords

care protect workers, the elderly, caring
Experience of Korean Pregnant Women for the Use of Medical Expense Aid Service (KoEunMom Card)

Hee Sun Kang\textsuperscript{a}, Ye Dong Son\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a} Associate Professor, Dept. Of Nursing, Chung-Ang Univ., Korea
\textsuperscript{b} Graduate Student, Dept. of Nursing, Chung-Ang University, Korea

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to explore the experience of women for the use of “KoEunMom Card,” which is a service for medical expense aid for pregnant women.

Methods

Twenty-four Korean women (average age, 30.57 years; range, 27–36 years) participated in 8 focus groups. Data were collected from June to September 2010. After obtaining permission from the participants, each session of the focus group was audio-taped and transcribed. The responses were analyzed using qualitative content analysis.

Results

The main themes of the sessions were “a huge lack of support for medical expenses for pregnancy-related conditions and delivery,” “a hope for a better coverage for medical expenses,” “improvement of the benefits for pregnant women,” “inconvenience caused by the use of the card because of the spending limits per use and the restricted expense coverage.” Although most of the participants positively perceived the benefits of “KoEunMom card” service, they stated that the service was not adequate, because it did not cover all medical expenses for prenatal care or delivery. Moreover, the service was unfeasible because of the complicated procedure involved in issuing of the card, the spending limit per use, and the restricted expense coverage.

Conclusion

An increase and expansion of the range of benefits will lower the burden of medical expenses for pregnant women during pregnancy and around the time of delivery. In addition, the feasibility of the use of the card should be increased by simplifying the registration process and expanding the range of options to allow the users to claim their medical expenses.

Keywords

Pregnant women, Experience, Medical Aid Service
Experiences of Change of Life in the Myocardial Infarction (MI) Relapse Patients of Middle age and Elderly after Cardiovascular Interventions

Kim, Jeong Sun & Choi, Youn Ok

College of Nursing, Chonnam National University, Korea

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to understand how myocardial infarction (MI) relapse patients of middle age and elderly experience their change of life in everyday life after cardiovascular interventions.

Methods

The data of this study was analyzed by Colaizzi's phenomenological method. The participants of this study included 12 middle age or elderly MI patients who were admitted in cardiovascular medicine setting because they had relapses after cardiovascular interventions.

Results

Ten categories were extracted as the essential meanings in experiences of change of life in the MI patients of middle age and elderly after cardiovascular interventions; 'Painfully realizing importance of drug and health', 'feeling more limitation in physical strength', 'trying to effort control of mind that was nervous and stressful', 'always living with fear and anxiety about recurrence and uncertain prognosis', 'increasing burden about family and medical expense', 'loss of role in their family', 'being cautious about everything unlike in the past', 'shrinking from prior social relation and decreasing social support', 'making desperate effort for health management', and 'being tired out due to being not seen improvement.'

Conclusion

The result of this study provide basic data of cardiac rehabilitation program development to prevent problems related to recurred MI and for evidence based data of comprehensive assessment for MI patients. The results also contribute to understand experiences of change of life in MI relapse patients of middle age and elderly after cardiovascular interventions.

Keywords

Myocardial infarction, Life, Middle age, elderly, Phenomenology
Preliminary study of Experience of refugee doctors from North Korea

Haewon Lee\textsuperscript{a}, Minjung Jo\textsuperscript{a}, Jinsun Yi\textsuperscript{b}, Hyunsoo Kim\textsuperscript{b}, Yungsoo Park\textsuperscript{c}, Sang Min Park\textsuperscript{d}

\textsuperscript{a}Bloomberg school of public health, Johns Hopkins University, USA
\textsuperscript{b}Dept. of Nursing, Seoul National University, South Korea
\textsuperscript{c}Hansarang clinic physician, Seoul Korea
\textsuperscript{d}Dept. of Family Medicine, Seoul National University, South Korea
College of Medicine, Seoul National University, 101 Daehangno, Jongno-gu, Seoul, 110-744, South Korea
E-mail: smpark.snuh@gmail.com

Purpose of the Study

This paper aims to explore the perceptions and experiences of refugee doctors trying to practice medicine in South Korea. Through this study we plan to understand the current situation of North Korea’s health system, infrastructure, through the experiences and expectations of North Korean refugee doctors. This paper also aims to find out expected conflicts and difficulties due to different health systems of South and North Korea through the perspectives of the North Korean refugee doctors.

Methods

Five refugee doctors participated in qualitative interviews with open-ended questionnaires.

Results

Our findings include many different aspects of the health system of North Korea. For instance, the free medical treatment system is no longer effective since the doctors are not paid by the government and therefore get their income from their patients. Even though this may not include all cases of practicing doctors but the majority of primary physicians are reportedly having difficulties with their income and sustaining the free health system. According to the interview, more than 80% of the medical practice relies on traditional medicine such as herbs due to lack of medical resources. Doctors are advised to gather traditional medical herbs for their practice by the government. Also our findings include that not all doctors trained in North Korea are of the same educational status of South Korean professionals. For example, the doctors trained in open communicatory college in North Korea have the same knowledge to those of professional nurses in South Korea. Through this study, we were able to find out from “insider point of view” that current North Korean medical status includes lack of medical resources, below average standard of medical treatment and futile free medical service health system. Furthermore, we were able to find that most North Korean refugee doctors practice traditional medicine along with Western Medicine which is a huge difference compared to that of current practice in South Korea.

Conclusion

These findings have important implications for how refugee doctors are introduced to the practice of medicine in South Korea. We expect that our findings will contribute to the systematic support for further assistance to North Korea medical assistance and aid in the way for preparation to unification of the two countries.

Acknowledgement

"This study was supported by funds from the Institute for Peace and Unification Studies, Seoul National University"

Keywords

North Korean defector / Refugee doctors of North Korea / Adjustmen/ Medical licensing examination
Taiwan Nurses’ Perspectives of the Threats to Building Working Culture with Safety Attitude: A Between-Method Triangulation Research

Pei-Yu Tseng, RN\textsuperscript{a}, Ya-Hui Kuo, RN, MS\textsuperscript{a}, Hsiu-Yen Tang, RN\textsuperscript{a}, Shu-Yin Lin, RN, MS\textsuperscript{a}, Fu-Jin Shih, RN, DNSc\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a}Department of Nursing, Chia-Yi Christian Hospital, Chia-Yi, Taiwan
\textsuperscript{b}Institute of Clinical & Community Health Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan

Corresponding author: Fu-Jin Shih, ppaul456tw@yahoo.com.tw; fjshih@ym.edu.tw

Purpose of the Study

Safety attitude (SA) has been stressed by Taiwan Quality Promotion Association as one of core concepts for establishing safety culture for the institutionalized patients. The concept of SA is suggested to encompass 6 complex domains including. Without clear conceptions of SA, it would be difficult for the interdisciplinary health leaders, professionals and administrative staff in the hospital to collaborate to establish SA. This project attempted to explore the context of the nurses’ appraisals about the poor performances in each domain of SA.

Methods

A between-method triangulation design was used. A convenient sample including 39 staff nurses and nurse leaders from the following 6 units in a leading teaching hospital in the Southern Taiwan was invited: Intensive care units (n = 6), operation rooms (n = 8), emergency department (n = 2), ob-gyn floor units (n = 4), mental health floor unit (n = 5), and nursing department (n = 14). In the first stage, the informants were invited to fill in a Safety Attitude Questionnaire (SAQ) to assess their appraisal about the following 6 domains of SA: Interdisciplinary collaboration; safety environment; satisfaction with own work; conceptions of stress; perceptions of management system; and perceptions of one’s needs for professional growth. In the second stage, scores of each domain were analyzed by descriptive statistics. In the last stage, the participants were invited to have face-to-face in-depth interviews to explore their subjective perceptions of the results. The narrative data were further analyzed by qualitative content analysis.

Results

There are 39 informants including staff nurses (59\%) and nurse leaders (41\%) completed both quantitative and qualitative data collections. Forty-three percent of them had nursing career over 5 years, and 25\% had less than one-year nursing career. Three domains were suggested for further interventions: conceptions of stress (83.2\%), Interdisciplinary collaboration (59.4\%), and satisfaction with own work (48.7\%), accordingly. Several contributing factors were further reported: (a) the training programs for junior nurses did not improve their caring competence; (b) lack of adequate nursing manpower; (c) some physicians did not pay adequate attention to nurses’ need for managing sophisticate health issues; (d) lack of mutual respective collaboration relationship and model between health team members; (e) lack of adequate financial rewards to nurse administrative; (f) lack of timely and adequate rewards to nurses’ help in managing negative cases; and (g) negative influences from the un-employed staff.
Experiences of Nurses who provide care for Immigrant women with Multi-cultural background

Kyung Eui Bae a, Kyung Won Kin b

aDept of Nursing, Kaya University, Korea
bDept of Nursing, Daegu Haany University, Korea
#60, Samgye-dong, Gimhae-si, Gyeongnam, Korea(621-748)
womenhealth@kaya.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

This study was conducted to investigate the experiences of nurses about marriage-immigrant women’s health care. The structure of these experiences were identified in a social-cultural contexts.

Methods

Data was collected by means of in-depth interviews using tape-recordings from 11 participants who were providing care for immigrant women. A phenomenological method proposed by Colaizzi was used to guide the process of data analysis.

Results

The 138 significant statements were extracted from the data resulting in nine themes and four concepts. Concepts which emerged from the data were: “more in-depth cultural difference,” “being difficult to care in multi-culture,” “sticking to care in our own way,” and “accepting immigrant woman as a Korean woman.”

Conclusion

The results indicate that the health care of immigrant women in Korea should be based on a deep understanding of nurses’ personal experiences of the immigrant women. From the result of this research, we can provide useful materials to help nurse have trans-cultural nursing plan for immigrant women.

Keywords

Life change events, Emigrants and Immigrants, Women, Nurses, Cultural diversity
Role Identity of Nurse Section Chief of Medium sized general hospital

Chung, Kyung Hee

Department of Nursing Science, Nambu University, Republic of Korea
Chemdan jungang 1-ro 76, Gwangsan-gu Gwangju city
biola@nambu.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

This study aims at getting the basic data for establishing the positive role identity by investigating the nature and meaning of role identity on the basis of statement on work experience for performing the role of her own as a nurse section chief, a representative of nursing organization of general hospital.

Methods

This research used the research method of quality which analyzes the declarative data on the role identity through the method of phenomenology on the basis of the statement on the work experience as a nurse section chief. The participants of research were three nurse section chiefs who served the positions for more than two years as nurse section chiefs in a medium sized general hospital located in G city. The period for collecting data was about four months from November, 06th, 2009 to February, 27th, 2010. The researcher explained the purpose of the interview to them and got their consents. As far as the data arrangement and analysis were concerned, the researcher selected the analytic method of Giorgi which investigates the statements of interviewee through the intuition, analysis, and technology concentrating on the comprehension of meaning of vivid experience by studying the statement of interviewees thoroughly.

Results

As the results of this study, 18 themes in total were deducted after analyzing the meaningful statement pertaining to the role identity on the basis of the statements on the work experiences of nursing administrators and the themes were classified into five categories of core meanings. Core meaning 1. confusion and conflict of role, composed of 4 themes: Worry about the work, position and role, difficulty in human relationship, difficulty due to excessive workload and conflict with other departments. Core meaning 2, role of decision-maker, composed of 4 themes: Cost management, problem solving and arbitration, securing and distribution of human resources and planning. Core meaning 3, role of human relationship. composed of 4 themes: Communication, consultation, collection of information and transfer and mediation and public relations. Core meaning 4. leadership. composed of three themes: Representative, educator and role model. Core meaning 5. self-realization, composed of 2 themes: Achievement and acknowledgement and pursuit of knowledge and self-improvement

Conclusion

The role identity of nurse section chiefs which the researcher intended to confirmed in this research is considered as the concept which can be confirmed better through the methodology of insight self-meditation as well as comprehending how the case or situation may affect in the environment to which she belongs.

Keywords

Nurse section chief, Role identity, Phenomenological methodology
Adaptation experience to family among immigrant women in the multicultural family

Jin-Hyang Yang, Hyun-Joo Park, Song-Soon Kim, Eun-Jung Kang, Sang-Hee Byun, Ji-Soo Bang

aDepartment of Nursing, Inje University, Korea  
bBaptist Hospital, Korea  
cInje University Pusan Paik Hospital, Korea

Purpose of the Study

This study was done to explore the adaptation experience to family among women immigrated through marriage. The specific aims were to identify what problems immigrant women faced as a family member and how they interacted with other family members.

Methods

A grounded theory methodology was utilized. Data were collected from iterative fieldwork with individual in-depth interviews from six immigrant women as key informants, and two of their husbands and two of their mothers-in-law as general informants. Data were analyzed using Strauss and Corbin’s grounded theory methodology.

Results

Through constant comparative analysis, a core category emerged as "tearing down the wall in communicating". The causal conditions were feeling frustrated in one's expectations, difference in language and life style, difference in recognition, and perceiving discrimination and prejudice. The strategies were catching up with Korean language, learning Korean culture, managing stress, mediating differences between family members, and introspecting. The intervening factors were the support system, the burden of child-rearing, and the condition of one’s health. The consequences were rooting oneself in one's family and accepting one's life as it is.

Conclusion

Immigrant women experienced various barriers in communication, not just an aspect of language. It is necessary for nurses to understand differences in communicating with other family members among immigrant women, and provide informational and emotional support to improve an adaptation to their Korean families.

Keywords

Cultural diversity, Adaptation, Immigrants, women's health, Qualitative research
Current status of psychiatric nursing career four years

Masato Ishida

The kinkou hospital Kanagawa mind medical center auction, Japan

Purpose of the Study

The main aim of this study was to clarify how psychiatry nurses in Japan view their careers.

Methods

A semi-structured interview was conducted for one hour per session two to three times, involving four psychiatric nurses who worked for more than three years in psychiatric clinics in Japan, based on a face sheet with four items and an interview guide. We extracted statements related to “career” from verbatim records, collected and itemized similar points from datasets for each study participant, and qualitatively and descriptively analyzed the results. Before conducting it, this study underwent a review by the research ethics committee of Kitasato University School of Nursing and an ethics review by the study-affiliated hospitals. Study participants were informed both orally and in writing, and gave consent.

Results

The results of analysis revealed the following four items: Failure to find a meaning in one’s practice; failure to apply what one learned to daily care; difficulty in personal relationships in a ward; and one's image of ideal nursing.

Conclusion

Fourth-year nurses are often regarded as “fully-fledged” in the sense that they can perform standard duties by themselves. However, in this study, they were so busy that they could not reach the stage of fulfillment with their careers. In order to achieve fulfillment, it is presumably necessary for them to employ consultation, acquire basic career knowledge, participate in case conferences, and secure opportunities to discuss their nursing situation. We have to extend the scope of the targets and examine them further.

Keywords

career, psychiatric nurses
Experience of cognitive function change in women after chemotherapy in breast cancer survivors.

Chung, Bok Yae\textsuperscript{a}, Byun, Hye Sun\textsuperscript{b}, Kim, Gyung Duck\textsuperscript{c}, Kim, Gyung Hye\textsuperscript{d}, Choi, Eun Hee\textsuperscript{e}

\textsuperscript{a} School of Nursing, Kyungpook National University, Korea
\textsuperscript{b} Department of Nursing, Daegu Poltechnic College, Korea
\textsuperscript{c} Dongyang University, Korea
\textsuperscript{d} Kimcheon Science College, Korea
\textsuperscript{e} Yeungnam College of Science & Technology, Korea

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to explore what experience of cognitive function changed in women after chemotherapy among breast cancer survivors.

Methods

The participants of this study were 10 breast cancer outpatients who received chemotherapy. Data were gathered through in-depth interviews for two to three times from September 2010 to January 2011. Data were analyzed with Colaizzi’s phenomenological methodology.

Results

Ten categories were emerged from 27 theme clusters. Ten categories were: ‘Lowering memory,’ ‘Lowering visuospatial ability,’ ‘Attention & concentration impairment,’ ‘Learning impairment,’ ‘Lowering psychologic flexibility,’ ‘Lowering motor function,’ ‘Delaying information processing speed,’ ‘Psychologic distress,’ ‘Strategy that cope with cognitive impairment,’ and ‘Requirement for intervention & education program.’

Conclusion

The results of this study show that nurses should contribute to assess the cognitive impairment with breast cancer outpatients after chemotherapy, and further provide educational information and intervention to improve cognitive function for breast cancer survivors.

Keywords

Experience, Chemotherapy, Cognitive Function Change, Breast Cancer, Survivor
Factors Influencing Follow-up Cervical Cancer Screening Among Low Income Korean-American Women

Sung Hee Ko\textsuperscript{a} & Miok C. Lee\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a}Professor, College of Nursing, Chonbuk National University, Korea
\textsuperscript{b}Retired Professor, School of Nursing, Hunter College, USA

Purpose of the Study

Cervical cancer is preventable with the 5-year relative survival rate of nearly 100\% if diagnosed in precancer stage with a Pap test. Korean-American women showed low rates of initial screening rate using Pap test and substantial number not returning for annual follow-up. The purpose of the study is to explore factors that influence these women’s decision-making processes of not to return for follow-up as well as to return for follow-up. The conceptual framework is derived from the Health Belief Model (HBM). The HBM hypothesizes that health-related actions depend on the simultaneous occurrence of several factors including, motivating factors and barriers.

Methods

The qualitative design using focus group approach with a sample selected by purposeful sampling. The sample was drawn from Korean women, who participated in either annual Korean Health Fair or Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program during 2000. Seven focus groups -- four nonfollow-ups and three follow-ups were conducted by a Korean female facilitator using 12 guiding questions based on HBM. All sessions were taped after obtaining the consents. The seven taped sessions were transcribed, translated and analyzed thematically using Nudist Vivo software. All participants were low-income immigrants, aged 40 or older, and had no health insurance.

Results

The findings revealed that the major barriers to have follow-up Pap smears were service quality at clinics, embarrassments, no time and money, lack of knowledge, and low concern for preventive health. Motivators were free cost, reminder cards, illness experiences, peer involvements, and high concern for health.

Conclusion

The findings will help advance practice nurses to design and implement appropriate interventions to improve annual Pap smear in this population.

Keywords

Cervical cancer, health belief model, focus group approach
Older Women Perspective on Gender Role Identity in Korean Culture: Is There Any Unique Gender Role Identity?

Myung Ae Kim\textsuperscript{a}, Eun A Park\textsuperscript{b}, & Sung Hee Ko\textsuperscript{c}

\textsuperscript{a}College of Nursing, Keimyung University, Korea
\textsuperscript{b}Department of Nursing, Kyungwoon University, Korea
\textsuperscript{c}College of Nursing, Chonbuk National University, Korea

jane@jbnu.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to categorize and to understand the structure of the subjectivity in gender role identity in the elderly females. More specifically, the objectives that this study addressed were: 1) Identifying the subjective structure of elderly females toward gender role identity. 2) Describing the characteristics of elderly females by type of gender role identity.

Methods

The methodology used in this study was a Q Methodology which focuses on describing an individual's unique understanding of a situation in her own perception and dealing with the subjective opinions of persons about gender role identity. The Q sample had two categories, representing masculinity and femininity, and each category had 20 statements, resulting in 40 representative descriptions. Participants were women of over 65 years of age. Forty persons were recruited from the Youngnam and Honam areas of Korea as a community base, because diversity in the population study would provide different perspectives on gender role identity. The principal component factors were analyzed using the QUANL pc program after grading the contents of the P sample.

Results

We obtained three types of gender role identity from this research after we analyzing the structure of the subjectivity for gender role identity in the elderly females. Type one was a ‘paternal-caring type,’ which was found to have the understanding and patience to consider others more than herself, to have a sympathy for the needy, and to find own worth in life by caring for children, regarding it as her virtue. Type two was a ‘powerful-confident type,’ who expressed her opinion confidently if she thought it was right to do so. She was even positive in understanding and comforting others. Type three was a ‘paternal-sensitive type,’ who was more romantic than other types, tender and emotional, and who enjoyed pretty collections.

Conclusion

In this analysis, we discovered new dimensional types of gender role identity and raised the issue of why we needed to develop methods for the new dimensional types. Based on the results, further research is needed to compare with elderly males or with different age groups. We should devise new tools for analysis of gender role identity in order to develop new types such as the sensitive type, which could not be generated from the existing model. Furthermore, research to verify how the types of gender role identity are linked to mental health and health behavior is needed in the future.

Keywords

aged, women, gender, role, identity
Purpose of the Study

As gender roles can vary according to cultural differences, it is known that Korean males have to some extent different gender roles from males in western countries. In this paper, we tried to understand the specific gender role identity types of Korean males in view of the individual diversity.

Methods

This research was designed to identify the types of gender role identity of elderly Korean men. Through interview and recent research studies on gender role identity, the research produced 40 representative descriptions, representing gender role identity, including 20 for masculinity and 20 for femininity, using them as Q items. A total of 40 elderly men were asked to rate Q items on a scale of 1 to 9 according to the level of agreement or non-agreement. After completing the coding procedures, data were processed by PC QUANL program.

Results

Four factors of respondents’ subjectivities were found from the analyses. Type one was the ‘powerful-expressive type’ which was masculine, forcible, courageous, and having leadership qualities. Type two was the ‘powerful-confident type.’ He presented his views with conviction, and emphasized individual personality. Type three was the ‘paternal-leading type,’ who felt sympathetic towards the needy. Type four was the ‘paternal-caring type,’ who was willing to care for others, and had an understanding of people in adversity.

Conclusion

The powerful-expressive type from this analysis revealed the conventional masculinity. The powerful-confident type, paternal-leading type and paternal-caring type reflected femininity, depending to a greater or lesser extent on their types. Therefore, new methods are needed to classify gender role identity. Future research should be extended to different age groups.

Keywords

Aged, men, gender, role, identity
Experience of Families with Colorectal Cancer Patients

Choi, Kyung Sook\textsuperscript{a}, Kim, Hack Sun\textsuperscript{a}, Park, Jung Ae\textsuperscript{b}, & Lee, Joohyun\textsuperscript{a}

\textsuperscript{a} Department of Nursing, Chung-Ang University, Korea
\textsuperscript{b} Lecturer, Department of Nursing, Jinju Health College, Korea

Purpose of Study

Investigating family members’ experience of colorectal cancer patients is of great significance since the number of cancer survivors is growing. This study aims to understand the experience of family members of colorectal cancer patients according to the process of cancer incidence and treatment.

