Using qualitative research in a clinical setting

Student's name:

Institutional affiliation:
Qualitative research can be referred to as a variety of methodologies which goal is to create an in-depth and understanding of the social world, through knowledge about individuals social and physical situations, their involvements, perceptions, and histories. It differs much from quantitative analysis such that it needs the researcher to be deeply involved, at times staying in the research field for extended periods (Lune & Berg 2016). The ultimate significance of qualitative research is its capacity to address relevance questions to public health facts and practice hard to answer suitably using quantitative approaches. It aims at exploring, explaining, or finding a deeper understanding of everyday occurrences. This type of analysis can be used in clinical practice whenever the researcher needs to learn from a partaker’s perspective. After going through the three articles assigned, I have noticed the relationships theme. It could be the connection between the partakers of the researcher and the participants.

I can use qualitative research in my clinical practice to gather data that may provide in-depth and rich stories of the lived involvement of rural maternity (Crowther & Smythe 2016). Bearing witness from mothers in these areas has value, giving a chance to review, reveal and inspire new thinking. Interpretive hermeneutic phenomenology may be the guide to the approach in data collection. The research method may involve unstructured in-depth dialogues with women and rural health care practitioners to reveal further considerations of the implication of rural maternity involvements.

Similarly, I can use qualitative research in my clinical practice by understanding my patients who have experienced a myocardial infarction. I associate with patients who are undertaking cardiac catheterization. The idea of the technique is to determine if there may be any obstructions in the patient’s arteries (Ali, Ng & Low 2015). Frequently, my patients come for this technique since they have experienced trouble breathing or chest pain. These patients’
Cardiac enzyme levels are not drawn, which helps decide if there may be having any injury in the heart. These laboratory ideals are regularly used to tell if the patient may have a blocked artery or had a heart attack. Though, it is not until the technique is done when one can decide if there was an obstruction.

In my clinical involvements, I have noted that some patients with a new established coronary artery illness or had a heart attack, ask questions commonly concerning how this happened and what they can do differently to avoid a future episode. With this in mind, I would use qualitative research on my patient's opinions of their verdict and the lifestyle variations made post myocardial infarction. Lifestyle variations and medical care are significant when decreasing mortality and morbidity. Nevertheless, I have also noted that some patients do not usually change their lifestyle and get future cardiac stents or experience an additional heart attack. Studies conclude that lifestyle variations did advance psychological wellness for a year (Diener, Oishi & Tay 2003). I would use this qualitative research to teach my patients better the need for a lifestyle variation post myocardial infarction or newly established coronary artery illness.

Additionally, this research method ensures patients in my clinical area since it will allow practicing clinicians to examine research questions of instant importance to their patients.
work, which would also be challenging to examine (Niederhouser, Zimmermann, Fishman & Schwappach, 2018). It will provide sufficient opportunity to contest the organized curiosity and add to the information base in artery disorders. Qualitative research also widen the proof base for the newly established coronary artery disease, the implication of rural maternity involvements, health policy and practice. The research method has an utmost value which is its capability to address questions of relevance to artery diseases understanding and practice difficult to response satisfactorily using other methods.

References


