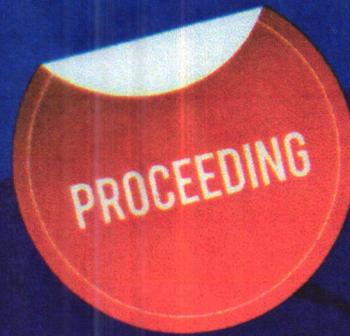


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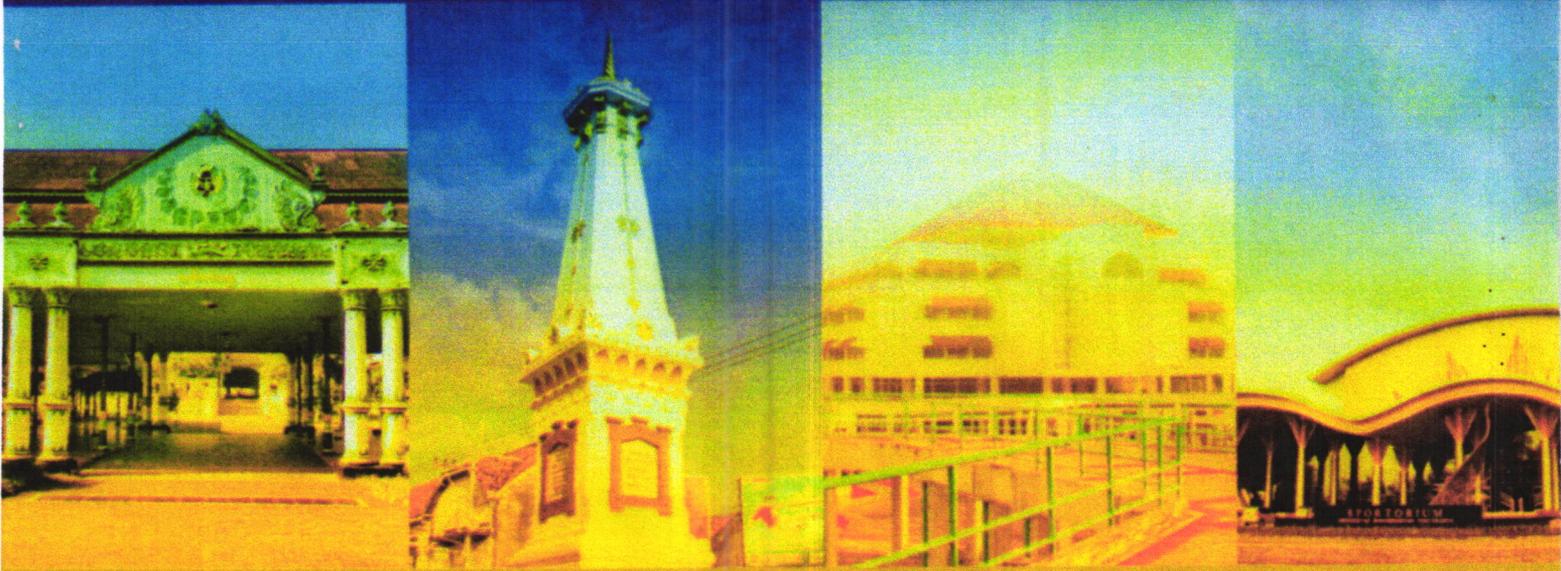


Faculty of Nursing
Khon Kaen University



Jogja International Nursing Conference

"Evidence Based Nursing Practice to Improve the Quality of Life"



Sportorium UMY | 21 - 22 October 2011

Editor:

Titih Huriah, Mkep., Sp.Kom
Moh. Afandi, MAN
Lisa Musharyanti, M.Med.ED

PROCEEDING

JOGJA INTERNATIONAL NURSING CONFERENCE

“Evidence Based Nursing Practice to Improve the Quality of Life”

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THE 1st JOGJA INTERNATIONAL NURSING CONFERENCE 2011
“IMPLEMENTING EVIDENCE BASE TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF LIFE”

INVITATION

Dear Colleagues,

It is our great pleasure to announce that the 1st Jogja International Nursing Conference 2011 will be held in Sportorium UMY on October 21 - 22, 2011. This conference is organized by Master of Nursing Science Program and Bachelor of Nursing Science Program, School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The theme of this conference is “Implementing Evidence Base to Improve Quality of Life”. It is because as nurses, we should not provide care to our clients based on routine practice only. With the development of knowledge and information and the increasing of high quality of health care demand, it is the time for us to realize that implementing evidence base into practice is a fundamental component in order to improve quality of life.