Method

To understand experience of families with colorectal cancer patients, in-depth interviews and observations were conducted with 4 family members of colorectal cancer patients from January to April 2011. The interviews were recorded, and the content of interviews was transcribed, and analyzed using ethnographic method.

Results

The dominant experiences of the participants were: 1) an anxiety and a passive self defense, 2) a fear and active behaviors, and 3) a realization of the fear and searching for guidelines. When a colorectal cancer patient was founded in a family, members became anxious, meeting with a cancer for the first time. Now, they became aware of the process of cancer treatment and the content of cancer. They started to change their dietary habits or to check on bowel movements regularly. If a second colorectal cancer patient was founded in the same family, they became fearful. Now all brothers and sisters of the patients wanted to get tested for a cancer, and to build more concrete plans for their diet and exercise. They started to search for information regarding colorectal cancers and try to follow recommendations. After the fear became a real life, family members were trying to find active preventive measures for colorectal cancers. However, they found neither detailed guidelines nor systematic management from health care professionals were existed for families with colorectal cancer patients. A sensation of fear persisted since family members need accurate information and systematic management to prevent colorectal cancers.

Conclusion

The results of this study can make a significant contribution to the planning and delivering of care for families with colorectal cancer patients by providing in-depth understanding and considerable insight of their experience.

Keywords

Colorectal cancer; Family; Ethnography
Difficulties and Needs of Caring for the Ventilator-Dependent Patients Across Various Transferring Transitions: Taiwan Nurses’ Perceptions

I-Hua Lai, RN\textsuperscript{a}, Cheng-Ren Chen, MD\textsuperscript{b}, Shu-Ying Lin, RN\textsuperscript{c}, Pei-Chia Lee, RN\textsuperscript{d}, Jung-Der Wang, MD\textsuperscript{e}, Fu-Jin Shih, RN, DNSc\textsuperscript{f}

\textsuperscript{a}Lecturer, Shu-Zen College of Medicine and Management, Kaohsiung, Taiwan; MS alumnus, Institute of Clinical & Community Health Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan

\textsuperscript{b}Superintendent, Chay-Yi Christian Hospital, Chay-Yi, Taiwan

\textsuperscript{c}Director, Department of Nursing, Chia-Yi Christian Hospital, Chia-Yi, Taiwan

\textsuperscript{d}Nursing, Landseed Hospital, Taoyan County, Taiwan; MS alumnus, Institute of Clinical & Community Health Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan

\textsuperscript{e}Professor, Department of Public Health, College of Medicine, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan

\textsuperscript{f}Professor, Institute of Clinical & Community Health Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan

Corresponding author: Prof. Fu-Jin Shih, Institute of Clinical & Community Health Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, No.155, Sec 2, Li-Nong Street, Peitou, Taipei (11221), Taiwan.

E-mail: ppsaul456tw@yahoo.com.tw; fjshih@ym.edu.tw

Purpose of the Study

As the success of high-tech medicine, more cardio-pulmonary critically ill patients survived to be population of long-term Ventilator-Dependent Patients (VDP). Many of them are often transferred between intensive care unit (ICU), respiratory care center (RCC), and respiratory care ward (RCW) to ensure their survival and quality of care. Nevertheless, little information is available about nurses’ perspectives of their caring load and needs for this challenge. This project attempted to answer these questions.

Methods

An explored qualitative design was employed. A purposive sample of registered nurses (RN) working at ICU, RCC, and RCW were recruited from a leading teaching hospital in the southern Taiwan. Data were collected through face-to-face interviews, and were analyzed by qualitative content analysis mode.

Results

Fourteen RNs (RCW n = 8, RCC n = 4, ICU n = 2) agreed to participate in this project. Their age range from 24 to 35 (Mean ± SD = 25.63 ± 4.3) years old. Their working years range from 5 months to 10 years. The caring difficulties were found to be related to the following four stages: (a) ICU stage; (b) transferring from ICU to RCC (ICU→RCC) transitional stage; (c) RCC stage; and (d) transferring from RCC to RCW (RCC→RCW) transitional stage. The major caring difficulties were (a) inappropriate expectations from the VDP’s families (in ICU stage 14%, RCC stage 71%, RCC→RCW stage 50%); (b) over-loading (ICU stage 14%, RCC stage 86%); (c) lack of efficient communication among respiratory health team (RHT); and (d) difficulties in decision-making (ICU stage 7%, RCC stage 36%, RCC→RCW stage 7%).

The following four needs were identified: (a) spiritual support (ICU stage 14%, RCC stage 64%); (b) enhancing VDP families’ understanding of the patient’s medical information (RCC stage 14%); (c) discussion and consultation between RHT (ICU stage 7%); and (d) systematical adaptation system (RCC stage 43%).

Conclusion

This project identified major difficulties and needs of caring for long-term VDP patients and their families across each transitional stage from first-line nurses’ perspective in Taiwan. Future researchers are suggested to further discuss the issues of how to ensure adequate manpower, complex continuous caring quality, efficient consultation systems among RHT, medical education for families, and nurses’ need for more systematical supportive programs including spiritual needs.

Keywords

Ventilator-dependent patients, Taiwan nurse’s perspective, difficulties, needs, transferring process, ICU, respiratory care center, respiratory care ward, explorative qualitative research
The Qualitative Effects of a Mentoring Program for Middle School Girls from Low Income Families

Jee Hye Lee, SoYoung, Lee, KyeungMin, Lim, YunHee Shin

Department of Nursing, Wonju College of Medicine, Yonsei Univ., Korea
yhshin@yonsei.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

Adolescents as a group are known to be unstable and have many conflicts due to rapid physical, social, and emotional changes. In adolescence, it is very important to establish positive self-esteem through coping with the many stresses related to developmental tasks and help the adolescent become a healthy adult. Adolescents from low income families could be more concerned about overcoming difficulties arising from their home environment and improving their self-esteem. Mentoring is an important teaching-learning process and it has positive effects on both mentor and mentee. Most of the past studies for mentoring programs have been related to exploring the effects or the satisfaction for mentees. This study was based on the assumption that a mentoring program can strengthen not only capacity of mentees but also of the mentors. The purpose of this study was to explore the qualitative effects of a mentoring program to cope with stress and to improve self-esteem for middle school girls from low income families.

Methods

Ten nursing students and 21 middle school girls voluntarily participated in the mentoring program as mentors and mentees. They and a faculty member who acted as a mentoring supervisor recorded the experiences of mentoring as they arose and prepared memos on these issues offering suggestions for future programs during and right after the program between September and December of 2010. The written records and memos were reviewed and analyzed using the content analysis process. The content analysis process is represented as three phases: Preparation, organizing, and reporting.

Results

Content analysis revealed a number of advantages and disadvantages of the mentoring experience, and produced suggestions for future mentoring programs from both mentors and mentees’ point of view. Some examples of advantages from mentors’ experience of the mentoring included improvement in self-pride and communication skills, growth in professional capability, and the acquisition of intervention strategies. Even though there were many advantages, the mentors stated that too much time consumption was a difficult barrier and suggested efficient time allotment and appropriate evaluation to maximize the effects of the program. The mentees stated many advantages from their experience of mentoring including positive self-understanding and improvement of self-confidence. On the other hand, they stated they felt pressed for time and participation in the program. The mentees suggested that a session in which they are able to participate more actively and physically is added.

Conclusion

The results of the study suggest several implications for the use of mentoring programs to improve adolescents’ health promotion. The mentoring program contributes to the both mentor and mentee benefit from the relationship in terms of increased satisfaction and sharing of knowledge and wisdom. The value of mentoring programs as a developmentally appropriate intervention was confirmed in terms of being more responsive to adolescents’ needs. Because the nursing students in this study were similar in age to the middle school girls, they as mentors could contribute more effectively in promoting health among the students.

Keywords

Mentor, Adolescent, Qualitative Evaluation
A Study on the Career Decision-making Process of Female Undergraduates who want the Male-dominated Job - A grounded theory based approach –

Mi Kyung Song, Young shil Kim, Sung moon Lim

Department of Psychology, Chungbuk National Univ., Korea

Purpose of the Study
In Korea, recent women's educational standard is much higher than any other period in the past. On the contrary, the rate of using women's human resource is in the lowest level among the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) nations. This phenomenon attracts attention on the career choice. Traditionally job is classified into female-dominated job and male-dominated job and most women still tend to avoid male-dominated job. If this unequal concentrated phenomenon is relieved, diverse use of human resource will be available.

The purpose of this study is to determine the experience structure and the career decision-making process of the female undergraduate who want the male-dominated job through the qualitative study method. Also this study tries to determine factors that work negatively or positively on the process. From that result, study will be useful for the area of women's career consult.

Methods
To classify the male-dominated job, we chose the job which has the female number less than 15% based on Byrne's theory and the job-map of Korea Employment Information Service. eight female undergraduates participated in this study and their career choices were air force officers (two person), police officers (two person), a pilot (one person), an air-traffic controller (one person), and a lawyer (one person). Data were collected through in-depth interviews and analyzed by grounded theory.

Results
Analysis based on grounded theory resulted in 61 concepts, 27 sub-categories, and 12 categories. The core category was ‘For the special life, and keeping challenge with the will’. Through the paradigm analysis casual condition, central phenomenon, contextual condition, intervening condition, identified actions/reactions and results were found. Also, it was shown that the participants went through five stages with time in their career decision-making process, that is the stage of awareness about the trait and aspiration, the stage of internal determination, the stage of support and acceptance, the stage of challenge and overcome, and the stage of affirmation and confidence.

Conclusion
The implication of the findings and suggestions for the counseling and future research are discussed.

Keywords
career decision-making process, male - dominated job, grounded theory
The process of restoring health equilibrium experiences in the community-dwelling Korean Elderly

Jeong Soo Kim

Department of Nursing, Pukyoung National University, Korea
P.608-737, 599-1, Daeyeon 3-Dong, Nam-Gu. Busan, Korea
e-mail: downey@pknu.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

This study was to explore how participants engaged in public health program and to disclose and describe the health promotion process in the community-dwelling Korean elderly with chronic diseases.

Methods

This study utilized a grounded theory approach in order to disclose the process of health promotion activities in older people. The data were collected through in depth interviews, with a purposeful sample of twelve members of a public health center in an urban community. The collected information was analyzed through grounded theory of Strauss and Corbin.

Results

This study deduced 35 concepts, 17 subcategories, eight categories from open coding process. 17 subcategories were ‘Monotonous daily life,’ ‘Getting in financial limits,’ ‘Knowing about chronic diseases,’ ‘Suffering from physical difficulties,’ ‘Longing for polishing looks,’ ‘Steeling for control their weights,’ ‘Receiving systematic health care,’ ‘Receiving social supports,’ ‘Having spaces in social role,’ ‘Making exercise a way of life,’ ‘Fitting healthy foods to their body conditions,’ ‘Looking for releasing stress,’ ‘Reforming social links,’ ‘Regaining self-confidences,’ ‘Leaving in introverted relationship,’ ‘Having a sense of responsibility on their own health.’ Eight categories were ‘Growing smaller in social life,’ ‘Recognizing the importance of health,’ ‘Focusing on self,’ ‘Managing of health through community health related centers,’ ‘Recovering easy lifestyle,’ ‘Planning about health promotion,’ ‘Restoring relation-friendly outlook on life.’ As for the participants’ time based process, four stages had surfaced, namely, ‘health-perception period,’ ‘health-oriented period,’ ‘healthy living practicing period,’ ‘present condition acceptance period.’ The core category, ‘To restore health equilibrium,’ incorporated the relationship between and among all categories and explained the process of health promotion. And the properties of core category identified ‘health concern’ and ‘relationship.’

Conclusion

This study has described that community dwelling older people's health related characteristics and lifestyle in Korea. And this study suggested that opportunities for reciprocal relationship in health program are fundamental receiving for social support. These findings have important implications for the understanding of health promotion for the aged with chronic diseases and the development of health program for them.

Keywords

Aged, community health services, health promotion, chronic diseases, qualitative research
A longitudinal study on the cross-cultural adjustment process in foreign care workers in Japan

-The analysis of adaptation stage at work adjustment -

Kaori Hatanaka a, Tomoko Tanaka b, Jinya Mitsuyoshi c

a, b, Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Okayama Univ, Japan

b, Faculty of Letters, Okayama Univ, Japan

3-1-1 Tsushima Manaka, Okayama city, Okayama Email to Hatanaka

mistylunar@msn.com

Purpose of the Study

Japan has been accepting foreign care workers to care for the Japanese elderly since 2008. In 2010, approximately 850 foreign care workers were employed at care facilities. However, the process of cross-cultural adjustment in foreign care workers has not been studied. This study aimed to clarify the adaptation process and analyze the adaptation stage at work adjustment in a longitudinal paradigm.

Methods

Semi-structured interviews were conducted on four male care workers, A, B, C, and D, who worked at care facilities after completing six months of induction course of the culture and language in Japan. Interviews were administrated seven times throughout the year to investigate their feelings and the conditions of work and life environments. When the interview was initially conducted, they had lived in Japan for a year and half, and daily conversation was possible. A had passed the third level of the Japanese language examination after coming to Japan. They had not studied Japanese before and had qualified as nurses in their respective country. They were aged between 23 and 24.

Results

During the six month training period, they were satisfied, felt a sense of fulfillment, and had a positive attitude toward learning the culture and language. However, at the time of the interviews in January, April, May, and July, that is, a year and half to two years after living in Japan, they complained and felt disappointed with the inconvenient living and work environment compared to that of the training place; moreover, they were dissatisfied because their relationship with Japanese were restricted. In addition, they felt homesick. They expressed dissatisfaction to co-workers who ignored their effort and felt a credibility gap at work. They were not eager to work at the present facility even if they were to pass the national examination in the future. However, in June, only A stated the merit of the Japanese culture and showed self-confidence. At the interviews in August and October, that is, two years and two months and two years and four months after living in Japan, A stated that he had set a future goal to pass the national examination and showed a positive attitude to enjoy a life. Moreover, A reported an increase in time spent with Japanese friends. Others constantly complained about the environmental work conditions. Only A had continued to prepare for the national examination, but others had discontinued the study of the language and the preparation for the exam. Although B mentioned the existence of a close Japanese friend, he decided to return to his home country in December due to psychosomatic problems. In December, A stated that he would continue to study the Japanese language and culture to lead a meaningful life and expressed his dream of starting a business in the future.

Conclusion

The care workers complained about difficulties related to restricted life environments and felt that only an understanding of the surroundings was inadequate to work together. Their adjustments in work influenced the process of cross-cultural adjustment. In the inconvenient environment, inadequate support, lack of advanced information, and their perception of cross-cultural problems negatively influenced their adjustment process. However, only A had a meaning of a life in Japan, and made a life more creatively and positively. Applied the adaptation stage that Adler developed to analysis their cases, A belongs to the fourth and fifth stage of autonomy and independence, and others belongs to the second and third stage of self-collapse and integration. A adapted himself to new socio-cultural environments and helped him to cross-cultural adjustment, while others behaved passively.
Experience on Cooperative Learning Method of Nurse Students
- Learning Experience in Pediatric Nursing -

Baek, Kyoung Seon, PhD

Department of Nursing, Jinju Health College, Korea
Department of Nursing, Jinju Health College 1142, Sanbong sedong, Jinju 660-757, Korea
Tel: 82-055-740-1832 C.P: 010-3879-1318
E-mail: ksbaek55@hanmail.net

Purpose of the Study

Healthcare environment in modern society demands creative teaching strategies for nurse educators in order to enhance thinking power and improve positive problem-solving abilities of nurse students. The learner-centered self-directed cooperative learning activity can cultivate abilities for analyzing and integrating diverse information. This study attempted to provide basic data to support the efficiency of effective learning activities by conceptualizing and structuralizing meanings of cooperative learning experiences among nurse students.

Methods

To confirm and explain meanings of cooperative learning experiences among nurse students, the phenomenological method of research was applied. An analytical method, which was suggested by Giorgi, was used.

Results

The findings were as follows: 1) Promotion of responsibilities: All become an expert, repetitive learning is formed, thorough study is conducted by oneself. 2) Pleasant and interesting: Feeling full coming from education, it is remained more in memory, it is studied in a harmonious situation. 3) Sense of frustration due to lack of time: Lack of time for description, it is noise, thereby need more concentration, limitation of communication time, and 4) Being Cooperators for each other: So-called cooperation is learnt, Knowledge is shared mutually, insufficient part proceeds with being filled with each other.

Conclusion

As for nurse students' cooperative learning experience, each one explains in order to be cooperated and understood each other in the process of doing the learning activity pleasantly and interestingly with having a sense of responsibilities for becoming an expert by oneself, but was indicated to feel inconvenient due to the lack of communication time.

Keywords

Nurse students, Cooperative Learning, Experience
Phenomenological study on relationships of people with acquired disability with the opposite gender

Park, Hun-Kyung a, Jeon, Byoung-Jin b

a Dept. of Medical Instrument, Juseong University, Korea
b Dept. of Occupational Therapy, Konyang University, Korea

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this research was to understand the emotions of disabled in starting relationships with the opposite gender and disclosing experiences related to starting relationships with the opposite gender.

Methods

In order to gain an understanding of the experience, emotions and process of people with acquired disability, phenomenological study, a form of qualitative research was used. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, on-the-scene recording and technical observation diary, etc and were analyzed through Colaizzi's phenomenological study method.

Results

Subjects who had acquired disabilities experienced changes in physical, psychological, social aspects and especially in the course of relationships with the opposite gender. Data from in-depth interviews of eight subjects were analyzed and six types of subject themes were derived: 1) Varying psychological reactions to their diagnosis, 2) Various psychological reactions of parents and their partners, 3) Rehabilitation volition changes through aggressive support, 4) Loss of social skills after gaining disability, 5) Confidence change through rehabilitation, and 6) Various thoughts on the opposite gender.

Conclusion

This research is valuable in presenting important data in understanding problems and emotions of relationships of people with acquired disabilities with opposite gender. Starting relationships with the opposite gender has more meaning than any other social interactions. Conflicts exist in starting relationships and support.

Keywords

Acquired disability, Occupational therapy, Opposite gender, Phenomenological theory.
Cultural aspects in the health seeking behaviors among suburban villagers in Nepal

Mire Sugino a, Junko Takano b, Kazuhiko Kiryu c

aFaculty of Nursing, Shikoku University, Japan
bFaculty of Nursing, Fukuyma Heisei University, Japan
cFaculty of Life Sciences, Mimasaka University, Japan

Corresponding author: Mire Sugino, Shikoku University, Furukawa, Ohjin-cho, Tokushima, 771-1192, Japan, E-mail: Namaste1001@shikoku-u.ac.jp

Purpose of the Study

Newar is one of the biggest ethnic group in Nepal and its unique tradition and culture are highly evaluated among small farming villages. Health promotion is greatly needed to improve health status in these villages, however the cultural aspects should be carefully examined to implement effective health programs. This study aimed to identify to what extent the Newar culture influence their health seeking behaviors and to explore appropriate intervention for community health promotion.

Methods

Field visits were conducted in a suburban Newar village in Kathmandu, Nepal, for 1 month in 2008 and 1 month in 2009. Field notes were taken during the visits. Half-structured interviews were conducted to 10 males and 10 females who agreed to participate in this study. The purpose and method of this study were explained to the interviewees orally and by a written paper. The interviewees agreed to participate in this study by signing on agreement paper. Interviews were transcribed and translated in English by two Newar-English translators. The transcripts were carefully read and coded by the researchers, and thematic analysis was applied.

Results

Both men and women recognized lack of health knowledge and strongly needed basic health education to improve their living condition and health status. However, it was observed that cleanliness in the village was not respected and sometimes was intentionally ignored due to the fear to be outstanding in neighborhood. Traditional rituals related to puberty of women were highly evaluated among villagers. Willingness towards participation in health programs was shown more in young generation than in older generation. Gender gaps also were seen between these generations.

Conclusion

Young generation was more willing to change health behaviors and to improve living condition in the village than older generation. Awareness to improve health status was hugely seen among both men and women. However the traditional community value was often perceived as a hamper to encourage their health seeking behaviors. Cultural arrangement to implement health programs into traditional ceremonies might be a key to promote community health in a society which has culture diversity.

Keywords

Newar culture, Health seeking behaviors, Nepal
Psychological adjustment of korean white-collars working in “Japanese workplace”

GEONSIL, LEE *

* Dep. Of Clinical Psychology, the University of TOKYO, JAPAN
7-3-1,Hongo,Bunkyo-ku,Tokyo,113-0033,JAPAN
E-mail: lee@p.u-tokyo.ac.jp

Purpose of the Study

There is an increasing number of foreign-workers who work in japan, as an alternative to the globalization and declining birth rate of japan. But, there are few studies focusing on foreign-workers working in “Japanese workplace” from the view of the person himself. Besides, it is important that these studies should be considered of psychological aspect as individuals with different cultures. Therefore, the aim of this study is to clarify the process of a psychological adjustment of how foreign-workers have adjusted in “Japanese workplace”, focusing on korean white-collars.

Methods

In this study, data collected from a semi-structured interview of korean white-callers working “Japanese workplace” were analyzed by the qualitative method.

Results

First, with the aim of clarifying the process of psychological adjustment of korean white-collars working in “Japanese workplace”, the period staying in japan was divided into 4 periods, the period of visiting japan, the period of japanese adjustment, the period of workplace adjustment, and the period of being stable. And, it is found that korean white-callers have experienced difficulties of adjusting in “Japanese workplace”, primarily “the adjustment to the work” and “the formation of inter-personal relationship in workplace”. The process of “The job adjustment” was divided into [Mimic] – [Learning] – [Appropriation] – [Dealing with difficulties] – [Understanding of one’s own self]. And “The formation of inter-personal relationship in workplace” shows that the process was influenced by different cultures and (national) identity. Besides, it was found that cross-cultural understanding mutually his (or her) own self and co-workers are facilitated adjustment in “Japanese workplace”.

Conclusion

Based on the results, the author presents that the process of adjustment in “Japanese workplace” causes to modify identity. As foreign-workers have been keeping to the conflict of return to korea, after they had been adjusted in “Japanese workplace”. It shows that we must have interests in their mental-health and long-term working career.

Keywords

Foreign-workers, Korean, Job adjustment, Cross-cultural adjustment
The activity process to prevent fall in the Korean community-dwelling elderly

Chong Min Hong

Dept. of Nursing, Tongmyung University, Korea
309ho, Social science building, 535, Yonddangdong, Namgu, Busan
cmhong@tu.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to discover the activity process to prevent fall in the Korean community-dwelling elderly.

Methods

Five participants were recruited by theoretical sampling method. The Subjects of this study were the community-dwelling older adults over than 65-years-of-age and living in S city, Korea. The data were retrieved through in depth interview and participant observation. Collected data were analyzed through grounded theory approach of Strauss and Corbin(1998).

Results

From the open coding process of this study, 148 concepts, 50 subcategories, and 17 categories were deduced. In the paradigm model through grounded theory, it was founded that casual condition included ‘perception of falls’, ‘fall experiences’, ‘injury from falls’, ‘health problems’, ‘individual characters’, ‘ageing’, and ‘environmental problems’. Also it were drawn that phenomenon was ‘fall is accident’, contextual condition was ‘body and mind not to control’, and intervening condition was ‘surroundings support’ in this study. Action/interaction strategies included ‘passive prevention’, ‘active prevention’, ‘groundless prevention’, and ‘give-up’. And consequence involved ‘frustration’, ‘fear’, and ‘confidence’. Through these, the activity process to prevent fall in the Korean community-dwelling elderly was showed a process of ‘acting within awareness’ as core category. And its chronological process was including four phases, which are phases of ‘perceiving’, ‘planning’, ‘acting’, and ‘achieving’. The first stage is a ‘phase of perceiving’ that is the perception stage about what fall is and whether it is possible to prevent fall, the second stage is a ‘phase of planning’ that is the planning stage about real activities to prevent fall, the third stage is a ‘phase of acting’ that is the activity stage of fall prevention, and the fourth stage is a ‘phase of achieving’ that is the determinate stage the success or failure of fall prevention. The subjects were classified as three types, such as ‘passive performance’, ‘active performance’, and ‘neglect’.

Conclusion

The results provided basic information for nursing intervention strategies depending on ‘acting within awareness’ process by each phase and different types in the activity process to prevent fall in the Korean community-dwelling elderly.

Keywords

grounded theory, fall, prevent, elderly
A Grounded Theory Approach on Changes in Mother-Child Relationship through Marriage Process

Ji Young Choi

Dept. of Psychological Rehabilitation, Korea Nazarene Univ., Korea
456 Ssangyong-Dong, Seobuk-Gu, Cheonan-City, ChungNam, 331-718 Korea
cjy0102@kornu.ac.kr

Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study was to find out ‘a mother-child relationship model through marriage process’ based on the identification of the patterns of changes displayed in the course of their relationship.

Methods

This study was conducted on 24 interviewees including 12 children and 12 mothers who have gone through the marriage process. The grounded theory proposed by Strauss and Corbin was used to examine experiences in mother-child relationship in detail.

Results

From children, 50 concepts such as ‘psychological desire’ and ‘change in daily life’ were defined and twenty five categories such as ‘tendency to seek gratification,’ ‘situational change’ and etc. were identified. From mothers, 50 concepts such as ‘sacrifice for child’ and ‘separation anxiety’ were identified and twenty eight categories such as ‘the desire to become a good mother,’ ‘emotional change’ and etc. were derived. The two story lines respectively from the mothers and children were then integrated to obtain the core category, ‘expansion or separation of mother-child relationship due to changes in emotion and situation’. Eight types of the grounded theory of this research were 'loss of control type,' 'controlling type,' 'mutually depending type,' 'autonomous type,' 'superficial type,' 'sacrificing type,' 'identifying type' and 'dependent type'. Together with the characters of each type, a comparative analysis was conducted on the mothers and children. ‘The mother-child relationship model through marriage process’ was identified based on the information deduced through the grounded theory.

Conclusion

Applying the grounded theory based on the experiences in mother-child relationship through marriage process, ‘the mother-child relationship model through marriage process’ was identified, and counseling strategies are proposed through a small group program with the goal of change and growth in mother-child relationship.

Keywords

marriage process, mother-child relationship, mother-child relationship model, grounded theory

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Narratives in Self-help Group: A Qualitative Study of “Hikiomori Oya no Kai”
(Parent group of hikikomori children)

Mariko Hirose a
aDepartment of Psychological Sciences, Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan
E-mail ace74707@wansei.ac.jp

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this research was to clarify factors that contributed to the continuation of a particular self-help group (SHG) for parents with “hikikomori” children (children with a prolonged social withdrawal syndrome). SHGs are considered effective for family support of hikikomori. This qualitative research focused on a SHG named “Hikiomori Oya no Kai”, which was founded more than 18 years ago and it is still in active existence.

Methods

I conducted three times semi-structured interviews with Keiko (65 years old), the leader of this SHG in order to identify indigenous factors for the continuation of the group for 18 long years. Interviewed data were analyzed qualitatively and illustrated by using the Trajectory and Equifinality Model (TEM: Valsiner & Sato, 2006) and Three Layers Model of Genesis (TLMG: Valsiner, 2007). I also analyzed the narrative data derived from two years of fieldwork and from the analysis of newsletter content (1992-2007) using KJ method (Kawakita, 1967) of content categorization.

Results

The qualitative data analysis revealed developmental stages of the continuation of the group as Keiko found meanings for the existence of this group. First, she launched the group as an ideal civic movement for herself. Then, she experienced various events as she continued to coordinate this group for members (micro-genesis level). Through the interaction between leaders of several other SHGs at the Osaka self-help support center (meso-genesis level), she gained confidence to carry on with the group as a SHG and no longer as a group for civic movement. The change in the meaning of the group (ontogenesis level) was revealed at the meso-genesis level. Additionally, I identified three other factors from the narrative data which seem to have supported the continuation of the group for 18 years: (1) Keiko and members’ commitment to stay in the group for each other, (2) dialogues and narratives which bred trusting relationships among the members, and (3) the existence of supportive “audience” to hear narratives in the group.

Conclusion

This study indicated that this parent group for hikikomori children developed as SHG through certain developmental stages. These results were obtained uniquely through qualitative data analysis and suggest the importance of understanding indigenous reasons for participation in SHG for the parents of hikikomori children, if we are to understand them and seek productive solutions to one of Japan’s most pressing and serious social concerns.

Keywords

“hikikomori”, self-help group, Trajectory and Equifinality Model (TEM), Three Layers Model of Genesis (TLMG), KJ method
Experiences of a Simulated Scenario using High-Fidelity Human Patient Simulator among Senior Nursing Students: A Phenomenological Study

Haewon Kim, MSN, RN\textsuperscript{a}, Eunyoung Eunice Suh, PhD, FNP, RN\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a} Doctoral Student, Seoul National University, College of Nursing, Seoul, Korea
\textsuperscript{b} Associate Professor, Seoul National University, College of Nursing, Seoul, Korea

Purpose of the Study

Increasing needs of providing lived clinical experiences for nursing undergraduate students create new era in nursing education using high-fidelity human patient simulator as a part of clinical practicum. Research in paucity has showed a scattered feature of the effectiveness of using simulated clinical scenario. The purpose of this qualitative study was to explore and describe the experiences of a simulated scenario using high-fidelity human patient simulator.

Methods

A phenomenological study was conducted. A total of 19 undergraduate senior students was recruited in a university in South Korea. Six to seven students were exposed to a clinical scenario using a high-fidelity human patient simulator. Three students participated in the situation, and the others observed the simulation as observers. Three different focus-groups were organized upon the completion of the simulation for qualitative data collection. The interviews were conducted about one to one and a half hour. Semi-structured questions were asked exploring what their experiences as participants and observers in the simulation were. All interviews were tape-recorded upon the participants’ agreement. Recorded interviews were transcribed, and analyzed according to the processes of van Manen’s phenomenological data analysis.

Results

The major theme of the study showed that the participants experienced some new ways of learning by being exposed to a lived clinical situation. The participants addressed that they realized the real knowing was different from what they thought they knew. The three subthemes also demonstrated that the participants easily immersed themselves into the simulated situation and obtained not only disease-related knowledge but conceptual competence in a new way within the context of simulated scenario.

Conclusion

The findings of the study demonstrate the effectiveness of simulated scenario on providing lived clinical experiences for senior undergraduate students by letting them experience a new way of learning in simulated situation. Given the fact that senior nursing students will take charge of patient care in soon future, the unique strength of simulation education will be more seriously taken into account in designing clinical curriculum for senior nursing students.

Keywords

Simulation, Phenomenology, Education
Lived experience of renal transplant patients

Hyung-sook Park\textsuperscript{a}, Jung-hee, Jeon\textsuperscript{b}, Youn-mi, Park\textsuperscript{b}, Hyun-joo, Yang\textsuperscript{b}, & Chu-young, Jeoung\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a}College of Nursing, Pusan National University, Republic of Korea
\textsuperscript{b}Graduate School of Nursing, Pusan National University, Republic of Korea

haedang@pusan.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

This study aim to determine the meaning of lived experience of renal recipients

Methods

A sample of seven participants was interviewed about their renal transplant experiences. The interview data was collected for three months and was analyzed using colaiizzi method of phenomenological research.

Results

The themes were classified into 12 theme clusters. The 12 themes clusters were finally grouped into six categories, ‘Hope of new life’, ‘gratitude to donor’, ‘afraid about recurrence’, ‘pressure of economic status’, ‘difficulty to catch up with changes in society’, and ‘adaptation to optimistic self’

Conclusion

The study offers to better understanding of kidney transplant patients and help effectively nurses in implementing an intervention that support recipients to adjust changing life with new organ. Also recommends the need for in-depth research in this expanding area.

Keywords

Renal transplant, phenomenological research
The Exploration on Nursing Students’ Ethical Dilemma Perceived from their Clinical Psychiatric Practice Experiences

Hsiao-Chiu Liu\textsuperscript{a}, Shuh-Jen Sheu\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a} School of Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, Taiwan
\textsuperscript{b} School of Nursing, National Yang-Ming University, Taiwan

sjsheu@vm.edu.tw

Purpose of the Study

Along with the emphasis of health professional ethical code and innovation to medical and nursing ethics curriculum and clinics, it will challenge both the quality of care and humanity evolution development. The purpose of this study is to explore the Taiwan’s phenomenon of psychiatric health care ethics from the perspectives of the nursing students.

Methods

The type of data included the participatory observation, individual written self-reports, and focus group interviews with 32 junior nursing students. We mainly used content analysis to analyze the nursing students’ descriptions of perceived ethical issues from their psychiatric nursing practice rotations.

Results

After the data analysis, the 32 nursing students’ concerns about ethical issues regarding their psychiatric practice were divided into eight dimensions: 1) wondering about the necessity of restraint and seclusion (N=15), 2) difficulties in nursing-patient relationship (N=6), 3) confusion about judging the mental illness symptoms (N=3), 4) violating privacy while security examination (N=2), 5) worrying about the continuous care after discharge planning (N=1), 6) questioning the mentally ill patients should or should not marry and have children (N=1), 7) truth telling of psychiatric diagnosis (N=1), and 8) informed consent of electroconvulsive therapy (N=1).

Discussion & Conclusion

Based on the results, it shows that considering the right of patients was nursing students’ main concern, such as doing no harm to patients, caring about patients’ natural desire, and maintaining their privacy and autonomy; however, they might ignore other professional personnel’s difficult situations. Meanwhile, nursing students also concern about their inadequacy in professional role presentation and their relationship establishment with the patients. Therefore, it is important to increase nursing students’ capability of ethical reasoning and clinical interpersonal skills in handling clinical ethical dilemma. It is also suggested to provide various degrees and levels of educational programs and seminars for professional personnel to discuss the ethical issues and improve quality of care in clinical psychiatry.

Keywords

Psychiatric health care ethics, ethical dilemma, decision-making
Illness Narrative Qualitative Study of Mental Health Problem and Trauma Experience in Cambodia

Naofumi Yoshida

Department of Letters, Arts and Sciences (Cultural Anthropology), Waseda Univ. Graduate School, Japan

Purpose of the Study

The health care system in Cambodia was decimated during the rule of Democratic Kampuchea (DK) from 1975-1979. Because Cambodia suffered extraordinary societal upheaval, many people suffered separation from their families, chronic illness, psychological trauma, and so on. Multiple quantitative studies suggest that the psychological effects of traumatic exposures during DK have been profound, including a high prevalence of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, somatic symptoms, and disability. However, these studies are limited in their ability to capture the complexity of human behavior and experience. For instance, it has been suggested that in non-Western populations, the outcomes of trauma are experienced as a cluster of signs and symptoms transcending the narrow boundaries of PTSD and are manifested in local idioms of distress and diverse somatoform disorders. Further research with qualitative methods is needed to reach a better understanding of the individual and sociocultural mechanisms of mental health problems and trauma experiences in the Cambodian context.

This survey will examine the patients’ subjective narrative of mental health problems by using a semi-structured qualitative interview tool, the McGill Illness Narrative Interview (MINI)-revised version. This will facilitate a better understanding of both individual idiosyncratic experiences as well as larger cultural systems of meaning that are related to mental health problems and trauma experiences. Such understanding is essential data for the clinician and for future mental health service delivery in Cambodia.

Methods

The respondents will be psychiatric outpatients who have experienced trauma and sought care at the department of psychiatry outpatient clinic, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. I will recruit 12-18 participants using qualitative interview employing a revised version of the McGill Illness Narrative Interview (MINI). Clinical observation and document review has been done as triangulation to accumulate a better understanding.

Results

Qualitative data analysis of the illness narratives (interviews) / Explanatory models and prototypes toward mental illness related trauma / Help-seeking behavior and impact of on their life

Conclusion

I will present my ongoing project with data from participants in Phnom Penh, Cambodia about mental health problems and trauma experience. Further I would like to discuss how to collect data and analyze data when the researcher is from Japan and learning the Cambodian language to better understand the nuances in the respondents’ stories.

Keywords

Mental Health, Culture, Trauma, Cambodia, Illness Narrative
Experiences of herbal and dietary supplement among women with dysmenorrhea

Kim, Ji Hyun a, Kim, In Kyung b

aDepartment of Nursing, Hanseo University, Republic of Korea
bDepartment of Nursing Science, Ewha Woman’s University, Republic of Korea

Purpose of the Study
The purpose of this study was to explore the experiences of herbal and dietary therapies among women with dysmenorrhea.

Methods
Women using herbal and dietary supplement to reduce severe menstrual pain were recruited. From Feb 1st to 28th, 2011, four women in their thirties were interviewed with open-ended questions after getting their consents. The question of this study was “What did you experience when you used herbal and dietary supplements therapy during your menstrual period?” Interviews were taped and transcribed then analyzed using Colazzi’s phenomenological methodology.

Results
Significant statements were extracted from the data resulting in four themes and 10 concepts. Four themes extracted from this study were burdens of menstrual pain, desire to be healthier, uncertainty of herb and dietary supplement and relief.

Conclusion
Dysmenorrhea has been a serious physical and psychological health problem to women. So herbal and dietary supplement device may serve as an adjuvant therapy to medication in more severe cases of dysmenorrhea. Nurses should provide nursing care about women’s uncomfortable status as well as their diseases and give correct information on complementary and alternative therapies.

Keywords
Women, Dysmenorrhea, herb, dietary therapy, CAM
Family care among elderly Chinese immigrants in Australia: a quality of life study

Meihan Lo

Assistant Professor, School of Nursing, The University of Hong Kong

Purpose of the Study

This study explores the lived experience of family relationships among older Chinese immigrants in Australia. It aims to uncover the dimensions and meanings of ‘family care’ among this under-researched minority group and to contribute to better understanding the complex links between culture, social structure and quality of life in old age.

Methods

Phenomenological philosophy, particularly existential and hermeneutic philosophy, provided the theoretical stance informing the methodology of this study. Four older Chinese women and one older couple were recruited to participate in in-depth life history interviews. The interviews were conducted in Cantonese, recorded, translated and transcribed in full. The data were analyzed in two ways: content and narrative analysis.

Results

Content analysis yielded four main themes: dependence, social isolation, grandparenthood and filial piety. Narrative analysis of the women’s interviews produced five distinct storylines about the gendered nature of growing old as a member of a Chinese immigrant family.

Conclusion

The study has contributed to better understanding of quality of life issues in home based care among older Chinese immigrants in Australia. Family care cannot be assumed to enhance quality of life. In particular, it plays only a limited role in practical support while remaining an important role in the psychosocial domain.

Keywords

Chinese immigrants, elderly, quality of life, family care
Experience of Hospital Discharge as Defined by Clients with Complete Tetraplegia

Oon Hee Yee

Dept. of Nursing, Hyechon University, Korea
P.302-715, 100 Hyecheon-Ro, Seo-gu, Daejeon, South Korea
oonheeyee@hu.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to explore and describe the essence of hospital life concerning hospital discharge from rehabilitation facility as defined by clients with complete tetraplegia.

Methods

This is a phenomenological enquiry, applying Giorgi’s descriptive phenomenology. Participants of the study were four adult patients at a rehabilitation hospital with complete cervical cord injury, aged between 22 and 42 years old. Data were collected from December 13, 2005 to December 6, 2006 through in-depth interviews under their agreements. Each participant was interviewed six to eight times. All the interview data were recorded to capture the way that the participants expressed their views.

Results

The study was able to deduce a total of 10 components forming a general structure of discharge from hospital experienced by the clients with complete tetraplegia including: ‘Anxiety for an uncertain future,’ ‘Anxiety for how their injury will affect people around them,’ ‘Fear of isolation from community,’ ‘A sense of crisis on the fact that the therapeutic environment can be discontinued,’ ‘Expectation of quality of life,’ ‘Happiness in returning to their home,’ ‘Helplessness in the process of decision making with discharge without their decision,’ ‘Preparing themselves for facing a change in life,’ ‘Making suitable conditions as a member of community’ and ‘Hope for possibility of recovery’.

Returning home from rehabilitation hospital was a happy moment for clients with tetraplegia as it meant returning home and their family after treatment. However, the participants of this study expressed as they underwent an emotional burden related to hospital discharge process, their rehabilitative activities for their life after discharge and having to cope with the tough situations related from the beginning of the rehabilitation process to the moment of them returning home. They understood the inpatient rehabilitation facility as a place where they can prepare and get support for their life with disabilities. Because of that the prospect of discharge from the hospital meant that they might not have such environmental, human and social resources that they could anticipate in the hospital after returning home. They furthermore perceived that the hospital set the date for the discharge and forced them to discharge even though they were not ready for returning home. Towards the end of the discharge process the participants suffered from the fear that they might be forced to discharge regardless of fear that they may not be able to have the required medical support when they really need it. Such atmosphere made them to decide to move from one hospital to the other to get further support. It was also verified that the clients feel a sense of helplessness by being excluded from the decision making process. The participant pointed out that it was very important for them to acknowledge their identities as decision makers in the process of discharge.

Conclusion

Through the results shown above, the study confirms that experience of discharge from hospital by clients with complete tetraplegia may require more time to complete the required medical treatment set out on a specific fixed time basis. Also, the individual client’s voluntary decision for hospital discharge should be made after necessary preparation has been made so that they can live as a member of community with their disabilities. Therefore this study proposes that it is necessary to develop a discharge program and suitable nursing meditation which relieves the clients’ emotional burden for early discharge and helps them to prepare for returning to daily life. It is crucial to offer more opportunity to allow clients to express their status of emotional preparation about the discharge.

Keywords

Hospital discharge, tetraplegia, phenomenological enquiry
A Phenomenological Study on Adaptation to College Life by Students with Disabilities

Ji Young Choi
Dept. of Psychological Rehabilitation, Korea Nazarene Univ., Korea
456 Ssangyong-Dong, Seobuk-Gu, Cheonan-City, ChungNam, 331-718 Korea
cjy0102@kornu.ac.kr

Purpose of the study
This study aims to seek direction on providing counseling support for college students with disabilities by exploring what it essentially means for these students to adapt and fail to college life.

Methods
The study used Collaizzi’s (1978) phenomenological method to analyze the interview materials of nine first-year college students with disabilities. Based on the students’ significant statements extracted from their original descriptions, the meanings of adaptation and mal-adaptation were constructed, which became the basis for organizing common theme clusters. This was followed by exhaustive descriptions, leading to the essential invariant structure of adaptation and mal-adaptation to college life by students with disabilities.

Results
For students with disabilities, external factors derived from their school environment had more influence on their adjustment to college life than factors attributable to individual dispositions. Relational factors, in particular the students’ relationship with peer helpers, and confidence, among other psychological elements, were found to play an important role in their adjustment to the new college life. Thinking college as a preliminary stage to becoming professionals and a place before entering the working world was also found to help disabled students becoming more accustomed to college.

Conclusion
First, an overarching and cooperative framework must be established with the school authority in order to ensure effective counseling to take place for students with disabilities. Second, making necessary preparations such as having electronic Braille writers or sign language interpreters available is prerequisite for clear communication between disabled students and the counselor. Third, programs designed to improve disabled students’ relationship with their peer helpers and boost their confidence are necessary. Fourth, setting up a mobile counseling office should be considered given the mobility difficulties encountered by disabled students.

Keywords
college students with disabilities, adaptation to college life, mal-adaptation to college life, phenomenological method

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Individual Quality of Life in Persons with Muscular Dystrophy: By Using the Schedule for the Evaluation of Individual Quality of Life- Direct Weighting (SEIQoL-DW)

Mari Fukuda

“Okayama Univ, Okayama, Japan
fukudam.f@gmail.com

Purpose of the Study

The quality of life (QoL) concept in medical care in Japan is summarized into following two points. One is QoL as an outcome assessment. It is the valuation basis of the validity or efficiency of medical care. The other is QoL as medical goal for Nambyo care and palliative care. The goal of caring for a patient without a radical cure treatment is considered to be an improvement in QoL. However, there are some problems when these instruments are applied to the patients with intractable disease (e.g. Patients who have low activity of daily living (ADL) are judged to have low QoL also, because many QoL instruments are based on the premise that the patients recover from the illnesses). The purpose of this study is to measure the individual Quality of Life (IQoL) in persons with muscular dystrophy, by a QoL instrument called the Schedule for the Evaluation of Individual Quality of Life- Direct Weighting (SEIQoL-DW).

Methods

Six patients with Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD) who live in the national hospital long term. The mean age of the patients was 26.7 years (SD 5.7, Range 17-32).

Measurement of the patients’ IQoL by SEIQoL-DW Japanese version. This measurement involved two methodological approaches. One is quantifying the value of patient’s IQoL for statistical survey. The other is narrative approach to construct of their IQoL. This study especially analyzed patient’s narratives about their IQoL, and was an attempt at the description of making sense of their life with illness.

There are three steps to the administration. Step1) To make subjects select five domains (Cue) that they consider most important in their life in semi-structured interview. Step2) Rating each domain on a 0-100 mm vertical visual analogue scale anchored at the 2 extremes, by the term “best possible” and “worst possible” (Level). Step3) Rating the relative importance (Weight) of each domain.