The 1st Jogja International Nursing Conference 2011 will offer an opportunity for all of nursing professionals, scholars, and students to meet, share, and discuss both challenges and opportunity related to evidence base implementation issues. Moreover, this conference offers a good opportunity to build network in research, practice, and education related to the theme. This scientific program consists of lectures from keynote speakers, oral presentations, and poster presentations.

Yogyakarta, the host city of the 1st Jogja International Nursing Conference 2011, is a beautiful city colored by traditional Javanese heritage and other amazing things including Batik, Borobudur Temple, Prambanan Temple, Parangtritis Beach, crafts, and delicious Javanese and Yogyakartaese cuisine. With its motto as Never Ending Asia, participants of the conference will enjoy many beauties of Yogyakarta.

We also want to take this opportunity to welcome all of participants in this conference in Yogyakarta, Indonesia on October 2011. It is our sincere hope that during the time in Yogyakarta, you also will enjoy the beauties of Yogyakarta.

Titih Huriah, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep., Sp.Kom

Head of School of Nursing,

Faculty of Medicine and Health Science

Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta, Indonesia

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THE USE OF QUALITATIF AND QUANTITATIF METHODS IN NURSING RESEARCH

A. Aziz Alimul Hidayat.¹

ABSTRACT

Background: The background of this paper is because many lecturers, nurses, and nursing students are lack of using qualitative methods in nursing research. It can be caused by various factors. One of them is less understanding of research methodologies and misperception in understanding of nursing science paradigm which is identified closely with the medical science paradigm. Consequently, those thoughts are always oriented to the measurement of variables that circled by the theory.

Objective: The purpose of this paper is to explain the use of qualitative and quantitative methods in nursing research.

Method: The source of the data of this paper is the literatures and relevant research results.

Results : The results showed that the use of the qualitative method in nursing research can also be used in several studies on the phenomenology of nursing problems, nursing and historical problems, case study on nursing issues, culture-based nursing (etnonursing) as well as research that uses inductive logic thinking. Whereas in quantitative research methods can be used in experimental and observational studies (crosectional, case control and cohort) in clinics, laboratories and community with quantitative analysis as well as research that uses the logical deductive reasoning.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that the use of qualitative and quantitative methods in nursing research can be widely used, because both of them could be the complements of each other in the study

Keywords: qualitative, quantitative method, study, nursing

¹ Faculty of Health Science, Muhammadiyah University of Surabaya.
Email : azizhidayat@yahoo.com

Introduction

Nursing research is an activity that results in a scientific work in the field of nursing which are written based on scientific facts, obtained as a result of review of the literature and field research (clinical and laboratory research studies), conducted from the discovery of the problem to be analyzed or processed to find a conclusion.^{4,7} Scientific works generated from nursing research have three objectives, namely to prove the theory that exist, develop and find a new theory (knowledge).^{4,7}

During its development, research in the field of nursing experience various problems. One of which is in terms of the use of methodology. It can be caused by the paradigm and setting of the study conducted by researchers. The use of qualitative and quantitative methods is often argued among researchers

The aims of this article is to explain the use of qualitative and quantitative methods in nursing research as the effort to produce the beneficial scientific work for the development of nursing science and technology

Quantitative and qualitative research in nursing

Quantitative and qualitative research in nursing has a different process. Most researchers often use both in the research process, but it depends on the topic itself. The process of quantitative research for example has a process that begins with the logic of deductive reasoning, with the submission of research problems, and then conducted the study of theory which ended with the preparation of conceptual framework. From the conceptual framework then developed hypothesis later verified by observation or review of field data, the results of the study data, whether these results can be applied or not. That can mean the process of proof is applied correctly in accordance with the theor. On the other hand, one which can not be proofed or rejected, it is necessary to falsify, improve or repair to the frame work.