Results

This result was summarized into following two points. Firstly, the mean SEIQoL Index of the patients was 56.1 (SD=11.2). It was marked contrast to other QoL instruments designed to measure ADL regularly, because they tend to evaluate patient's QoL as low (e.g. Patient’s QoL was measured 0 or 5 point by Bathel Index). Secondly, it terms of qualitative perspective, many patients nominated “hobby,” “family,” and “eating” as important domain for them. Furthermore, “friends,” “PC,” and “reading Books” were also important for their livies. It was shown that their IQoLs were mainly constructed by their daily life events and the accessible others. Cue’s relative importance also depended on the person even when the cue which patients nominated was the same. They had same disease, but the evaluation of IQoL varied among individuals qualitatively. If their value judgments were different, the domains which they consider important for their IQoL were also different.

Conclusion

This study showed IQoL in patients with DMD, and it’s not that their QoL was determined only by disease. Many QoL instruments have items which reflect the position of researchers, not patients. SEIQoL-DW is one of patient-reported outcomes, and involves individual approach by/to patients (by adding the perspective of narrative approach). So their value system, their daily life, and circumstance are reflected in IQoL. Therefore, this instrument has the framework to induce dialogue between their recognized IQoL and daily life of the persons. It will provide the method enabling us to clearly understand the daily life of persons with progressive disease and adequate nursing care.

Keywords

QoL(quality of life), Muscular Dystrophy, SEIQoL-DW
Conversion Process and Types: Based on Autobiographies of Korean Christians

Chang Min Jang \(^a\), Ji Young Choi \(^b\)

\(^a\) Dept. of Theology, Yonsei Univ., Korea  
\(^b\) Dept. of Psychological Rehabilitation, Korea Nazarene Univ., Korea

**Purpose of the study**

This study was conducted to enable the church and the pastoral counselors to provide psychological care as well as spiritual care for Christians by finding out process and types of the conversion which is the pivotal religious experience.

**Methods**

The grounded theory proposed by Strauss & Corbin was used to examine various experiences of Korean Christians’ conversion process and types. The subjects for this study were 20 autobiographies selected from Guideposts(Korean edition) published from 1994 to 2005. The life stories provided by recorded interviews were examined as primary sources for the study.

**Results**

The paradigm model includes 313 properties, 106 concepts and 42 categories related to the conversion phenomenon. Through making the story line, the core category has been found out. The core category of this study was “finding God through experiences in life” and the research result was “types of conversion according to finding God.” Conversion types were ‘Finding God through experiencing miracle,’ ‘Finding God through enlightenment,’ ‘Finding God through experiencing miracle and enlightenment,’ ‘Finding God through experiencing miracle and self-reflection,’ ‘Finding God through enlightenment and self-reflection,’ and ‘Finding God through experiencing miracle, enlightenment and self-reflection’. Conversion process included causal conditions such as family or relational situations, and life styles which reacted to the conditions and environments. This life style at times brought conflict, suffering, and crisis. Problems such as conflict and crisis were either strengthened or alleviated through positive or negative conditions. During this process some cases found God while some did not. The problem might have been solved but the person might fall back to his or her previous life style. After finding God through experiencing miracle, enlightenment, self-reflection, positive reactions might take place but such reaction might not last. A new life style might be created through such reactions. Therefore, the conversion process of Korean Christians was manifested as a continuously changed life style rather than as a conclusive meaning. This process is parallel to a theological issue that is similar to the relationship of the Israelis with God, which is ‘redemption - corruption - punishment - repentance - forgiveness - redemption.’

**Conclusion**

This study investigated and analyzed conversions of Korean Christians and developed a theory of conversion types and process. The church and the pastoral counselors should be ready to understand and care for the Christians who have conflicts when falling back into their previous life style.

**Keywords**

conversion, conversion type, conversion process, grounded theory, Korean Christians

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The Meaning of Emotional Labor Experienced by the Nurses in Ambulatory Care

MIRA SONG a, KUEMJU PARK b

a Manager, Nursing Professional Development, Samsung Medical Center, KOREA
b Ph.D. Candidate, Division of Nursing Science, College of Health Science, Ewha Womans University, KOREA

101-101, Hanshin Apt. YangPyourong-Dong 5Ga, YoungDeungpo-Gu, Seoul, Korea and longdr@hanmail.net

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to explore the meaning of emotional labor experienced by nurses in ambulatory care setting.

Methods

The phenomenological method developed by Giorgi was used for this study. The participants were nine nurses who had experienced emotional labor. The data were collected between May, 2010 and August, 2010 with face-to-face interviews. All the interviews were recorded and then transcribed verbatim.

Results

The constituents associated with the meaning of the Nurses' experiences on emotional labor in ambulatory care setting were as followings: “bearing down of suffering emotions coming up from bottom,” “feeling loneliness when undertaking conflict with clients all by oneself,” “having a habit of thinking reflectively in every moment,” “managing mind by means of both internal and external resources,” and “developing insights to understand patients comprehensively through professional experiences.”

Conclusion

The results of this study may contribute to a deeper understanding of the meaning of the emotional labor experienced by nurses in ambulatory care. Our results highlight the need to perform more studies to learn more about the emotional labor among colleagues.

Keywords

Ambulatory Care, Nurses, emotional, labor
Recognition of the body among adults in obesity management

Jin-Hyang Yang\textsuperscript{a}, Myung-OK Cho\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a}Department of Nursing, Inje University, Korea  
\textsuperscript{b}Department of Nursing, Dongeui University, Korea

Purpose of the Study

Korean cultural discourses generally consider fat intemperate, unattractive, and unhealthy, providing the obese with strong motivation to lose. This ethnography was done to explore the meaning of the body among Korean adults in obesity management. The authors tried to explore the recognition of the informants and its context in which this recognition emerged.

Methods

The participants were nine adults who were managing their weights. Data were collected from iterative fieldwork with ethnographic interviews in an obesity clinic of a general hospital in Korea. Data were analyzed using the ongoing process of qualitative content analyzing method and taxonomic methods.

Results

The body which the informants recognized was a crucial part in establishing their identity. It was categorized by its focus: Social relation centered and health care centered. The former has two meanings of the body: An asset to perform their professional works and means to maintain their self esteem. The latter has a meaning as an indicator to show physical phenomena such as signs and symptoms. Therefore, the informant considered the obese body under specific control. In this case, weight reduction motivation was articulated in terms of health risks rather than primary assets or beauty ideals.

Conclusion

Participants’ behaviors for weight loss was guided by their recognition of the body and constructed in the socio-cultural context. The human body is constructed as a cultural being by a social process. Nursing is concerned with the social and biological body. The findings could be used to understand the socialization of the body and to promote effective health care for obese adults, not just weight loss.

Keywords

Body, Recognition, Adults, Obesity, Qualitative research
The Experience of Gender Role Conflicts of Male Nursing Students

Hae Ok Jeon

Department of Nursing, Cheongju University, Korea
#10-203, 298 Daesung-ro, Sangdang-gu, Cheongju 360-764, Korea
e-mail: beaulip@hanmail.net

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to examine the gender role conflicts experienced by male nursing students to understand the in-depth essence of the implication of their experiences. And it is to provide basic information on ensuring the nursing intervention and support system for assisting in their adaptation and problem solving in future.

Methods

The participants of this study were eight male students in their sophomore year majoring in nursing at A University. And they agreed to participate in the study upon listening to the purpose of this study. For the data sufficiency, in-depth interviews were conducted with the participants to the point of data saturation. Under the agreement of the participants, the interviews were recorded. The verbal and nonverbal expressions of the participants as well as the atmosphere of the interviews were written down on the interview notes. The recorded contents were transcribed by the researcher on the same day of the interview. The following data were analyzed by the phenomenological analytic method of Colaizzi.

Results

The result revealed the following six categories: Focus of attention received by being male nursing student; sense of burden from the prejudice on the femininity of nurse, one’s own conflict of identity on nurse, strengthening of solidarity among male students, conflicts with female nursing students; and hope for a life as male nurse.

Conclusion

Based on the understanding on the gender role conflicts experienced by male nursing students gained through this study, it revealed the need for emotional support system and strategy for solving problems according to situation. And these interventions must play a role a bridge to solve the gender role conflicts experienced by male nursing students as well as the psychological conflicts related to the female student centered environment, social prejudices and difficulties in interpersonal relationships.

Keywords

Gender Role, Conflict (Psychology), Male, Nursing, Qualitative research
Clinical Practice Experiences of Male Nursing Students in Delivery Rooms

Ju-Young Ha \(^a\), Yoon-Ji Kim \(^b\)

\(^a\)Assistant Professor, College of Nursing, Pusan National University, Korea
\(^b\)Doctoral Student, College of Nursing, Pusan National University, Korea

Beomeo-ri, Mulgeum-eup, Yangsan-si, Gyeonsangnam-do, 626-870, Korea, jyha1028@pusan.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

In clinical settings, male nursing students have to face complex problems and situations that can result in distress. It is difficult for male nursing students to make contact with women who are pregnant or in labor and their partners. The purpose of this study was to understand the experiences of male nursing students’ practicum in delivery rooms. The findings of this study will contribute to nursing scholarship in terms of assisting nursing educators and clinical professionals by providing essential assistance for male nursing students who encounter childbearing family.

Methods

A qualitative phenomenological study was conducted to explore what male nursing students perceived during their first experiences of practicum in the delivery rooms in Korea. Purposive sampling method was used to recruit 12 male nursing students. In-depth, semi-structured interviews were conducted. Narratives were analyzed using Colaizzi’s seven-step method. This process involved the reading and rereading of verbatim transcriptions to develop sensitivity for the feelings and attitudes described by participants. Data were coded by extracting key phrases and sentences significant to the investigated phenomenon. From these phrases and sentences, associations between the themes were uncovered, and themes with similar association were placed in clusters. Transcripts were reviewed again to confirm the theme clusters.

Results

There were 12 participants from three universities, who ranged in age from 23 to 27. The mean age of participants was 24.66 years old. Five themes were identified: Realizing sex discrimination and being covered by themselves (Feeling of being ostracized, being avoided and being differentiated from other female students); Not contending with conducting practice and missing (Having difficulty of entering in relation to subjects and limited practice); Finding professionalism and truth of nursing (Professional nursing and specialized part); Gaining a better understanding of women (Thinking about their future wives and thinking better of a pregnant women); Feeling the motherhood through their heart (Realizing the appreciation for their mother and feeling all the more keenly the relationship with their mother).

Conclusion

The findings from this study demonstrate that it is important to understand the perception of male nursing students during their experiences of practicum in the delivery room. Also, practice without discrimination as well as integration between theory and practice will affect male nursing students’ personal development. Nurse educator and clinical instructor should be aware of their discomfort and encourage professionalism and competence in male nursing students.

Keywords

Male, Nursing Students, Delivery Rooms
Nursing students’ experiences of observing childbirth during clinical practice in Korea

Ju-Young Ha

Assistant Professor, College of Nursing, Pusan National University, Korea
Beomeo-ri, Mulgeum-eup, Yangsan-si, Gyeonsangnam-do, 626-870, Korea, jyha1028@pusan.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

Nursing students’ expectations of observing childbirth during clinical practice are complex and dynamic. The important thing they learnt was that even in same woman, all labors and pregnancies can be very different. The childbirth has not only been a significant experience of nursing students’ maternal clinical practice, but a momentous part of their life. Thus, this study made effort to conduct qualitative content analysis focusing on experience of watching childbirth shown on the logs that were recorded during clinical practice in delivery room.

Methods

This study analyzed 82 clinical logs made by nursing students when they finished a course of two semesters of maternal clinical practice. The logs were analyzed dividing by stage of labor and birth, as it were, assessment trail process, joining process and caring process through interactions with women after delivery.

Results

In the course of making an attempt to assess the women before labor, nursing students described themselves as “a very shy and careful observer with only theoretical knowledge about labor.” While observing the childbirth, the students came to feel the pain and difficulty of bearing down of birth mothers, and that made them feel “together with women giving birth.” Through interactions with women after delivery, nursing students could learn “the perception of motherhood and appreciation for their mother” as much as “fear of birth in their future.”

Conclusion

Through experience of birth during clinical practice, nursing students could fully understand the birth process and mother’s feeling and integrate this life experience into their life. The concept presented in this study is hypothetical and needs further amendments and follow-ups through additional research data and in-depth interview with nursing students.

Keywords

Nursing Students, Term birth, Clinical practice
Clinical Nursing Preceptors Expectations of New Graduate Nurses Competencies

Park, Hye Sook

Department of Nursing, Dongyang University, Republic of Korea

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to explore and describe the adaptation competencies of new graduate nurses that clinical nursing preceptors expected.

Methods

The Qualitative data gathered from individual interviews with 6 clinical nursing preceptors. To take an efficient data, it was used semi-constructive questionnaire to take a data on the subject of study. The place for interview was clinic consultation room. Interview was spent 50 minutes to 90 minutes. All interviews were recorded, transcribed and analyzed according to content analysis processes. The data were collected from January to February 2010.

Results

The eight main themes on competencies were 1) nursing value and believe, 2) fundamental nursing skill based on basic principles and knowledge, 3) Patience, 4) stamina, 5) positive thinking, 6) enthusiastic attitude to learn, 7) interpersonal skill, 8) judgments through critical thinking.

Conclusion

For new graduate nurses adaptation, steady nursing value and fundamental of nursing knowledge and skills were more important than other competencies. Therefore, it is important to improve teaching and learning methods of nursing value and fundamental nursing skill help the adaptation of new graduate nurses. I think that this study can give guides for making nursing education model.

Keywords

New graduate nurse, competency, adaptation, preceptor, expectation
Living a demanding life - Spouses’ experiences of living with a person suffering from intermittent claudication.

Louise Egberg, RN, BSc
Sissel Andreassen, RN, PhD
Anne-Cathrine Mattiasson, RNT, PhD

K Karolinska Institutet, Dept. of Clinical Sciences, Danderyd Hospital, Division of Surgery and Sophiahemmet Univ. College, Stockholm, Sweden.  
K Karolinska Institutet, Dept. of Neurobiology, Care Science and Society, div. of nursing, Sweden.

Correspondence: Louise Egberg, Sophiahemmet University College, Box 5605, 114 86 Stockholm, Sweden  
E-mail: louise.egberg@shh.se

Purpose of the Study

The aim of this study was to describe the family members’ experiences of living with a person suffering from intermittent claudication caused by peripheral arterial disease.

Methods

This study has a qualitative descriptive design. Ten spouses living with a person suffering from intermittent claudication were interviewed between December 2009 and June 2010. The interviews were then analysed using qualitative thematic analysis as described by Patton (2002). The analysis was carried out in two steps, first a descriptive phase where meaning units were identified and coded and then a second interpretative phase were we interpreted and compared data forward and backward between the whole and parts of the interview text. Conclusions were then drawn and the thirteen sub-themes were grouped in to four different themes emerging in to one overall theme.

Results

Four themes were identified: “Frustrating to reduce intentions”, “Undergoing changes in social life”, “Being a person on the side of things” and “Intertwining of circumstances”. The overall theme “Living a demanding life” illustrates that intermittent claudication has great impact on daily life among spouses. It was frustrating to reduce intentions, undergoing changes in social life and being a person on the side of things and at the same time being affected by the intertwining of circumstances. It was trying to always show consideration and sometimes hard to understand the ill person’s situation. On the whole the spouses had to lower their level of expectations both at home and in general life. The spouses explained their life had become very restricted, sometimes even confined to the house because of the ill person’s symptoms. If they were the kind of couple who used to do everything together there was a big change. The spouses had a feeling of powerlessness just being a person standing on the side, observing. Watching someone close suffer from pain, walking disability or isolation could be hard. The ill person’s symptom was not an isolated event but there were often other infirmities, different diseases or other aspects related to old age affecting the experience of the situation. The spouses own diseases or infirmities that were concomitants of old age also had to be taken into account.

Conclusion

This study gives an insight to the complexities and the difficulties of ageing and living together with someone suffering from intermittent claudication, a symptom that have great impact on both the spouses’ and the patients’ life. According to the findings in this study it is important to gain knowledge about the spouses’ experiences because a holistic perspective is essential in order to treat and support the patients and their spouses.

Keywords

Peripheral Vascular Diseases; Claudication intermittens; Experiences; Family members; Nursing
Experiences related to the Health of Female North Korea Refugees.

Yun-Ah, Kim\textsuperscript{a}, Jin-Hyang, Yang\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a} Nurse, Shinsegae Women’s Hospital, Korea
\textsuperscript{b} Department of Nursing Science, Inje University, Korea

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to describe and explain the experimental signification related to the health in the process of being adapted to South Korea for Female North Korea Refugees with qualitative research. We are able to understand the nursing demand and provide the guideline to development of nursing intervention.

Method

This study used the content analysis methodology as qualitative research to grasp the experiments related to the health of Female North Korea Refugees through personal interviews. The participants of this study were four women, who were North Korean Refugees and inhabiting B city. Data was collected using in-depth interviews and observation from March 26, 2011 to April 23, 2011. The contents of the interviews were tape-recorded. Data was analyzed using common process and techniques of qualitative research and Downe-Wamboldt content analysis method.

Result

The health concept of female North Korean refugees was that there was no serious illness and that they were capable of taking action. Illness means serious illness which patient is impossible to conduct, which is separated from sickness (commen cold) and injury. Their pattern of health management is health care provider-dependent and they get the health information from their acquaintance. They feel uncomfortable with selecting a health management contents when they use medical institutions.

Conclusion

This study shows that the experiences related to health of Female North Korea Refugees are health care provider-dependent in health concept and health management pattern. It is necessary to provide more concrete and substantial nursing intervention for them to obtain qualified health information and to select proper health management contents.

Keywords

Refugees, Illness, Qualitative research
Birth Experiences of Women who Immigrate due to International Marriage

Seung Ok Ro\textsuperscript{a}, In Sook Park\textsuperscript{b}, Kum Jae Lee\textsuperscript{c}

\textsuperscript{a}Department of Nursing, Shinheung College, Korea
\textsuperscript{b}College of Nursing, Chungnam National University, Korea
\textsuperscript{c}Department of Nursing, Kyoungwon University, Korea

Purpose of the Study

This research aims to enhance the understanding of immigrant women’s cognitive, emotional, and social experiences of international childbirth, and to help in developing social programs for them to more easily live in society.

Methods

From January to March 2011, we performed in-depth interviews with eleven immigrant women who have been married for at least five years, and who have experienced childbirth. We limited the interviewees to those who can communicate in Korean without any problems. We recorded the interviews, which lasted from about 60 – 120 minutes each, and then transcribed the interviews, and analyzed the transcriptions, focusing on the meaningful words, phrases, and sentences.

Results

Through this analysis, we found fifteen themes in six categories: ‘Disappointing with poor in-law-families’, ‘Having a difficult time because they became pregnant right after their immigration’, ‘Embarrassing by the different culture of childbirth’, ‘Having a companion on my side is comforting’, ‘Do not have enough sources of information’, ‘Try to become acclimated to the culture of the child’.

Conclusion

Therefore, new policies for education on pregnancy, delivery, and nursing, as well as Korean culture should be implemented in order to help women who immigrate due to international marriage to become more easily acclimated into society.

Keywords

Birth Experiences, Women who Immigrate
Hospital nurses' experience of cardio pulmonary resuscitation

Lee Eun Kyung, Park Sun Young, Choi Eun Ju

Cheongam University, Baekseok University, Cheongam University

Purpose of the Study

Cardio pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is the necessary action to enhance the survival rate of an emergency patient, and the appropriate performance of CPR is the essential factor for the prognosis of cardiac arrest patients. However, performing CPR is a stressful experience to nurses whether the patient recovers or not. Thus, this study is to describe the experience of performing CPR from the nurses in the general hospital.

Methods

The study is inductive, descriptive phenomenological research using in-depth interviews. Six nurses who work in emergency room and intensive care unit participated in the study. Open in-depth interviews were used to collect data, and the data were analyzed by the phenomenological methods suggested by Colaizzi.

Results

Theme clusters related to nurses' CPR experience were found as follows: 'stop thinking', 'flooding burden', 'discovering of prepared me', 'responsibility to the result', 'strong impression carved into heart'. The nurse who is about to perform CPR seems to temporarily stop thinking, and feels the sense of burden that he can efficiently manage the situation. However, soon he finds himself professionally well prepared for emergency situations. Regardless of the patient's condition after CPR, he has the responsibility for the result, and he continues his daily duties with the impression from the CPR performing experience in his mind.

Conclusion: It is needed to develop the educational program for CPR which can be directly applied to the hospital setting with the ground of nurses' CPR experience, and also needed to continue periodical education of CPR.

Key words

nurse, experience, CPR
Nursing students' experience of clinical practice at operation room

Park Sun Young, Lee Eun Kyung

Baekseok University, Cheongam University

Purpose of the Study

Nursing students integrate knowledge and practice through clinical practice programs, and they have a belief as a future professional nurse. Due to the development of medical technology and the increase in life expectancy, Clinical fields have been filled with highly developed medical and nursing system. Accordingly, nursing students apply for those special departments of operation room, intensive care unit, emergency room and etc. Being different from the clinical practice in other departments, the practice in operation room has students meet more stress, which mainly comes from unfamiliar environment and the gaps between theories and clinical practice. The purpose of the study is to gain the fundamental data through the experience of clinical practice in operation room to increase the efficiency in clinical practice programs.

Methods

This study is inductive, descriptive phenomenological research that uses in-depth interviews and the clinical diaries. The participants of the study were five nursing students. They were in the third grade of nursing department and had two weeks' experience of clinical practice in OR in general hospitals. The materials and information were collected through the series of interviews and the daily records of practice. Colaizzi's method was used for data analysis.

Results

Theme clusters related to nursing students' experience of clinical practice in OR were found as follows: 'Tension from the unfamiliar closed environment', 'fatigue from observation oriented practice', 'pressure to maintain an sterile condition', 'the gap between theories and clinical practice', 'the sense of wonder from the mysteries of the human body', 'longing for nursing duty in OR'.

Conclusion: We are able to obtain in-depth understandings about the nursing students' experience of clinical practice in OR. Based on the study, it is strongly necessary to develop effective educational programs for clinical practice in OR.

Key words

Nursing students, experience, clinical practice, operation room
Nurses’ perceptions and attitudes toward the elderly

Mi-Young Kim¹, Eunji Lee¹, Hyesoon Lee¹, Dukyoo Jung²

¹) Graduate student, Division of Nursing Science, College of Health Sciences, Ewha Womans University, Korea
²) Assistant professor, Division of Nursing Science, College of Health Sciences, Ewha Womans University, Korea

Purpose of the Study

In this study, nurses are currently working in hospitals for over 65 years old and undergo a unique experience in nursing and elderly perceptions and attitudes about the purpose of this study was to identify.

Methods

Participants in this study over 65 years now in hospitals to provide care for the elderly were enrolled in the Nurses 9. The data collection period of 2011 3 March to 14 April and interviews with the open-ended questions for each person so it took 30-80 minutes. Data collected by the researchers in the elderly and nursing care to explain the purpose of research was conducted through in-depth interviews, collected data Colazzi (1978) were analyzed according to the proposed analytical method.

Results

The results of this study were deduced as 4 main themes and 8 other themes. Recognition of nurse's for the elderly were deduced as trust and reject. Respect were classified relationship of trust. Reject were classified difficulty patients, stuffy patients, need to change patients. Nurses' attitudes toward the elderly were deduced as respect and conflict. Respect were classified the therapeutic approach of respect, favorably attitudes. Conflict were classified favoritism of interest, limits.

Conclusion

Recognition of nurse’s for the elderly is the object with both trust and reject. Nurses recognized elderly subject of trust that was developed through mutual effect. In addition, the elderly, who feels difficulty, languishment, and subject to be changed at the workplace, defines the reject. Nurses’ attitude of elderly appears as same as nursing with respect or not with conflict. In conclusion, both of nurse and patient have relationship with their feedback for advanced nursing. Based on above knowledge is a significant study, which determines about cognition and attitude for the senior.

Keywords

Nurse, elderly, perception, attitude
Nurses' experience of caring for elder patients

Hyung Ja Kim, Sun young Jang, Jung Yeon Cha

Department of Nursing Science, Division of gerontological Nursing, Ewha Womans University, Korea

Purpose of the Study

This article aimed to identify nurses’s experience of caring for elder patients.

Methods

Using phenomenological approach for qualitative research, the participants were 9 nurses who were Working at hospital in S city. Data were collected from April 2011. The data was analyzed by using Phenomenological methodological by Colaizzi

Results

Four theme clusters were derived from the data. They were : lowered self-esteem (exhaustion, occupational discrepancy) ; conflict (negative image of elderly, communication break with elderly family); worth(slight improvement of elderly health state, trust and recognition) ; and self-reflection(need for knowledge extension, effort towards enhancing virtue, perception of importance in their health management).

Conclusion

The results showed that caring for elder patients nurses experienced negative aspects of various nursing practice, suggesting that ways to solve their negative experience

Keywords

Nurses, elder patients, caring
Adaptation process of role conflict for clinical nurse specialist

In-Suk Yang a, Ji Sook Kang b

aDoctoral Student, Division of Nursing Science, Ewha Womans Univ., Korea
bAssistant professor, Department of Nursing, Wonkwang Univ., Korea
Corresponding author: jskang@wku.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this research is to disclose the particular experiences of Clinical Nurse Specialist (CNS) with role conflict in Korea. It is to investigate the structures and process of overcoming experiences about them. It is also to develop a formal theory that explains the basic socio-psychological process and furthermore, provides greater understanding of CNS’ job and experiences in hopes of improving nursing practice for clinical client.

Methods

This research utilized grounded theory approach in order to study the experiences CNS with role conflict, to disclose the basic socio-psychological process of them and to develop a substantive theory with regards to these finding. 4 CNSes participated in this study. The author had in-depth interviews and participant observations with them until they were saturated. For this purpose, the author first obtained written consent from the participants and each interview was recorded then transcribed. In accordance with Strauss & Corbin’s Grounded Theory the transcribed interviews were collected and analyzed simultaneously while continuously comparing the documents. Collected interview materials were analyzed into concepts and subcategories and categories with open coding procedure, the axial coding was done to identify the relationship of the concepts and categories, and selective coding was done to discovery a core category and to integrate and refine the theory.

Results

As a result, 72 concepts, 24 subcategories and 13 categories were generated and paradigm model was proposed as follows. The causal conditions were ‘role ambiguity’, ‘high achievement motive’. The central phenomenon was ‘being indecisive’ for CNS. The contextual conditions that affected indecision were ‘new experiences’, ‘various workload’. The intervening condition was ‘comparing others’, ‘communicating’, ‘pursuing knowledgement’, ‘pending system’. The action/interaction, which are strategic or routine responses of the participants was ‘aggressive coping’, ‘passive coping’. According to consequences, those who discovered ‘being indecisive’ with role conflict of CNS can select ‘distinct role’, or ‘resignation’. The core category of this study was the ‘establishing role’. On the basis of core category, the adaptation process of role conflict for CNS was 3 circulating stages, ‘expressing period’, ‘intervening period’ and ‘potential period’.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the finding of this study found that participants connected their ‘establishing role’ through ‘being indecisive’. Thus the ‘being indecisive’ could explain central meaning and behavior pattern of the basic socio-psychological process for CNS in Korean clinical nursing field. Therefore, as a nursing administration, it is needed to improve CNS’ role and position by developing system, and as a nursing education, there will be prepared for CNS’ job education program.

Keywords

role conflict, clinical nurse specialist, grounded theroy
Critical Review on Patient Navigation Program and It's Applicability in Korea

Young-Sun Rhee

Dept. of Administration & Social welfare, Chosun University, Korea
Claudia@chosun.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

The rate of cancer and the cost of treatment for cancer have increased exponentially worldwide. Given the social costs attributed to the rising rate of cancer-related mortality and death, medical inequality became an issue, and there is a recognized need for effective medical support for cancer patients. In several countries, the Patient Navigation Program, a systematic cancer prevention and intervention program designed to be accessible to health care disparities in need of cancer treatment, has been reported to be effective. The focus of this critical review is to investigate the characteristics of Navigation Program and to examine the feasibility of the program in South Korea.

Methods

This study examines empirical studies on navigation program from 1990 to 2011. For critical review, we recruited navigation programs and academic literatures from internet searching by searching engines (Google & Naver) and databases (PubMed & Riss). Keywords used were patient navigation, cancer navigation, cancer navigator, and cancer care disparities.

Results

The result of critical review follows as: (a) Almost navigation programs train para professionals to provide intervention services for cancer patients who experience barriers to medical services. (b) Presently, there are over 200 Navigation Programs in the United States and Canada. (c) The programs have been found to be effective as increasing number of low-income patients have access to medical service which has reportedly decreased the rate of cancer-related mortality. (d) Present conditions of healthcare disparities and cancer care in Korea are not very different from US and Canada.

Conclusion

In South Korea, as US and Canada, well established navigation program also will decrease the rate of cancer related mortality and serve for medical inequality. And for establish Korea version of cancer navigation program, there is a need for survey for data base for cancer patient service utility and develop navigator training program.

Keywords

Patient Navigation, Cancer care, Health care disparities, Healthcare undeserved population
A Study on Education and Training for Senior Sports Instructors

Sunhee Kim\textsuperscript{a}, Jinyoung Chung\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a}Department of Physical education, Mokpo National University, Korea
\textsuperscript{b}Department of Leisure sports of Chosun University College of Science & Technology, Korea

560 Muan-Ro, Chungggye-myun, Muan-gun, Jellanam-do, Mokpo National University / lily40@mokpo.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this research is to seek alternatives that could provide professional, systematic education and training for senior sports instructors who instruct exercise and sport to the elderly. Based on awareness of the need for high quality curriculums to train senior sports instructors, a two-year research plan was designed. The first-year research, which has been completed, examined the current state of educating senior sports instructors. This can identify problems with the instructor training system and further represent some improvements. The second research is currently in progress in order to explore the expertise and qualities sought for this field that in-service sports instructors for the elderly would suggest. This could propose alternatives to train those sports instructors.

Methods

Literature and fieldwork were used in the first study. Documents on a curriculum of education and training for senior sports instructors are consulted. In the fieldwork, one of researchers personally participated in a training course and interviewed three senior sports instructors. Documents was analyzed an inductive analysis.

Results

First, the research reveals the existing issues: two types of educational systems, different course titles, play- and gymnastics-centered courses, classes with non-standard times, and over issued senior sports instructor certificates. Second, there were several problems found such as a lack of understanding of the elderly, play- and gymnastics-based education, short-term training courses. Third, the study would provide the following improvements: expanding the content of the course including health, fitness and sports activities, individualization and characterization and practical in-service education.

Conclusion

Not only did senior sports instructors learn gymnastics sequences and games and activities in their previous educational experiences. Because these sports instructors teach senior citizens in various health conditions, they need professional knowledge and abilities regarding seniors’ health and exercises. In the second research, we will profoundly discuss the expertise and qualities senior sports instructors working in this field should have.

Keywords

Senior sports instructor, the elderly, education and training, professionalism
The Study on the Description of Scrub Nurses’ Burnout Experiences

Jeong-Seop Lee\textsuperscript{a}, Jeong-seon Kim\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a} Professor of Nursing Department, Han yang University, Korea
\textsuperscript{b} Nurse at Bucheon St. Mary’s Hospital, the Catholic University of Korea, Korea

Purpose of the Study

This study is to the description of scrub nurses’ exhausting experiences, as well as to comprehend the essentials of occupational stress.

Methods

The participants of this study were 14 scrub nurses with two or more years of employment who have had diverse experiences. The data were collected from March 2\textsuperscript{nd} to May 25\textsuperscript{th}, 2010. Colaizzi’s method was used in order to analyze nurses’ burnout experiences, the inductive and descriptive phenomenological study.

Results

Significant statements were derived from the protocol, 89 of which were formulating meanings. On the authority of them 38 themes were selected, which were again clustered into 12 themes. Again, the 12 themes were classified into five categories: ‘Tension around suffocating surgery’, ‘Reaching the limit’, ‘Loss of nursing identity’, ‘Conflict in relations’ and ‘Conflict between nurse and doctor’.

The category ‘Tension around suffocating surgery’ included three themes: ‘Urgent surgical site’, ‘the pressure to the surgeon’ and ‘Fear of surgery’. The category ‘reaching the limit’ included two themes: ‘Feel beyond my capacity’ and ‘Exhausted’. The category ‘Loss of nursing identity’ included three themes: ‘Conflict of professional role’, ‘forgetting the true nature of nursing’ and ‘forgetting their first intention’. The category ‘Conflict in relations’ included two themes: ‘being wounded’ and ‘the fear of entering into relations’. Finally, the category ‘conflict between nurse and doctor’ included two themes: ‘the anger at the vertical relations’ and ‘being ignored’.

Conclusion

As the lack of operations-related expertise and skill raised scrub nurses’ tension, there is a need to run a systematic education program. Securing enough manpower is important because scrub nurses were under mental and physical stress due to the manpower shortage. In addition, it is necessary to create a caring atmosphere in the operating room and also to come up with the countermeasures against verbal abuses in the operating room. Lastly, it is necessary to regain the identity of scrub nurses in order to change the awareness of operative nursing.

Keywords

Scrub Nurse; stress; Burnout Experiences
Purpose of the Study

This qualitative study was conducted to investigate the menopausal experiences of middle aged women in Korea and was undertaken to establish a conceptual framework for the adaptation of Korean middle aged women in the menopause.

Methods

Twenty-five middle aged women participated in the study. Data were collected through focus groups interview with three groups of participants and individual in-depth interview with three participants from Jan. 2011 to Mar. 2011. Data was recorded and analyses by third step. First, we planned the recording note analysis, and found a depth and breadth of information about experience, the topic approach and question approach, with using the field note. Finally, collected data was analyzed by phenomenological method procedure of Giorgi.

Results

The seven constituents that describe the studied phenomenon are “Effort to the overcome of her problem,” “Step by step, menopause and health problem came out,” “Not solve as a hormone therapy,” “Find my own solution( such as exercise, hiking, yoga, diet etc.),” “Try to fit the change of my life part,” “Supported a significant others is important,” and “ Becoming the center of my life.” The Expression “overcome” was abstracted as a common component in all constituents and is found to be an essence. Overcome included effort which is solved the women’s age change. According to interviewees that in spite of physical and psychological problem, if they try to find their own solution to overcome with support of family and friends, they believe to get over the menopause period and settle down on their new life part.

Conclusions

The results indicate that middle aged women’s menopausal adaptation needs not only for adjust physical and psychological change but also social, cultural and environmental acclimate. Accordingly the care of middle aged women should be based on a deep understanding of their personal experiences.

Keywords

Adaptation, Middle Aged Women, Menopause
Body-mind perceptions of the midlife women who care the disabled elders at home

Te-Fen Lee*, Mei-Jen Lin

* RN, PHD, Department of Nursing, Ching Kuo Institute of Management and Health, Keelung, Taiwan

b Department of Nursery and Earlychildhood Education, Ching Kuo Institute of Management and Health, Keelung, Taiwan

4F., No.3, Ln. 15, Zhangxin St., Wenshan Dist., Taipei City 116, Taiwan E-mail: tiffany.c33@msa.hinet.net

Purpose of the Study

Midlife woman face many challenges, especially she was being a caregiver. The overall aim of the study was to explore and describe the body-mind perceptions of midlife women who take care of the disabled elders at home.

Methods

Grounded theory was employed in designing the research. Purposive and theoretical sampling was chosen. Participants were twelve midlife women who live with disabled elders and provide care for them every day. The semi-structure, in-depth and face-to-face interview lasted two to three hours. The contents of the interviews were audio-taped and typed within 48 hours after interview. The datas were collected and analyzed simultaneously after each interview. The findings of previous interviews influenced the next interview.

Results

Major findings of this study are three categories. First category is perception of aging. The midlife women experience changing of body structure and figure such as physical ability, wrinkles, presbyopia, obesity and so on. Some women think those changes are natural process and neglect that. Conversely, a number of participants comply with health promotion behaviors in daily life like as exercise and bodyweight control. All of the samples think health is the most important thing in middle-aged time. Second category is perception about menopause. The perception of the samples about menopause were different, some persons experienced hot blood flushes, torrid, sweating and the mood is not steady, but someone actually not so. Most of the participants didn’t agree with hormone therapy for menopause syndrome, and they felt like using nature therapy not medical service to copy. Third category is perception of sexual life. Some women said the quality of sexual life was better and better, but someone thought that had not changed. Mrs. B expressed that she always take the initiative in making love with husband, Mrs. J indicated that she is more enjoyable in sexual intercourse than past. In this study, even though most caregivers have some different perceptions about sexual life, but all of them are satisfied with that and think sexual life is the key point for keeping the material relationship.

Conclusion

The research found that midlife women caregivers had positive thoughts about their body-mind condition, Positive thoughts are good for women health, because individuals with positive attitudes tend to entertain positive ideas and optimistic interpretations, and manifest similarly positive behaviors.

Keywords

body-mind perception; midlife women; caregiver; disabled elder; menopause; sexual life
A Study on Propensity of Recognition on Homosexuality in Female Undergraduates of Some Regions in South Korea

Jin Sook Han\textsuperscript{a}, In Sook Park\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a}Department of Nursing, Konyang University, Korea
\textsuperscript{b}College of Nursing, Chung Nam National University, Korea

6 Moonhwa 1-dong, Jung-gu, Daejeon 301-747, Korea
ispark@cnu.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to examine the awareness of female college students on homosexuality in Korea. It’s specifically meant to provide some information on sex education programs to help adolescents have the right understanding of homosexuals, as the number of homosexuals has been on the rise.

Methods

The participants were 135 female undergraduates who were sophomores at a university in N city, listened to a researcher’s objective of study, and clarified their intentions to participate in the study. Data collection was carried out from March 6, 2011 to March 30. Main questions for this study included ‘what is a motive of coming to know homosexuality?’ and ‘how do you know about homosexuality?’ The collected materials were analyzed using content analysis method.

Results

As the results of analysis, five categories were founded as follows: ‘strong curiosity toward homosexuality’, ‘homosexuality is thought positively’, ‘it is accepted as one of culture’, ‘negative effect is given to society’, and ‘laws of nature is retrogressed’.

Conclusion

As a result of this study, it was indicate to be very different between a sight of homosexuality at which the older generation looks, and homosexuality at which female undergraduates in their 20s look. There are many parts of recognizing it as one of culture by accepting it positively with having curiosity about homosexuality. On the other hand, even the negative effects on society were concerned such as going against the laws of nature, causing problems about AIDS or low childbirth, and shaking adolescents’ sexuality.

Keywords

Korean female undergraduate/ Homosexuality/ Homosexuality recognition
Khmer Traditional Childrearing in the rural community of Cambodia

Lee, Yangsook\textsuperscript{a} Cho, Esther\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a} Department of Nursing, Kongju National University, Korea
\textsuperscript{b} RN, FNP, Missionary in Cambodia
\textsuperscript{a}sunnylee@kongju.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

This study investigates the Khmer traditional childrearing in the rural community of Cambodia.

Methods

The researcher collected data through observation on Cambodian mothers' childrearing and interviews with four participants from the rural community. The data collected were analyzed based on Spradley's data analysis methods.

Results

PREGNANT PERIOD:
Following their tradition or parents’ advice, pregnant women eat foods known to make their fetus physically healthy and to make for an easy delivery. They don’t eat foods that considered to be harmful to their fetus. And Pregnant women don’t go up to mountain to protect their fetus from Kmaoch(evil spirits).

POSTPARTUM PERIOD:
For the umbilical cord to get easily detached, sombok trorcheakkam is applied around the umbilical cord from the 1st day after childbirth. A charcoal fire is built under the kre where a baby lies to make its body warm. It is believed that suomnor necklace would protect a baby from the sickness. Sagha cheorng khceark is marked on the forehead of baby to protect it from Kmaoch. A small knife is put on a baby’s bedside. In doing so, it is believed that a spirit of baby can fight with the knife to protect Kmaoch’s invasion into itself before Kmaoch comes into its spirit. Also, a white or red string with coin is tied on its wrist. It is believed that a gold or platinum ring on a finger would protect a baby from Kmaoch. It is believed that a baby can live long if pi-thy beouk pneak is thrown for the baby a week after its birth. Biovular twins have a wedding ceremony, pi-thy teab kar ouy kon plous. It is believe that they are born together again because the twins, as husband and wife in their previous life, lived in conjugal harmony. To recover mother’s health after childbirth and to make her milk flow easily, she eat foods such as Khor sach-jruk, khor trey, soup sach-kho and oumbel neongmrech. To protect mother from Kmaoch’s invasion, leaves, such as slerk teap and slerk kudad, are put under the kre where she lies. Also, a ditch is dug to flow mother’s blood out of the house through it. And the ditch is covered with bonla to prevent the invasion of Kmaoch.

Conclusion

The cultural theme from the data analysis is that ‘active protection of Cambodian mothers is required before the baby's spirit comes into its body.’

Keywords

Childrearing; ethnography
Specialist skills required by nurses for gastrointestinal endoscopy: semi-structured interview of endoscopy department nurses

Fujimi Arai\textsuperscript{a}, Kyoko Abe\textsuperscript{b}, & Misao Oshima\textsuperscript{a}

\textsuperscript{a}Nursing, Kyushu University of Nursing and Social Welfare, Japan
\textsuperscript{b}Nursing, University of Occupational and Environmental Health, Japan

Purpose of the Study

The aim of the present study was to elucidate the specialist skills required by nurses working in the endoscopy room.

Methods

Semi-structured interviews were conducted on four nurses working full-time in the endoscopy rooms at two local hospitals and the results were analyzed qualitatively. The main questions comprised issues they found difficult when working in the gastrointestinal endoscopy room with only a nursing license qualification, whether or not there was a necessity for specialist knowledge regarding endoscopy, and why.

Results

Nurses themselves felt specialist skills were required for gastrointestinal endoscopy regarding communicating with patients, cooperating with doctors and proceeding with examinations in the following four areas: 1) constant requirement for proficient operation of specialized equipment; 2) requirement for instantaneous decision-making while cooperating with doctors; 3) requirement for patient assessment in a short time-period based on limited information; and 4) requirement for simultaneous provision of skilled operation of the endoscope and nursing techniques. Based on these requirements, all four subjects responded that performing their work with just a nursing license qualification was difficult and that a high level of specialist knowledge regarding the endoscope was essential as examination and treatment are performed simultaneously.

Conclusions

Three specialist skills required by nurses in gastrointestinal endoscopy were extracted as follows. 1) the ability to predict the flow between examination, treatment and endoscope operation and to move onto assessment and action; 2) the ability to gather information and perform an assessment in a short length of time and to provide an explanation in accordance with age and examination experience; and, 3) the ability to provide skilled treatment with the endoscope in conjunction with nursing techniques.

Keywords

gastrointestinal endoscopy, semi-structured interview, specialist, skill
Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is understanding the mother’s experience of schizophrenic children and in-depth, comprehensive analyzing of living adjustment process. We are able to help nursing practice based on this study for family of patients with schizophrenia.

Methods

We applied ground theory method for understand and describe to mother's’ experience of children with the schizophrenia. Six participants who were mother’s of schizophrenic children were 6 and they agreed to participate in the study. Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews and observations. The interviews were recorded. The data analysis was applied the grounded theory methods suggested by Strauss and Corbin and general procedures and techniques of qualitative research. The data were collected at the same time in rotation. Study period March through April 2011 was about two months.

Results

Core results were resignation to accept her fate. We identified four categories through course participants’ overall experiences: undergoing impact by first symptom, searching treatment methods in every way, experiencing difficulties by repeated admissions and discharges to the hospitals, and resignatining to accept her fate.

Conclusion

In this study, the mothers of children with schizophrenia experience to help health care providers understand the process, such an experience in Korea's social and cultural context to understand to proposed new point of view. Based on the results of this study also by exploring the experiences will be able to contribute to the development of other family members of patients with schizophrenia nursing intervention for family nursing practice.

Keywords

Schizophrenia, mother's experiences, qualitative research
Can mentoring and reflection cause change in teaching practice?  
A professional development journey of a Korean coach educator

Jin Hee Kim

Department of Physical Education, Andong National Univ., Korea
1375 Gyeongdong-Ro, Andong, Gyeongbuk, E-mail: jkim@andong.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

This article explores elements of the professional development of a coach education professor. I am that professor and I trace my journey of growth, which was aided by peer mentoring. First, I present a brief discussion on mentoring that I found pertinent, followed by how mentoring has emerged as I re-designed a coach education course to better meet the needs of pre-service coaches. This course previously posed great difficulties for me in linking theory to practice. In this context, mentoring helped me improve my teaching practice through critical conversations with a mentor. It documents my struggles to improve my teaching at the university level. In narrating my journey I am not presenting a model of best practice but, rather, highlighting how mentoring allowed me to reflect on and improve my teaching practice.