While in the qualitative research process uses logical inductive thinking which starts from the observation of phenomena or events through the process of collecting data and formulating the pattern. Verification should conduct to obtain scientific knowledge if the conditions are acceptable, but if rejected, the collecting of data should repeat. Both the research process can be described as follows.

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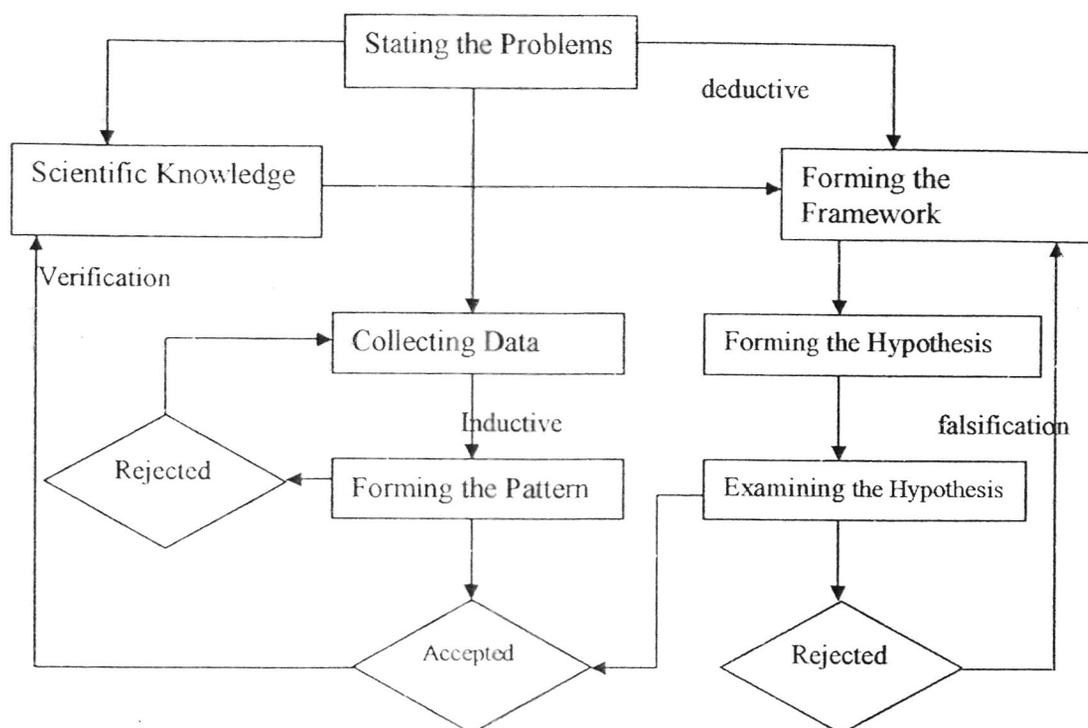


Figure 1 Framework of deductive and inductive in research. ¹⁵

According to Sugiyono (2009), the use of quantitative and qualitative research in nursing has the differences such as stating the research problems, focusing of research title, theories of the study, populations and samples, instruments and techniques of data collection, and data analysis techniques. ¹⁷

Research problems are something that will be solved through the research process and they should be clear. The problems have a sense of the fact (empirical facts) with different theories or expectations. In quantitative research the problem should be clear, specific and considered to be unchanged, but in qualitative research problems brought by the researchers are still not clear and dynamic, temporary/tentative to be developed or changed during the process. In qualitative research the issue will develop into three areas; fixed during the proces, developed and changed. ¹⁷

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Ethnographic research in nursing is a research that aims to describe the culture, way of life, customs, behavior and social. In nursing studies it can be exemplified as research on the culture of treatment in certain ethnic groups which have problems with health.

The last is grounded research which uses a single theory that can explain a concept, process, action or interaction on a topic in a broader conceptual level. In nursing studies it can be exemplified through research with the basic theory of nursing, and many other examples on the use of qualitative methods.⁶ Similarly, the use of quantitative research can be used directly in an epidemiological research or observational (crosssectional, case control and cohort) as well as experimental, both in laboratory and in society.^{5, 10,11,12}

Conclusion

The use of quantitative and qualitative approach in principle is the same, which depends on the perspective of a researcher to use such methods. Quantitative research begins with the logic of deductive reasoning, submission of research problems, and the study of theory, which ended with the preparation of conceptual framework. From the conceptual framework developed the hypothesis and verified by observation or review of field data. While qualitative research uses a logical thought process which begins with logical inductive thinking on phenomena or events observed through the process of collecting data, then formulating the pattern to gain scientific knowledge.

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Meanwhile, according to Spradley can use domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, componential and cultural theme analysis.⁶

The use of qualitative and quantitative research in nursing

Based on the difference between the two types of study, the use of both quantitative and qualitative research lies on the standpoint of researchers. In general, the research on exact sciences are often uses quantitative research approaches and social sciences research using qualitative approaches, but all is not absolute. The examples of the use of qualitative research are as follows: phenomenology research, historical research, case studies, culture, grounded theory, action research, library research, and so on.

Phenomenology research in nursing is a research which orientation is to understand, explore and interpret the meaning of events and the relationship with the people in certain situation.⁶ The meaning of the study is observing the interaction between people and environment, understanding language, perceptions, views and experience in obtaining the desired information or data, such as the study on the factors of healthy diet for people who have been suffered from diabetes mellitus.

Historical research is the study of past events using logical analysis (historical patterns), such as the history of nursing research in Indonesia, by observing or collecting primary data from the people involved directly as the witness of history or events, or the other source of documentation.

Case study in nursing is a research which discusses intensively on certain cases, with the conclusion in the cases studied. This study has a more specific nature and depth with the presence of a cyclic process that exists in the overall samples. The sample is limited and not to be generalized. In nursing research, a case study is exemplified as a case study of patterns of home treatment for diabetic mellitus patients

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the term of population. According to Spradley, it is the social situation which consists of places, actors and activities that interact synergistically. The term of population is not used in qualitative research because of the qualitative research departs from the existing cases in a particular social situation and the results will not be applied to the study population but transferred to another place in a social situation that has similarities in social situations.¹⁷

Instruments and data collection techniques are the way how the research that will be generated which have the high value of truth. In the quantitative research, instrument must have a validity and reliability, so that the data collected have an accuracy, valid and reliability. Instruments in quantitative research can be a test, guidance, interview, observation and questionnaires. Different from qualitative research, the instrument or tool is the researchers themselves, then the researcher must be validated. The validation in question is a validation of the understanding of qualitative research methods, comprehension of the studied area, the readiness to enter the object of research. Collecting data then can be done through observation and in-depth interviews, documentation, or a combination of them (triangulasi).¹⁷

Data analysis techniques are the way of processing data that can be inferred or interpreted into information. In quantitative research techniques of data analysis used to answer statement of problems or test hypotheses, and it is because the data is quantitative, data analysis techniques using statistical methods. This is different from the qualitative research. Data obtained from various sources in the techniques of data analysis has no clear pattern. Because the process of data analysis starts from the analysis prior to the field, and analysis of the current field. According to Miles and Huberman analysis of the data during the field include data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing/verification.¹⁷

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The focus on research titles is an area of research that will be studied. The title indicates the scope of research and the title in quantitative research is based on problems that have been set. The title reflects the issues and variables that will be studied. The title in quantitative research is used as a handle for researchers to determine the variables to be studied, theories used, instrument developed, data analysis techniques and conclusions drawn. While the problems in qualitative research that developed are still tentative and holistic, as the effect, the title will be the same with the research problems, temporary and will expand on the field.¹⁷

Theory is a scientific knowledge about the factors that explain certain scientific disciplines that are intact, consistent, universal and not absolute. In quantitative, theory should be obvious because it has a function that will clarify the issues examined at the same time to formulate hypotheses as well as to develop research instruments so that the theory in quantitative research must be clear. What theories used based on the variables studied, because they are used to test hypotheses and theories. It is different from the qualitative research. Considering that the problem of qualitative research is temporary then the theory used seems to be the same because the problem will develop in the field is holistic, it takes a very broad theory as a basis for understanding the phenomenon on the field that will generate a theory.¹⁷

Population and samples in both quantitative and qualitative research have different meanings. Population of quantitative study is defined as an area consisting of object generalization or subjects who have certain qualities and characteristics which determined by the researchers to be studied and drawn the conclusions. While the sample is part of the population. The population and sample in qualitative research is not determined or used as

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