Methods

This is reflected in my pre-service teaching that I have taught since my appointment at the university. The undergraduate course that I have taught for the past two years took place in classroom with 25-30 students. Meeting once a week for three hours with these students, and used online meetings as e-class (black board). In this self narrative study, I am just unable to make the connections between my narrative constructions of teaching and the professional knowledge with which I was challenged to teach. I view my narrative knowledge as being implicit while my professional knowledge remains decontextualized theory. Narrative knowledge shapes the ways in which personal practical knowledge of good teaching is constructed and reconstructed. I will focus particularly on my present university teaching to make visible the disjuncture I experience so that I can begin to make sense out of the forces shaping the new practice that I am constructing as a coach educator. I have invested some time and effort in conversations with a mentor past two years to acquire the skills, knowledge and strategies to better align the course to the needs of pre-service coaches.

Results & Conclusion

In fall 2009, 2010, I taught professional development course to pre-service coaches. I (re)structured to take their personal experiences into consideration to provide them with the ability to learn from each other. I have set up weekly discussion postings within e-class to deal with common teaching concerns, such as assessment and classroom management. They thus had a record of the various ways in which their peers had addressed the issues concerned that acted as peer mentoring and possibilities of learning from each other.

As a learner myself, I listened to and implemented several of the group’s suggestions for improving the course. Some comments from students feedback of the course; I have gained a lot from the experiences of my instructor and peers. I have found the course to be helpful. I have used the ideas from the readings and assignments/postings in my practicum.

Group discussions work is very valuable.

Some of the challenges and dilemmas faced as a coach educator preparing new coaches are captured in this research. Being mentored provided contexts for enhanced understanding of my students’ learning experiences and my role in them. Given that teaching is a lifelong task, an autobiographical act, I will continue to learn about learning to teach even though I feel like I have just returned from a great adventure where I have made some important discoveries. I have attempted to set down what I have learned about mentoring and reflection whilst trying to connect them with what others had to say. I have come to understand through mentoring that learning to teach is a laborious, time-consuming and reflective process.

Keywords

professional development / coach educator / peer mentoring / coach education / reflection
Solo Adaptation Experience of Divorced Women

Hyun Joo Park\textsuperscript{a}, Song Soon Kim\textsuperscript{a}, Jeong Yee Bae\textsuperscript{a}, Sun Ok Lee\textsuperscript{b}, Youn Ja Yoo\textsuperscript{c}, Hye Gyeong Son\textsuperscript{a}, & Hee Hyen Kim\textsuperscript{a}

\textsuperscript{a}Dept. of Nursing, Inje University, Korea  
\textsuperscript{b}Dept. of Nursing, Silla University, Korea  
\textsuperscript{c}Dept. of Nursing, Ulsan College, Korea  

Dept. of Nursing, College of Medicine, Inje University, 633-165, Kaeguim-dong, Busanjin-gu, Busan, Korea 614-735, joo1007kr@hanmail.net

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to in-depth and comprehensive understand about solo adaptation for social life of divorced women, and to identify nursing needs that were appeared in adaptation for social life of self-supported women and to provide guidance to develop nursing intervention.

Methods

In this study, grounded theory method was applied to identify adaptation for social life of divorced women through direct interviews with participants. Participants were five divorced women who were not re-married and living in the B city, agreed to participate and were contacted by the researchers this study. Data were collected by in-depth interviews with open-ended questions and participant observation. Interviews were recorded. Data collection and analysis were performed simultaneously and recursively. The period was two months from February to March 2011. In the data analysis process, general procedures and techniques of qualitative research and grounded theory method presented by Strauss and Corbin were applied.

Results

The core category of solo adaptation experience of divorced women was ‘being majestic against the world’ and the central phenomenon was confirmed as the life driven over the edge of a cliff. The causal conditions were lack of awareness of the real world, social prejudice, and male-dominated social structure and the contexts were loss of the protection, the difficulties of independence (financial, emotional), respectively. The interventional conditions were support systems (such as friends with same experience, family, children, and information), self-enhancement, lack of self-reliance, and the action/interaction strategies were to seek how to self-support, to manage physical health, to manage depression, and to make social networking. As the result, keeping her positions was identified.

Conclusion

By providing the detailed understandings in the process of self-supporting of divorced women, this study is expected to be used as basic materials to develop seasonable nursing strategies and interventions that can help the difficulties of divorced women.

Keywords

Solo Adaptation, Divorced Women, Qualitative study
The Meaning of Customer Service Perceiver by Nursing Students

Ko Eun Lee

Department of Nursing, Howon University, Korea

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to understand the meaning of customer service expressed by undergraduate nursing students.

Methods

The data were collected from H nursing department in G city, which participated in the Customer Satisfaction Training (CST) for undergraduate nursing students in 2010. In total 29 participants were in their 1st year and 2nd year of nursing science. Descriptive comments for data were analyzed using content analysis developed by Downe-Wamboldt.

Results

There were four major themes and nine categories from analysis. Among them, four themes include expecting training, training related to change in attitude, taking time to their own opportunity, nurse who improve the image of Hospital.

Conclusion

The results suggest that CST can provide nursing students to structured in-service training such as communication skills, sensibility in a problem situation and understanding person. Learning provider has to plan nursing curriculum related to enhance students’ service work in advance.

Keywords

In-service training, students, customer satisfaction
An interview survey with female students with *fujoshi*-identity

Mimi Shimada\(^a\), Michio Miyasaka\(^b\), & Haruo Yamanouchi\(^a\)

\(^a\) Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences, Niigata University, Japan
\(^b\) School of Health Sciences, Niigata University, Japan

miyasaka@clg.niigata-u.ac.jp

Purpose of the Study

“*Fujoshi* (腐女子),” literally rotten women, is a self-depreciating name for Japanese female fans of “*yaoi*” or “*boys’ love*” genre of male-male romance *manga* (narrative comics) and illustrated novels. The term *fujoshi* was originally coined by the mass media, and many *yaoi* fans initially resisted against the term as a negative stereotype of their gender identity. However, the term increased their visibility in Japanese society, and by today many *yaoi* fans have come to use it. Many studies on *fujoshi* have focused on socio-cultural phenomena, i.e. *manga / anime / dojinshi* culture, but less is known about the personal identity and interpersonal relationships of females who identify themselves as *fujoshi*. In this study, we interviewed with university students who recognize themselves as *fujoshi*, in order to to clarify their identity formation and relationship building with others.

Methods

One hour semi-structured interview was conducted during July-August 2010 with each of five female students who recognized themselves as *fujoshi*, and gave informed consent to take part in the study. Participants were asked about: their personal history and self-portrait of their *fujoshi*-identity; how their *fujoshi*-identity affected their relationships with family and friends; and how they perceive the correlation between their *fujoshi*-identity and experience of love in the real world. Data was analyzed and interpreted inductively with the modified grounded theory approach (M-GTA). The data was transcribed and analyzed to clarify the structure and the components of *fujoshi*-identity formation and relationship building with others. In accordance with the M-GTA, data were analyzed by inspecting, then worksheets were used to interpret participants narratives.

Results

Twenty-one concepts were found, which were categorized into two groups: (A) *fujoshi*-identity formation and (B) relationship building with others. Concepts of both categories seemed to be related to each other and strategically intertwined. For instance, the shared concept “to be *fujoshi* is natural” suggested that participants were somewhat confident to be *fujoshi*, while another common concept “covering-up *fujoshi*,” seemingly contradict to the former one, but many participants told that they could flexibly choose whether or not to talk about their *fujoshi*-identity with their family members, friends, and even boyfriends.

Conclusion

Contrary to common views, in which *fujoshi* is often regarded as a self-depreciating label, our study suggested that female students did not consider their *fujoshi*-identity as inferior to the “normal” females. They were not dissatisfied with their identity formation and relationship building with others, seemingly because they had a choice to make their *fujoshi*-identity secret or open to others flexibly.

Keywords

*fujoshi / gender / self-deprecation / gender-identity formation / relationship building*
The relational elements in the self-empowerment of mothers of children with severe motor and intellectual disabilities

Keiko Kurata, & Michio Miyasaka

School of Health Sciences, Niigata University, Japan
Tokyo Children's Rehabilitation Hospital, Japan
mio@clg.niigata-u.ac.jp

Purpose of the Study

In Japan, the number of children with severe motor and intellectual disabilities (SMID) or profound intellectual and multiple disabilities (PIMD) has been increasing. The children with SMID often have multiple disabilities both physically and mentally, which need medical care. However, about half of children with SMID are receiving care predominantly at home provided by their family. Some studies indicated the lack of social support for the family caregivers and the great burden to the family. On the other hand, studies on mothers of children with SMID showed that the awareness of children's growth and change leaded them to reaffirm their meanings of mothering and regain the feeling of joy. The purpose of this study is to clarify the relational elements in the self-empowerment of mothers of children with SMID.

Methods

A 1-2 hour semi-structured interview was conducted between July 2010 and February 2011. Study participants were five mothers who were raising children with SMID at home, and gave consent to participate in the research program. Participants were asked about the memorable events of childcare and child's growth, the joy of parenting and its reason, personal beliefs about parenting. The data was transcribed and analyzed to clarify the structure and the components of relational elements in the self-empowerment to be engaged in care giving. The research plan had been received the approval of Ethics Review Board of the organization to which one of researchers (M.T.) belonged.

Results

The self-empowerment of participants was found to be a bifacial construct. It was suggested to consist of several relational elements that can be attributed either to child's or mother's side. Elements of child's side were physical stability, change of expression or a reaction, relation to society, child's pleasure experience, and stimulus from those who understand the child. Elements of mother's side were concern about society, reliance and relief to the children’s realm, knowledge, friends' existence, mothers' healing experience, and the identity as the child's mother.

Conclusion

Participants regarded child's growth and change to be a child-rearing encouragement. However, their sense of awareness over such growth and change were suggested to be dependent of some psycho-social conditions that can be attributed not only to their own, but also their child's side. Their home-care giving to children with SMID usually continues for several decades, and it can be difficult for mothers to be sensitive to the growth or the change of their children. In order to support mothers of children with SMID, health care providers should pay more attention to the bifacial structure of mother's self-empowerment.

Keywords

PIMD (profound intellectual and multiple disabilities)/ SMID (sever motor and intellectual disabilities) /mother/ parenting / empowerment
Illness Experience of Colostomy Patients

Sun-nyeo Lee\textsuperscript{a}, & Jin-hyang Yang\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a}Department of Nursing, Haeundae Paik Hospital, Korea  
\textsuperscript{b}Department of Nursing, Inje University, Korea

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is searching of meaning and essence of illness experience with the Colostomy patients. The research question is "What is the essence of an illness experience among with the Colostomy patients?"

Methods

This study used phenomenological approach to understanding of the essential structure and describe the meaning about the illness experience of patients with the disease. Study participants were Colostomy patients treated in the common surgical diseases at a general hospital as outpatients in B city and patients agreed to participate in this study. Data collection took place between March and April, 2011. The data collection and data analysis was conducted simultaneously. and We applied Giorgi(2004)'s phenomenological method of general procedures and techniques of qualitative research for the data analysis. Research period was about 2 months from March 2011 to April 2011.

Results

Essential themes of the illness experiences of Colostomy patients is varied with experience of the body with the Colostomy, along with the dimension of temporality, spatiality, relationship: the body with invisible disabilities, Increased awareness of different body and conversion of the perspective, narrowing the radius of action, and construction of new present value.

Conclusion

According to results of this study, nurses have to check various disorders in treatment and subsequent management of patients and support to be to regroup the status of the collapse of life as soon as possible. To more effective disease management, We need enough communication and fulfillment in order to patients can count on and contact actively throughout the course of the disease.

Keywords

\textit{Colostomy, qualitative research}
The experiences of women in the weight control program

Myung Ok Cho

Department of nursing, Dongeui university, Korea
mocho@deu.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

This qualitative study aimed to find a structure of experience during attending a weight control program. The question guided this research was “What constitute the experiences of women in a weight control program?”

Methods

Data were collected from six participants who were recruited by a convenient sampling method. Iterative descriptive interviews and participant observation were conducted between August 2009 and March 2011. All interviews were transcribed verbatim. Data were analyzed by these steps: obtaining a sense of the whole of each description; discriminating the meaning units; making analyzing frame with variables and domains; analyzing words and phrases as domains and constituents; synthesizing domains and constituents as themes; and developing construct of the experience of weight control.

Results

Participants had navigated ‘A voyage of searching a self.’ Common themes underpinning and creating the journey were: alertness on body and skeptical on self; reflecting and reasoning about life; assessing the body as a self identity; interpreting the cues and identifying the problems; collecting and weighting options and selecting a strategy; controlling and overcoming the obstacles; and expanding and setting a self as a competent member of family and society.

Conclusion

The process of weight control is a work of constructing the real self. In the way, there are many hindrances to overcome. It is the nurse to travel together with the journey.

Keywords

Body, weight control, qualitative content analysis
Purpose of the Study

This micro-ethnography study aimed to explore the process and meaning of sick role behaviors of the clients with chronic health problem. Research questions were: “What does hospitalization mean for the patients with chronic diseases?” and “How do they decide to choose hospitals or treatment facilities?”

Methods

Data were collected from October 2010 to March 2011 using participant observations and interviews. Key informants were five clients: two clients had sequel of head trauma and three had strokes. Three nurses and five family members of the key informants were involved as general informants. Participant observations were conducted in a rehabilitation unit which was composed with two wards. Text was made using transcribed interview data, field notes, and documented data i.e. medical records. Text was analyzed using qualitative content analyzing methods with a coding frame.

Results

Hospitals are second home for the patients with chronic health problems. The patients’ hospital shopping behavior is a process of seeking tailored caring environment. Thus, the conditions for choosing a care facility were comfort and convenience. Patients and their families roam about the hospital for more comfortable and easy environment. In the process, nurses acted as coordinator and broker. Clients’ family gathered and assessed information and made decision as an attorney.

Conclusion

Hospital–shopping behavior is an important issue of a health policy for unnecessary waste of health care resources, including repeat examinations and prescriptions and increasing time and worked-road of physicians and nursing staff. While at the same time it reflects the patient’s concern for seeking the so-called “best” health care service. In Korea, hospital days in each hospital are limited 10weeks by a year. This rule also produces hospital-shopper. This research can help health policy makers not only to reduce misuse of recourse, but also to delivery more effective and qualified care.

Keywords

Sick role behavior, Chronic disease, Micro-ethnography
Experiences of Care Staff in Elder Care

Eun Ha Kim

Department of Nursing, Catholic University of Pusan, Korea
E-mail: hake1114@cup.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

This qualitative study was conducted to discover the essence and the structure of the experiences of care staff engaged in caring for the elderly.

Methods

The study took place in a nursing home which was located in a medium-sized town in Busan, Korea. The nursing home were inhabited by elderly residents in need of extensive assistance, care, and medical treatment, many of whom were suffering from dementia and other medical condition. The personnels in nursing home consisted of nurses, assistant nurses, physical therapists, and social workers. They were present at all hours day and night. All care staffs at nursing home providing care to the elderly were invited to participate in the study. Participants were 12 care staffs who were employed for more than six months at this nursing home. The data were collected from March 15 to April 20, 2011. Focus group discussions and in depth interviews were employed. The collected data was analyzed by phenomenological method procedure of Giorgi.

Results

As the results of the analysis, the following seven constituents of experience were derived: “Exhausting work”, “High demands”, “Restricted technical responsibility”, “Lack of appreciation”, “Low status”, “Insufficient cooperation”, and “Financial pressure” The Expression “Reaching the limit” was abstracted as a common component in all constituents and is found to be an essence. Care staffs were struggling against the stressors. They felt powerless, unable to eliminate the stressors, and forced to manage them despite negative health effects. These stressors have a broader negative impact on work satisfaction.

Conclusions

The results indicate that such basic conditions of work would be adequate staffing and acceptable pay, which require political support and resource allocation to achieve for the care staff. Workplace health program might also include work benefits such as possibilities for the opportunity for physical activities during paid work time.

Keywords

Experience, Workplace, Focus group, Phenomenology
Expectations of Korean Baby Boomer Women for Old Age: Differences between housewives and working women

MeeHye Kim KyoungHee Paeng HeeJin Choi & SoYoung Choi

Graduate School of Social Welfare, Ewha Womans Univ., Korea
Office Of Academic Affairs Graduate School Of Social Welfare, Ewha Womans University
11-1 Daehyun Dong SEODAEMUN-GU SEOUL 120-750, REPUBLIC OF KOREA
kmh@ewha.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

Since there have been simple studies about baby boomer’s later life, it is difficult to predict what is their expectation of old age, and what make them expected for their old age. Therefore this qualitative study was to examine baby boomer women’s expectation in their old age focusing on working women and housewives.

Methods

This study employed in-depth interviews with 8 baby boomer women born in between 1955 and 1963. Data were analyzed to understand their expectation for old age and find the factors influencing on their expectations.

Results

Despite positive images of the aged, baby boomer women felt anxiety and were lack of information for welfare service. On the other hand, working women tended to lean on their children for their later life and expected a rest while housewives were sorry about depending on their children and expected social participations.

Conclusion

As baby boomer women seemed not to have psychological preparation for old age, there needs to preparation programs for old age. Also for their successful old age, various social activities such as social participation and leisure activities on their desire are required.

Keywords

baby boomer women, expectation in old age, preparation for old age, in-depth interviews
Nurses’ presence with dying person in facilities

Myung Ok Cho

Department of Nursing, Dongeui University, Korea
mocho@deu.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

This communicative ethnography aimed to explore a crucial element of palliative care, the component of presence. Research questions were “What does presence mean to the nurses who are working with dying patients in facilities?” and “How nurses achieve presence with their dying patients?”

Methods

This study guided by the assumptions of communicative ethnography that infra-culture is bio-basic and is constructed as a communicative system. Participants were six nurses who had caring experiences for dying patients. Iterative fieldwork and data analysis were conducted between September 2008 and March 2011. The research fields were an intensive care unit, a palliative care unit, and a chronic care unit. Data from participant observations and interviews were made with text and analyzed with qualitative content coding frame.

Results

Time, space, interaction, and relation were selected as the component of presence in caring with dying patients. In a low context, clock time, physical space, and interactional skill of the nurses was occupied to the dying patients. It pulls against other time and space pressures of work. In a high context, participants’ conscious on time and space were extended to the whole life span of patients, patients’ family, nurses’ own, and even as a human being. Participants found the meaning of the “best lives and nursing care” from caring with their patients in the last two or three days of life. The process of presence were ‘being there’, ‘being in’ and ‘being with.’

Conclusion

The awareness on time, space, and interaction and relation of the nurses was deepened and broadened during the care of dying patients. The element of time, space, and interaction and relation are crucial for all those who encounter palliative care. Expanding a consciousness on the component of presence i.e. time, space, and interaction can be served for the purpose of working in this specialty that care with compassion, espousing the value of whole person care with emphasis on care rather than cure, and quality rather than quantity of life.

Keywords

Presence, Palliative care, Nurse
A Study on Female Undergraduates' Recognition of Sexual Identity

Jin Sook Han\textsuperscript{a}, In Sook Park\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a}Department of Nursing, Konyang University, Korea  
\textsuperscript{b}College of Nursing, ChungNam National University, Korea  
6 Moonhwa 1-dong, Jung-gu, Daejeon 301-747, Korea  
ispark@cnu.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to utilize it as basic data for emphasizing direction of sex education by grasping sexual identity level of being recognized by Korea's female undergraduates.

Methods

The participants were 164 female undergraduates who were sophomores at a university in N city, listened to a researcher's objective of study, and clarified their intentions to participate in the study. Data collection was carried out from March 2, 2010 to March 14. The collected materials were analyzed using content analysis method.

Results

As the results of analysis, five categories were founded as follows: ‘recognition of seeing sex was varied in the wake of menarche’, ‘sex is what is shameful and abashed’, ‘distorted knowledge of sex’, ‘having come to know sexual intercourse through video’, ‘confusion of sexual identity’ and ‘right sex education is needed’.

Conclusion

A social change as saying that adolescent sex becomes a social issue and comes to be disorderly results from the lack of upright sexual identity. Statement was the largest as saying that participants suffer confusion of sexual identity and fail to know rightly about sex. What there were also so many participants of having stated that sex is what is abashed and shameful shows that sex education for undergraduates is needed. This study aims to suggest basic data for emphasizing necessity of sex education.

Keywords

female undergraduate/ Sexual identity/ Recognition of sexual identity
Experience on Child-Rearing of Philippines Married Immigrant Women

HyoJa, An\textsuperscript{a}, Sun-Hwa, Song\textsuperscript{b}, Sun-hee, Park\textsuperscript{c}, Hyun-Joo, Park\textsuperscript{d}

\textsuperscript{a}Department of Nursing, Dongshin university, Korea
\textsuperscript{b}Department of Early Childhood Education, Dongshin University, Korea
\textsuperscript{c}Department of Social Welfare, Dongshin University, Korea
\textsuperscript{d}Department of Nursing, Dong-Eui Institute of Technology College, Korea

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to understand the meaning of experiences on child-rearing of Philippines Married Immigrant Women.

Methods

The participants were 15 Philippine immigrant women in Korea. The average age was 37 and the average duration of marriages was 11 years. The data was gathered from in-depth interviews and participants were interviewed once or twice from December 2009 to February 2010. The data was analyzed by the Colaizzi’s method, in which the meaningful statements were extracted.

Results

The average age of the participants was 37 and the average duration of marriages was 11 years. Four themes-clusters were identified from fourteen themes and twenty-eight sub-themes. The four theme-clusters (fourteen themes) were 1) Responsibility of a mother (being a role-model, patience, strict upbringing); 2) Difficulty of child-rearing (alone parenting, language difficulty, financial difficulty, the lack of husband's support, cultural obstacles); 3) Worries about their children (children's emotional problems, children's speech disorder, children's maladjustment in school); 4) Hopes of the future (self-satisfaction, expectations for their children, social support).

Conclusion

The results help understand the situations of immigrant women from the Philippines when they nurture their children. In addition, the study suggested the necessity of program focusing on improving a mother-child relationships which contains the problem resulted from mother's limited language skills. This study also maintained the comprehensive education programs to make better father-child relationship from the difficulty of relating to each other.

Keywords

Philippines, Immigrant, Child Rearing, Experience, Qualitative Research
literature review on the relationship between physical, psycho-social health and leisure activities among elderly residing in the community

Maureen Miu-Ling Chui

School of Nursing, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Purpose of the Study

To describe current evidence on the relationship between leisure activities and physical health, as well as psycho-social health among community elderly.

Methods

Online databases of CINHAL, MEDLINE, PUBMED, OVID, PsycINFO, Social Work abstracts and Sociological abstracts written in English were included. The reference lists of these identified papers was checked for further inclusion based on relevant articles using these key words and were identified as additional references. A total of more than 50 papers were identified.

Different study design that contained (a) qualitative and quantitative data describing health outcomes of leisure activities or leisure time physical activities (b) a well described leisure intervention; (c) barriers to leisure activities. Studies specially targeting elderly with chronic diseases or residing in the institutional setting were excluded.

Results

Most studies were developed from large-scale surveys, which also developed for other purposes, that is, association of leisure with quality of life, life satisfaction, mortality and morbidity. Overall, most studies results showed a consistent beneficial effect of leisure activities physically, mentally or psychologically. Though participation in leisure activities is associated with protective effects such as decreased mortality and morbidity as well as improved cognitive function, few studies have been done on the patterns of participation in leisure activity among older adults in Chinese population. Moreover, less is known about the importance of maintaining leisure activities in the context of other changes occurring in elderly, particularly those related to health or other socio-economic variables. Furthermore, no leisure intervention programs were designed to address the physical and psycho-social effects of leisure activity participation.

Conclusion

It is important to understand how the elderly have changes such as roles, relationships, the use of time, support, functional independence or even financial changes over their life span and to confirm this relationship so that so that appropriate interventions for care practitioners and policy making can be provided and implemented. This suggests that a structured leisure activity program may improve the physical, psychological and social health of the elders residing in the community and continuous rigorous research is needed.

Keywords

Leisure activity, leisure time physical activity, mortality, morbidity, barriers
Work Experience of Nurses Returning to Work after Receiving Lumbago Treatment

Sang-hee Byun\textsuperscript{a}, Song-soon Kim\textsuperscript{b}, Hyun-joo Park\textsuperscript{c}, Eun-jung Kang\textsuperscript{a}, & Ji-soo Bang\textsuperscript{a}

\textsuperscript{a}Department of Nursing, Inje University Busan Paik Hospital, Korea
\textsuperscript{b}Department of Nursing, Baptist Hospital, Korea
\textsuperscript{c}Department of Nursing, College of Medicine, Inje University, Korea

633-165, Kaeguim-dong, Busanjin-gu, Busan, Korea 614-735, busanmed260@hanmail.net

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to in-depthly and comprehensively understand the experience of nurses who return to work after received lumbago treatment. Based on this finding, we expect to provide the guidelines for developing of nursing intervention which related to whom adapt well with sick leave or absence and return to the working place.

Methods

This qualitative study utilized grounded theory methodology using direct-interviews with nurse who return to work and adapt to their jobs. Participants in this study were four nurses who were selected among those who were consented for this study and were working at B and C hospitals in Busan city. Data were collected through in-depth interviews and observations. The contents of the interviews were tape-recorded. The analysis was conducted rotationally at the same time as the data were collected for one month from March 1, 2011 to march 31, 2011. Collected data were analyzed by applying general procedures and techniques of a qualitative study and the grounded theory methodology presented by Strauss and Corbin.

Results

The core category of the work experience of nurses with lumbago treatment who return to work was strengthening their positions within the working places. Three-categories were confirmed. They recognized the limitations of their body due to fear of recurrence, perception of lumbago, and marginal perception of body, and adjusted the limitation circumstances through adapting their body to work environment, asking for help, and strategies of pursuing their own alleviating methods. The results were identified as accepting minor league, carrying out one’s own role, and working with accepting the limitations of seeking one’s own seats.

Conclusion

Through this study, it is thought to be necessary for nurses to listen to their body conditions while working and prevent lumbago. It is necessary to provide detailed nursing intervention so that they can settle down stably in their work environment and find the way to their own positions by understanding adaptation process that they experience while working.

Keywords

Lumbago, Nurse, Return to Work, Qualitative study
Experience of Families with Colorectal Cancer Patients

Choi, Kyung Sook, Kim, Hack Sun, Park, Jung Ae, & Lee, Joohyun

a Department of Nursing, Chung-Ang University, Korea
b Lecturer, Department of Nursing, Jinju Health College, Korea

Purpose of Study

Investigating family members’ experience of colorectal cancer patients is of great significance since the number of cancer survivors is growing. This study aims to understand the experience of family members of colorectal cancer patients according to the process of cancer incidence and treatment.

Method

To understand experience of families with colorectal cancer patients, in-depth interviews and observations were conducted with 4 family members of colorectal cancer patients from January to April 2011. The interviews were recorded, and the content of interviews was transcribed, and analyzed using ethnographic method.

Results

The dominant experiences of the participants were: 1) an anxiety and a passive self defense, 2) a fear and active behaviors, and 3) a realization of the fear and searching for guidelines. When a colorectal cancer patient was founded in a family, members became anxious, meeting with a cancer for the first time. Now, they became aware of the process of cancer treatment and the content of cancer. They started to change their dietary habits or to check on bowel movements regularly. If a second colorectal cancer patient was founded in the same family, they became fearful. Now all brothers and sisters of the patients wanted to get tested for a cancer, and to build more concrete plans for their diet and exercise. They started to search for information regarding colorectal cancers and try to follow recommendations. After the fear became a real life, family members were trying to find active preventive measures for colorectal cancers. However, they found neither detailed guidelines nor systematic management from health care professionals were existed for families with colorectal cancer patients. A sensation of fear persisted since family members need accurate information and systematic management to prevent colorectal cancers.

Conclusion

The results of this study can make a significant contribution to the planning and delivering of care for families with colorectal cancer patients by providing in-depth understanding and considerable insight of their experience.

Keywords

Colorectal cancer; Family; Ethnography
Psychological Experience related to Memory of an Elderly Woman With Mild Cognitive Impairment

Masako Nakano\textsuperscript{a}, Setsuko Ota\textsuperscript{b}, Aki Shimanouchi\textsuperscript{c}, & Shinichi Sato\textsuperscript{d}

\textsuperscript{a} School of Nursing, Kyoto Municipal Junior College of Nursing, Japan  
\textsuperscript{b} School of Nursing, Shiga University of Medical Science, Japan  
\textsuperscript{c} Faculty of Social Welfare, Gunma University of Health and Welfare, Japan  
\textsuperscript{d} Graduate School of Human Sciences, Osaka University, Japan  
2-50-22 Nango Otsu Shiga JAPAN  nakano.rinro@gmail.com

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to identify the psychological experiences related to memory of an elderly woman with mild cognitive impairment.

Methods

Data were collected using semi-structured interview conducted on an elderly woman with mild cognitive impairment. The recorded interview was qualitatively analyzed using the qualitative synthesis method.

Results

As a result there were 101 codes extracted from the interviewing recodes and then the codes were sorted into 12 subcategories. Final four categories and their subcategories are as follows: a fluctuation of the confidence for the memory, three subcategories of which are the awareness of the start of forgetfulness, the self judgment to the forgetfulness and the uneasiness to the forgetfulness; the readiness to accept the decrease of activity of daily living (ADL), four subcategories of which are the self awareness of the decrease ADL, the experience not to be able to perform the role of the family in daily life, the accept of the evaluation by a doctor and the point-out by others of the decrease of ADL; the conviction of the ability of a daily life, three subcategories of which are the confirmation of her performance in a daily life, the confirmation of no generation of the serious consequence and the development of means of the defense to the deterioration of memory; an uncertain prospect to the future, two subcategories of which are uneasiness in the comparison with other healthy persons and the dependence of her daughter in daily life. Therefore, we identified “watching objectivity to herself”, “uneasiness to the future”, “an independent thought” and “feeling the needs of the support of others” in the psychological experiences related to memory of an elderly woman with mild cognitive impairment.

Conclusion

Our analysis of the qualitative synthesis method clarified an aspect of suffering mild cognitive impairment (MCI) and it could become the clue to develop the methods of care of the patient with MCI.

Keywords

mild cognitive impairment, memory, psychological experience, qualitative study, elderly
The Contents Analysis in successful aging of Baby Boomer’s

Hee Kyoung Kim\textsuperscript{a}, Jin Hyang Yang\textsuperscript{a}

\textsuperscript{a} Dept. of Nursing Inje University. Korea
Dept of Nursing College of Medicine, Inje University, 633-165, Kaeguim-dong, Busanjin-gu, Busan, Korea 614-735, gia7279@hanmail.net

Purpose of Study

Because the meanings of baby boomer participants’ recognition on successful aging have various focuses by each individuals, strategies for successful aging need to be differently applied according to the meaning type.

Methods

The method used in the study is the content analysis and data approach to understand the essential structure and describe the meaning about the successful recognition of aging with the baby boomers in Korea. The participants for this research were six men and four women. Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews and observations, and the interviews were recorded. The data analysis applied eight stage of Downe – Wamboldt. The data were collected at the same time in rotation. Study period was about two months from March to April, 2011.

Results

Middle age baby boomers had negative recognition as well as positive recognition. Baby boomer’s successful aging variously appeared with their aging as followings according to quality and level of time, relationship, and space nature: Expansion distribution type, Leisure enjoyment type, Self reliance type, Social activity type, and Natural affinity type.

Conclusion

The result has meaning of possibility that it can make effective and successful aging program development possible on the basis of understanding baby boomers recognition on aging and successful aging.

Keywords

Baby Boomer, Successful aging, Content Analysis
The overcoming process among adults living with type II diabetes

Yeon Suk Park\textsuperscript{a} & Hyun Suk Kim\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a}Department of Nursing, Kongju National University, Korea  
\textsuperscript{b}Kunsan college of Nursing, Korea  
182 Shinkwan-dong, Gongju-si, Chungnam. Republic of Korea, vspark@kongju.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to better understand the overcoming process for self management among adults living with type II diabetes who suffer from diabetes throughout their lives.

Methods

This research was conducted using the grounded theory methodology suggested by Strauss and Corbin. The data collection for this grounded theory was mostly conducted in 2009. Data were collected by interviews with 10 adults who were diagnosed with type II diabetes under self management who agreed to participate in the research. The data analysis were based on open coding, axial coding, and selective coding process. Concepts, subcategories, and categories were deduced from open coding process of the in-depth interview data. The core categories of the overcoming process for self management among adults living with type II diabetes were identified from the selective coding process. The formulated grounded theory which included the relationship of all categories was also derived from the process.

Results

Individuals with type II diabetes were conflicted by competing preferences when taking decisions about self management. The core category generated, which was a central phenomena of overcoming process for self management among adults living with type II diabetes was named “inner negotiation.” The overcoming process for self management through inner negotiation has changed with the passage of time can be divided into three steps: the stage of experiential acknowledgment, the stage of coping, and the stage of acceptance.

Conclusion

We can conclude as follows according to the findings described above: inner negotiation is a kind of problem-solving coping activity with people who have diabetes. We can identify the nature of overcoming process for self management among adults living with type II diabetes through this study. The results of this study will help us to more fully understand diabetic patients.

Keywords

overcoming process, type II diabetes
Factors associated with the self care of diabetes elderly

Yeon Suk Park\(^a\), Eun Kyoung Ryu\(^b\), Hyun Soon Gee\(^b\), & Hae Kyung Lee\(^b\)

\(^a\) Department of Nursing, Kongju National University, Korea  
\(^b\) Department of Nursing, The Graduate School, Kongju National University, Korea  
182 Shinkwan-dong, Gongju-si, Chungnam. Republic of Korea, vspark@kongju.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to understand how activities of daily living, instrumental activities of daily living, life satisfaction and self-esteem were related the self care of diabetes elderly.

Methods

The data collection for this research was mostly conducted in 2009. Data were collected by qualitative interviews about self management and structured interviews about activities of daily living, instrumental activities of daily living, life satisfaction and self esteem from diabetes elderly persons (n=18) aged 65 or more. The persons were doing agriculture in suburban areas at K city in Chungnam province, Korea. The qualitative data were analyzed using deductive contents analysis method.

Results

The diabetes elderly, whose self care was responsible, formally guided or independent carried out their daily activities without assistance from family or others, while the diabetes elderly who showed abandoned self management did not manage their daily activities without help. Life satisfaction was the highest among formally guided persons and self-esteem among responsible ones. Poor life satisfaction and self-esteem correlated with abandoned self care of diabetes elderly.

Conclusion

Factors associated with the self care of diabetes elderly were daily activities, life satisfaction and self-esteem. The results of this study will be helpful when developing of nursing intervention to increase self-care with diabetes elderly who do not have support from others.

Keywords

self-care, diabetes, elderly
Experience of Korean Middle-Aged Depressed Women : A Grounded Theory

Jeong-Seop Lee\textsuperscript{a}, Kunsook Song\textsuperscript{b}, Duck-Shin Shin\textsuperscript{c}, Seon-Hee Choi\textsuperscript{d}

\textsuperscript{a}Department of Nursing, Hanyang University, Korea
\textsuperscript{b}Department of Nursing, Hunter College, USA
\textsuperscript{c}Department of Mental Health, Hanyang Graduated School of Information in Clinical Nursing, Korea
\textsuperscript{d}Department of Nursing, Youngdong University, Korea

Purpose of the Study

This study is to develop a substantive theory which can explain the core phenomena of Korean middle-aged depressed women.

Methods

This study was conducted on 12 depressed women living in a community. The data were collected through in-depth unstructured interviews. Data were analyzed using constant comparative analysis which is grounded theory methodology. Data analysis consisted of open coding, Axial coding and Selective coding.

Results

Korean middle-aged depressed women need empathetic support from their family, especially from their spouse; this study increased the understanding of Korean depressed women which should help in the design of effective coping strategies that consider the particular characteristics.

Conclusion

Korean middle-aged depressed women need empathetic support from their family especially from their spouse. Because their outer figure looks like shell, but they were experiencing extreme inner hollowness looks like hollow shell. This study increases the understanding of Korean depressed women which should help in the design of effective coping strategies that consider the particular characteristics such as contextual and interventional condition.

Keywords

Korean middle-aged depressed women, Grounded theory, Inner Hollowness
Phenomenology of family and social relationship of patient with multiple sclerosis

Sadat Sayedjavad $^a$ & Alimohammadi Nasrollah $^b$

$^a$ Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Yasouj University of Medical Sciences, Iran.
$^b$ Research Center of Social Factors Affecting Health, Yasouj University of Medical Sciences, Iran.

Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Esfahan University of Medical Sciences, Iran.

Purpose of the Study

The aim of this study was to identify and describe experiences of Multiple sclerosis patients in regards to their social and family relationships.

Methods

The qualitative phenomenological research was employed. There were participants chosen amongst the patients referred to Isfahan Multiple Sclerosis Society. The sampling method was purposeful and continued until data saturation. A total of 14 participants were chosen in the end. The data were collected by in-depth interviews and data analysis was done by Colaizzi method.

Results

The finding can be attributing to five class of: Changes to family relationship, disturbances in social relationship, losing job, and disturbances in life expenses.

Conclusion

For most of patient, their physical disorders caused disability in their work which in its own turn leads to unemployment. Losing the financial sources caused the disturbances in their social and family relationships.

Keywords

Multiple sclerosis, family, Society, employment, life expense
Spiritual and Mental experiences of patients with multiple sclerosis

Sadat sayedjavad a, Alimohammadi Nasrollah b, & Afrasiabifar Ardshir c

a Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Yasuoj University of Medical Sciences, Iran.
Research Center of Social Factors Affecting Health, Yasouj University of Medical
b Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Esfahan University of Medical Sciences, Iran.
c Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Yasuoj University of Medical Sciences, Iran.

Purpose of the Study

The aim of this study was to identify and describe spiritual and mental experiences of patients with multiple sclerosis.

Methods

The qualitative phenomenological research was employed. There were participants chosen amongst the patients referred to Isfahan Multiple Sclerosis Society. The sampling method was purposeful and continued until data saturation. A total of 14 participants were chosen in the end. The data were collected by in-depth interviews and data analysis was done by Colaizzi method.

Results

The findings showed that patients with MS attribute the mental spiritual effects of the disease to the following six domains: Anxiety, deny, bargaining, suicide, isolation and amnesia, and strengthen relationship with God.

Conclusion

MS beside Physical sign lead to various mental problems of the Multiple sclerosis participants. When they are received diagnosis of MS, they become shocked and deny it and become withdrawn, and are affected by memory weakness, and amnesia. Uncertainly position of disease course put them in an unknown situation that disturbs their future decision making. Some of them complain from memory loss and feel it as disruptions in their usual daily life. Mental and spiritual effects of the illness have decreased their Quality of life and daily activities. Most of them has strengthen their relationship with God when fell disappointment. They resort to Allah, Quran, Imams, and Vow, to solve the problem.

Keywords

Multiple sclerosis, Spiritual and mental experiences, phenomenology, Qualitative Research
The Actual Experiences of the Illness among Hemodialysis Patients

Song Soon Kim\textsuperscript{a}, Jin Hyang Yang\textsuperscript{a}

\textsuperscript{a}Dept. of Nursing, Inje University, Korea
Dept. of Nursing, College of Medicine, Inje University, 633-165, Kaeguim-dong, Busanjin-gu, Busan, Korea 614-735, sssoon62@yahoo.co.kr

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to in-depth and comprehensive understand of illness experiences among of hemodialysis patients, based on this we provide the guidelines for developing of nursing intervention which related to hemodialysis patients. The research question is "What is the essence of illness experience of hemodialysis patients?"

Methods

The present study adopted descriptive phenomenological method which was developed by Giorgi. The participants for this research were hemodialysis patients of four men and one woman, who was hemodialysis taking at C Hospital located in B City. The analysis was conducted rotationally at the same time as the data were collected by using in-depth interviews and observations. The contents of the interviews were tape-recorded with the consent of the subject. Research period was about five months from September 2010 to February 2011.

Results

The essential subject on the illness experience of the hemodialysis patients led to four components was derived as 4 components according to the passage of time. Increased awareness of the body "a life depending on the machine", the change in relationship "do not want revealing illness", the conversion of the viewpoint "acceptance of major daily tasks", and maintenance of the present life "holding & endure uncertainties".

Conclusion

According to results of this study hemodialysis patients need specific nursing interventions and nursing supports because they are suffering uncertainties life entails appear or not appear as compromised with dialysis machine which is essential for life extension.

Keywords

Hemodialysis patients, Illness experiences, Qualitative research
Narrative Inquiry of Experiences from New Faculty Members’ Academic Lives

Eun Ju Lim\textsuperscript{a} · Jun Hee No\textsuperscript{b} · Hyun A Nam\textsuperscript{a}

\textsuperscript{a} Nursing, Redcross College of Nursing, Korea
\textsuperscript{b} College of Nursing, Seokang university, Korea

snow-1004@hanmail.net

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to explore what experiences preliminarily appointed female faculty have in process of performing their roles.

Methods

The study used a narrative approach which includes processes of interpreting and reinterpreting human experiences. Data of the study were collected from manuscripts which were recorded after having interviews with three female faculties preliminarily appointed in a nursing college. And our journals as well as e-mails are used to describe.

Results

The study expressed the meaning of experiences from preliminarily appointed female faculty’s working life in six topics. According to their narratives, the six topics are like the followings. They feel proud when recognized for their qualification and selected. They find themselves seeking to be rewarded by teaching students with passion and may feel exhausted due to excessive administrative affairs. They struggle to survive reappointment process. And they also experience scholastic isolation and desire for support, encouragement from colleagues. In closing, they are always busy finding balance between their work and personal life.

Conclusion

To become a professor is a step of taking position as a member of academic society by getting used to one’s new role as well as of forming one’s identity and achieving self-development though self-reflecting. The results of the study suggest that workshops and guidelines should be offered for new faculty members based on our understanding of their lives.

Keywords

New faculty, Academic life, Narrative inquiry
Study on Korean Nursing History
by Looking at the Community Health Practitioner System

Ok Kim

Division of Nursing Science, Ewha Womans University
kim-ok60@hanmail.net

Purpose of the Study

This research intends to discover what the creation of and the changes in the community health practitioner system mean historically in connection with the “Act on Health Care for Agricultural and Fishery Communities, and Others.”

Methods

This study is a qualitative research which identifies how the primary health care post system, its work, and its job training have changed with time. The data used in this study were official gazette, materials from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Korean Nurses Association newspaper, the Korean Medical Association newspaper, official reports of daily newspapers, dissertations, professional conference papers, and the minutes of professional organizations for primary and secondary materials.

Results

Community health practitioners are particularly engaged in disease prevention and primary treatment services. Their services include disease prevention education for local residents, quick first aid assistance, evacuation, follow-up care for emergency patients, consulting on family health and children’s education, and health management for school children.

The followings are excerpts from interviews with local residents or fellow community health practitioners. “Community health practitioners successfully grew lotuses in this medically barren area” (Min Jong Gong, from a 2009 interview with a local resident)

“Being one with local residents for the past 30 years, community health practitioners have provided holistic health services by truly sharing their life with local people and creating something of value out of nothing. They have played the roles of advocate and representative of local residents, life instructor, and female leader.” (Gi Ok Lee, from a 2009 interview with the head of a primary health post).

Conclusion

The community health practitioner system is seen to be more cost-effective, convenient, continuous, and comprehensive than any of the other approaches of other health institutions. Their job should be given a new status as a professional field. Going forward, building on the results of this research, the community health practitioner system should be held up as an example which other countries under similar public health circumstances can refer to for their public health policy.

Keywords

Community health practitioner system, Nursing history
Care providers attitudes and perceptions toward to elderly sexuality in long-term are institutions

Shu-Chen Wu* & Hsiao-Hui Chiang*b

*Department of nursing, Tzu-Chi College of Technology, Taiwan, R.O.C.
*bDepartment of Nursing, Mennonite Christian Hospital, Taiwan, R.O.C.
44 Min-chuan Road, Hualien, 97005 Taiwan, R.O.C.
chh1008@hotmail.com

Purpose of the Study

This study sought to understand the perceptions and responses of care providers in long-term care facilities toward to elderly residents’ affections and sexual expression.

Methods

A grounded theory approach was used to study staff working in long-term care facilities in Taiwan, and data were generated through in-depth interviews with 11 long-term care institutions’ care providers. Memos and field note were also used during the phase of data collection, in order to record emerging patterns, including ideas, insights, and feelings about the relationship in the data. Constant comparison method was used to analyze the data in this study.

Results

This study found that care providers’ attitudes and perceptions toward elderly’s sexuality were affected by ageist stereotypes. Care providers in long-term care facilities had difficulty confronting residents’ sexual expression. As a result, they negatively reacted to residents’ sexual needs and used avoidance and distancing as methods to cope with this issue.

Conclusion

With the growth of the elderly population and the increasing need for health care providers with geriatric training, the author suggests that students and practitioners must become familiar with the multifaceted issues of sexuality. Today’s adults are going to expect a certain standard of care as they age, and their political voting power may assist them to obtain it. This will have a direct impact on the aged care system at a national level, which will be required to support the rights of older nursing home clients through making organizations and institutions legally and ethically accountable. This can be promoted through requirements that demand acknowledgement of the basic human rights of nursing home residents’.

Keywords

Care providers, Long-term care, Elderly sexuality, Attitudes, Perceptions
The Experience of Daily Life Married Immigrant Women in Korea

Hyun Suk Lim, R.N, PhD \textsuperscript{a}, Hyun Ja Lim, R.N, PhD \textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a} Adjunct Professor, Department of Nursing, Hyejeon College, Korea
\textsuperscript{b} Professor, Department of Nursing, Chodang University, Korea
\textsuperscript{a} San 16, Namjang-ri, Hongsung-eup, Hongsung-gun, Choongnam-do, Korea
Progress0509@hanmail.net

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to provide understanding of the meaning of the daily life experiences of married immigrant women.

Methods

To clarify the purpose of the study, van Manen's hermeneutics phenomenology was used. The participants of this study were five married immigrant women residing in K City who could communicate with Korean language. They are five married immigrant women married more than four years, and from China, Philippines, and Vietnam. The data were collected between February, and April, 2009 through iterative face-to-face personal interviews.

Results

This study yields 20 ideas and four essential subjects. These are disappointment in a new reality, spousal neglect, adjustment to a new situation, and goal setting and having hope.

Conclusion

Participants are intermarried for many reasons. But because of differences between what they've heard about intermarriage before they got married and reality, they are disappointed. Furthermore, the family structure is insecure because they worry that the immigrants could run away. Also they sometimes get into debt and suffer from their spousal neglect. However, they believe that they can receive respect from their husband's family and overcome hard situations if they persevere and act like an ideal spouse. So they set their own goals and have faith that their dreams come true. On the basis of this research, this study makes the following proposals. It's focused on immigrated women's daily life, especially the health system, so we can investigate the substance of their health system experiences. This study recommends that nursery theory and programs about immigrated women are necessary and this kind of programs have to be in the formal school education.

Keywords

Married immigrant women. van Manen. Hermeneutics Phenomenology
Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to clarify the characteristics of the interviewer, the members, and the relationships between the members in a group interview setting where female university students were the interview subjects, and also to clarify the effects of group interviews upon the health priorities of female university students.

Methods

One group consisted of five female university students (ages 19-21), and each group took part in a 60-minute interview. After the interview with the first group was completed, an additional interview was conducted with a second group of five people. In total, two groups and ten people were interviewed. On the video tape used to record the interviews, the question and answer portions of the interview scenes were divided, verbal and non-verbal communications in each scene were marked by arrows pointing from the transmitter to the receiver, and the scenes were organized chronologically. Next, similar scenes were categorized using cluster analysis based on the number of arrows in each scene. Next, verbal and non-verbal content regarding health priorities was extracted from the interview minutes, and the characteristics of the various categorized scenes were considered.

Results

When the interview scenes were separated into question and answer portions, six scenes were produced for the first group and five scenes were produced for the second group. Next, when similar scenes were categorized using cluster analysis, three clusters were produced, the inter-member non-verbal communication group, the interviewer/member verbal communication Group, and the inter-member self-initiated verbal communication group. In the case of the inter-member non-verbal communication group, the interviewer did not ask the members about health-related episodes, yet the members discussed their own health-related episodes using deep language and emotional language, drawing non-verbal communication from other members. In the case of the interviewer/member verbal communication group, members expressed their own health priorities in their own words without reliance upon the views of other members. In the case of the inter-member self-initiated verbal communication group, the members expressed their health priorities in their own words, drawing self-initiated verbal communication from other members.

Conclusion

An examination of the intragroup relationship structures and communicative content of each interview scene suggested that deep language and emotional language from the members changed the intragroup relationship structures and may have initiated changes in the health priorities of the members.

Keywords

intragroup relationship structures, health priority changes, group interview settings
This study focused on the interviews about smoking cessation with the students wishing to be child-care workers

Hiroko Isoda

Osaka international college Japan

Purpose of the Study

Since Health promotion Law was enforced in 2003, Japanese society as a whole has worked for smoking cessation. While the smoking rates at large have shown a tendency to decrease year by year, those of minors, especially of young women have increased slightly. It is a problem that the smoking rates of young women who have a strong possibility of becoming a mother have increased.

Methods

Among the students aiming to become child-care workers, there are some students who had already formed the habit of smoking at the time of the enrollment in junior college. A trace amount of carbon monoxide exists in exhaled smoke. Therefore, those who aim for the vocations dealing with young children should have the perception that smoking in presence of them is the fifth abuse and make efforts to cease smoking by graduation from junior college.

Results

To that end, while support measures for smoking cessation should be done, each individual support program is essential for each smoker. As the first step, in 2011, we interviewed junior college students who have the smoking habit to obtain the reasons why they started smoking. As a result, it has been revealed that some students do not have strong resistance to smoking because someone in the family members is a smoker, and some students started smoking by being offered a cigarette by one of her friends and have continued smoking to maintain relations with her friends.

Conclusion

The society has been advancing toward smoking cessation. We would be happy if these interviews become a trigger for them to think about themselves. In future we plan to create non-smoking education programs for the students wishing to be child-care workers, referring to points revealed by these interviews.
Purpose of the Study

This research seeks to develop a theory that explains the adaptation process of people with spinal cord injury.

Methods

With the topic ‘what is the adaptation process of people with spinal cord injury?’
I conducted a study utilizing a Grounded Theory approach suggested by Strauss & Corbin in 1998.
This study examined 15 subjects who suffered from spinal cord injuries for four to 14 years before participating in the study.
Data collection was performed through in-depth interviews from March, 2009 to September, 2009.
All participants signed a written participation agreement prior to the interviews of which content was recorded.
In accordance with the process of Grounded Theory, analysis and data collection were conducted at the same time. The open coding was made following the data analysis process of Strauss & Corbin (1998).
In the axial coding, category analysis was done with the coding paradigm. In the selective coding, core categories were found and the frame of stories was made. Also, process analysis was performed.
A situation model was created after the relationships among categories were derived from the core categories and categories were grouped.

Results

The core category was “finding a new me as a person with spinal cord injury.”
With a focus on this core category, 16 questions for hypothetical relationships those were possible question between intervening conditions and main phenomena were asked.
A continuous analysis of the results revealed that there were five types: ‘giving-up’, ‘passive attitude’, ‘staying in the current situation’, ‘overcoming the current situation’, and ‘mental self-achievement’.

Conclusion

People with spinal cord injury experienced feeling insecure about themselves and their relationships with their coworkers, spouses, and other family members.
From their new experiences as persons with spinal cord injury, they accepted their handicap and established their roles in their families.
They also faced the realities and made new livings with the mutual support from others with the same handicap. In the process, they began loving themselves and spent their lives helping others.

Keywords

The Adaptation Process, The Spinal Cord Injured Persons
Demonstrating How to Quantify Qualitative Data by Using NVivo 9

Minjung Moon a, Yeon-Jip Chang b

aChild Studies, Seoul Women's University, South Korea
bGraduate School of Professional Therapeutic Technology, Seoul Women's University, South Korea

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this presentation is to demonstrate how to quantify qualitative data by using NVivo 9. NVivo9 offers the most suitable analytic frame to accomplish qualitative research implicating Ground Theory (Auerbach & Silverstein, 2003). Also, NVivo 9 offers effective function to transform qualitative data into quantitative data. The project’s main focus is to inform how to make Nodes which are the spaces of NVivo 9 storing the codes resulting from qualitative data, how to organize hierarchical Nodes, how to assign quantitative attributes to hierarchical Nodes, and how to export results to other applications such as Word, Excel, SPSS and EndNote.

Methods

The software program, NVivo 9, is run repeatedly on a laptop computer during the session at a small table at one side of the poster presentation. With the laptop computer at the table, the presenters demonstrate the complete process of transformation from qualitative data to quantitative data. In addition to attendees reading the posters that explain the process, they will have the opportunity to observe the presenters’ work on the laptop computer. The attendees allowed to trial what the presenters exhibit on the laptop computer.

Implication

Creswell (2003) suggested that different data collection methods such as qualitative and quantitative methods can be mixed to make thick interpretation of research. Creswell (2003) also proposed that transformation from qualitative data into quantitative data is needed to combine different data collection methods and to interpret the results from the data. In this point, this presentation is conducted to provide the audience an opportunity to understand the transformation process of data from qualitative frame into quantitative frame.

Keywords

Data Transformation, NVivo, Qualitative Data, Quantitative Data
Attitudes toward Life Sustaining Treatment in Korean Adults: An Application of Q-methodology

Lee, Mi Yeon\textsuperscript{a}, Yeun, Eun Ja\textsuperscript{b}, Chon, Mi Young\textsuperscript{b}, Woo, Nam Sik\textsuperscript{c}

\textsuperscript{a} RN., Konkuk University Hospital, Korea \\
\textsuperscript{b} Professor, Dept. of Nursing, Konkuk University, Korea \\
\textsuperscript{c} Professor, Dept. of Anesthesiology and Pain Medicine, College of Medicine, Konkuk University, Korea

Purpose of the Study

This research was conducted to confirm the attitudes toward the life sustaining treatment (LST) among adults according to their values, beliefs, and attitudes in Korean context. Using Q-methodology, the attitude of adults in the subjectivity of the LST by understanding the schemata of life toward the life sustaining treatment provides evidence for social debate, and during the last phase of life of patients and their families to enhance quality of life care strategy is to provide the basis for the development.

Methods

The research process through the Q-methodology was as follow. First, concourse is life sustaining treatment, life extension, Do-Not-Resuscitation (DNR), well-dying literature and previous research related to open and in-depth interviews, and questionnaires to extract the population through the concourse 192 Q-statement were sampled. Second, as the sampling of 192 statements of information redundancy and clarity of expression, modified to consider the meaning and the concourse classified by topic into categories and then 7 or a different meaning in each category represent the Q-statement 33 entries were selected. Third, P-samples (participant) of 42 adults from 20 to 65 people were selected for convenience sampling method. Fourth, the 33 statements (Q-sample) on the Hee by printing a 5x8 cm subjects to forced normal distribution depending on the importance of their opinions on a 7-point scale to Q-categories and, in extremes of classified statement by statement and related subjects at both extremes with assorted interviews were done. Fifth, Data were analyzed with using QUANL-pc program.

Results

The results were discovered the four different types, that is as follows. The first type of 'Respect for reasonable value' life sustaining treatment in self-decisions, advance directives, possibility of resuscitation, stop life sustaining treatment guidelines on several factors, including the information, and should be made was a reasonable decision. The second, 'Emphasis on rationality-type' in recognition of death as a natural process, rather than pointless to continue life sustaining treatment care can be completed should be given the time were. The third, 'Emphasis on life-type' will be a noble life as a miracle because I was living should continue treatment. The fourth, 'Religious focused type ' have that life is determined by the absolute will of the absolute was determined should be.

Conclusion

In this research, the attitude of adults in the subjectivity of the LST by understanding the schemata of life toward the life sustaining treatment provides evidence for social debate and accommodates the patients’ opinions to a maximum degree when they are conscious, while respecting the dignity of life by minimizing patients’ pain and helping them meet a good death.

Keywords

Attitude, Korean Adult, Life sustaining Treatment, Q-Methodology
Clinical adjustment experience of nurses who move to another hospital

Hye Jin Jeon\textsuperscript{a} & Eun Kyung Lee\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a} Dept. of Nursing Science, School of Health Science, Ewha Womans Univ., Korea
\textsuperscript{b} Dept. of Nursing, Cheongam Univ., Korea
jeonhjin@ewha.ac.kr

Purpose of the Study

There is enough registered nurse population on demand in Korea. But nursing staff is lack in actual clinical practice setting. This is related to high turnover of nurses. So, we explored nurses’ decisions to get jobs in different hospitals and adjustment experience of their new clinical setting. Research question was “What is the nature for clinical adjustment experience of nurses who move to another hospital?”

Methods

Colaizzi’s phenomenological method was used for this study. Participants of this study were recruited by snowballing method. Data collection took place between Nov 30th, 2010 to Apr 20th, 2011 using face-to-face interviews.

Results

We derived four main categories: ‘Enduring poor work environment,’ ‘Transferring their home ground,’ ‘Shrinking for change,’ and ‘feeling sense of belonging.’ Nurses expect a better clinical environment when they change their place of work. But adjusting to the changing interactions and hospital culture is very difficult for them.

Conclusion

The results provided the basic data to develop guidelines and strategies for clinical adjustment program investment and work environment improvement.

Keywords

Nurses, Qualitative research, Personnel turnover, Social adjustment
The Lived Experiences of Nursing Home Residents in Korea

Juh Hyun Shin\(^a\)& Hyojung Park\(^b\)

\(^a\)Korean Nurse Welfare Foundation, A Specialized Nursing Care Facility for Seniors, Korea
\(^b\)Division of Nursing Science College of Health Science, Ewha Womans Univ., Korea
iamjoohyun@gmail.com

Purpose of the Study

The purpose is to describe the experiences of nursing home (NH) residents and to increase understanding the meaning of the NH experience.

Methods

A qualitative content analysis will be done. A nursing home (located in Yongin, South Korea) was selected as a setting. A total of nine residents are expected to be recruited through purposive and convenience sampling. The inclusion criteria are that they have no cognitive problems, dementia and Alzheimer disease, and can communicate with interviewers. Also, the residents who have stayed at least 3 months in a research setting will be included. Data collection was initiated from April 5, 2011 and will be done until data saturation has been reached. Demographic information about age, gender, education, marital status, Mini Mental State Examination 13 score, and diagnosis will be collected using residents’ medical records. The researcher conducted four 20-40 minute interviews with each one participant in a private room located in the NH and will conduct about 5 more interviews if available. The participants were asked about the reason of admission to NH, how they feel about NH lives, if their wishes are considered, what they want to change in Nths, and questions were added and modified based on residents’ responses. Sample questions were “Please tell me about your NH life here.”, “How do you feel about the life here in NH?”, “How come did you come to this NH?”, “Can you let me know if you are feeling that you are respected here?”, “What is the major differences between lives at home and lives in NH?” Tape recording will be conducted and transcripts will be transcribed verbatim. As soon as interviews are done, all transcripts will be transcribed verbatim and read elaborately. Then, the manuscripts will be translated into English by researcher, who has formal education and work experience as a researcher in U.S over 8 years. And, the translations will be checked by second translator, who also had formal education and work experience as a researcher in U.S more than 5 years. The generated themes will be categorized by margin notes, content analysis and peer debriefing will be guaranteed by discussing the analysis with nursing faculty with expertise in qualitative research.

Results

As of May 25th, four interviews are done and results will be reported as soon as data saturation has been reached. Possibly, part of results will be presented in GCQHR 2011.

Conclusion

The increasing elderly population with disabilities and illness will demand more long term care services in the future in Korea. However, only one study was conducted to describe the experiences of NH residents in Korea until now. Therefore, it is very timely and necessary to study the experiences of NH residents.

Keywords

Nursing home residents, lived experiences
Implication from way to achieve medical safety to workplace health: Depend on three layers model composed by individual, team, and organization level

Yoshimi Hyodo\textsuperscript{a}, Tomoko Tanaka\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a} Graduate School of Health Sciences, Okayama University, 2-5-1 Shikata-echo, Kita-ku, Okayama-shi, 700-8558, JAPAN, <hyodo@md.okayama-u.ac.jp>

\textsuperscript{b} Graduate School of Humanities and Social Science, Okayama University 3-1-1 ,Tsushima-naka, Kita-ku, Okayama-shi,700-8530, JAPAN, <tomo@cc.okayama-u.ac.jp>

Purpose of the Study

Medical safety is crucial for maintaining patients’health and it is also related to nurses’health. According to our previous survey (Hyodo, et al., 2007), high stress recognized by nurses was significantly related to the number of medical incidents reported by them. These results suggested that a difficult working environment is a potential cause of both stress and medical incidents, and that there might be composite relations between them. In this study, we surveyed nurses about their recognized way to prevent medical accidents, in order to identify intervention points for developing a safety culture and to examine the influence of a healthy working environment on workers.

Methods

In this study, 1,307 questionnaires concerning medical safety were distributed to nurses who worked in X prefectures in Japan, and 523 were returned (return rate = 41.0\%) by mail. Two hundred and thirty-five described responses to the question about any method to prevent medical accidents” were analyzed through content analysis. In the three-layer model of achieving level of medical safety culture, the contents were categorized at the individual, team, and organization level. After summarizing these categories, we applied Hayashi’s quantification III and the mixed-method, with quantitative and qualitative data in an attempt to explain and discuss the data.”

Results

At the organization level, the following improvements in working conditions are recommended: higher number of nurses, reduced working time, and developing a safety management system that incorporates safety education and integration of various reporting systems. At the team level, practices to raise the morale of nurses and to improve functional teamwork, like communication, information sharing, and cooperation with colleagues are required. At the individual level, nurses should follow confirmatory procedures like double-checking, become proficient in various techniques, control their levels of fatigue by taking adequate rest, and avoid multitasking.

Conclusion

We identified mainly improvements in nurses’ability, concentration, and adherence to confirmatory procedures as prerequisites for medical safety. Beyond the individual level, we recommend increasing positive factors like providing social support to nurses and reducing negative factors like overwork, which are general conditions for a healthy environment. We suggest that a comfortable working environment is conductive to both health and safety.

Keywords

Medical safety, Workplace Health, Nurse, Incidents, Teamwork
Experiencing loneliness of the healthy elderly living with family members

Ji Young Lee¹, Ji Hye Song¹, Mi Ri Kim¹, Dukyoo Jung²

¹) Graduate student, Division of Nursing Science, College of Health Sciences, Ewha Womans University, Korea
²) Assistant professor, Division of Nursing Science, College of Health Sciences, Ewha Womans University, Korea

Purpose of the Study

This study aims at exploring the ‘Loneliness of the healthy elderly living with family members’, not focusing on living alone which aspects were relatively and less importantly considered in majority of literatures, but emphasizing the elderly’s experiences and wisdom as well.

Methods

The qualitative research method was taken for widely understanding and lively writing experiences of loneliness of the healthy elderly living with family members. It was set that phenomenological research methods introduced by Colaizzi’s, which can be used for understanding the essential meaning of the experiences of research participants.

The participants of this study have lived with their family members living in Seoul. Purposive sampling was used to meet research goals in selecting participants.

The data collection was from March 1 to April 31, 2011. All of the participants were 10 persons. The data collection method was unstructured-interview. The frequency of interview hasn’t finished if new data came out and have continued at least 4 to 5 times per person for over 60 minutes each.

Results

From participants’ statements, 49 formulated meanings, 19 subordinate themes, and 7 clusters of themes were derived. The 7 theme clusters of the healthy elderly living with family members are ‘Entering loneliness arriving at senescence’, ‘Loneliness which was amplified through time and space’, ‘Experiencing loneliness thorough time’, ‘Passing a long tunnel which was divided into several parts’, ‘Standing up with positive self-healing experiences/Facing loneliness with passive experiences’, ‘Getting out of a loneliness tunnel 1~4’. ‘Reflecting the loneliness observing at the tunnel - Taking a step forward admitting their limitations’.

Conclusion

This research helps to understand the loneliness of the healthy elderly living with family members, and make strategies to support them considering their psychological aspects as well.

Keywords

loneliness, healthy elderly, living with family members
Qualitative Research for Experiences of Insomnia of the Elderly in Community

Eun Young Kim, Ji Ae Shin, Jee Yeon Lee

Department of Nursing Science, Division of gerontological Nursing, Ewha Womans University, Korea

Purpose of the Study

Although a lot of studies dealing with quantitative aspect of sleep disorder in the elderly have been already reported, the qualitative study about fundamental meaning of sleep disorder in the elderly is scarce to our knowledge. The purpose of this study is to understand the meaning and the essence of insomnia experiences of elderly in community who experienced insomnia and to develop education program and effective nursing practice.

Methods

This study included 5 adults more than 65 years who lived in Seoul and experienced insomnia from March 15 to April 15, 2011. Data was collected through unconstructed face to face and in-depth interviews and analyzed according to the phenomenological methods by Colaizzi(1978).

Results

The results of this study were assorted into 5 main categories, 28 main themes and 131 sub-themes. The five main categories as followed : ‘unsound sleep without energy recovery’, ‘physical discomfort’, ‘depression’, ‘cognitive disability’, ‘changes of the daily activity’

Conclusion

In conclusion, the health service providers should understand the fundamental meaning of insomnia of the elderly for more effective nursing practice. Moreover, education system for insomnia in the elderly should be developed to promote their health and quality of life.

Keywords

The Elderly, insomnia, phenomenology
The Study on Nursing Students’ Ego-resilience related to Clinical Practice

Seo, Kum Sook

1Division of Nursing Science, College of Health Sciences, Ewha Womans University, Seoul, Korea

Purpose of the Study

Clinical practice is a critical component of nursing education. This study aims to understand ego-resilience of clinical practice students exposed to both internal and external stressors, and to provide with insights to improve clinical practice experience.

Methods

The study subjects were third-year nursing students who had completed their clinical practice. The study goal and method were fully explained to the students, and five students who consented participated in group interviews. The interviews took place three times from December 2010 to January 2011, and were recorded and transcribed by the author. In accordance with Strauss & Corbin's Ground Theory, the data were analyzed using open coding, axial coding, and selective coding in order to divide meaningful components of the interviews into categories.

Results

Forty-two concepts were derived from data analysis, and were grouped into 8 categories and 19 subcategories. Causal condition was fearing; the phenomenon was making efforts; contextual conditions were adapting to environment and having confidence; intervening condition was ignoring and receiving support; action/interaction strategy was overcoming; result was making efforts.

Conclusion

The data analysis led to an insight that present situation or process of experience could explain ego-resilience experienced by nursing students who have completed clinical practice. Moreover, the study participants recognized ego-resilience as an important concept. Thus, an intervention strategy based on ego-resilience is recommended in order to improve clinical practice experience of nursing students.

Keywords

Nursing student, Ego-resilience, Clinical practice, Ground theory