



WEEK 11

Medical Research

Narrative Research and Ethical Considerations



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Narrative Research

1. Introduction to Narrative Research

- First introduced by **Connelly & Clandinin (1990)** to study teachers' personal stories.
 - Conducted through **dialogue between researcher and participant**.
 - Focuses on collecting and analyzing **stories (narratives)** of individuals or small groups.
 - Stories reveal participants' **experiences, identities, and meanings**.
 - Data is commonly collected through **interviews**, but may also include observations and documents.
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2. Definition of Narrative Research

- A **narrative** is a story with:
 - **Beginning**
 - **Sequence of events**
 - **Ending**
 - It connects **characters, actions, events, and context** to create meaning.
 - Narrative research gathers stories around a specific theme to understand a phenomenon.
 - Particularly useful in **health research** because it considers social, cultural, and environmental influences.
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3. Goal of Narrative Inquiry

- To uncover the **meaning of individuals' experiences** rather than objective facts.
- To understand and present **real-life experiences through participants' stories**.

4. Reasons for the Popularity of Narrative Research

- Increased emphasis on:
 - **Teacher reflection**
 - **Teacher knowledge**
 - **Professional development**
 - **Decision-making processes**

5. Benefits of Narrative Inquiry

- Provides **rich, detailed information** about participants' perspectives.
- Produces a deeper understanding of experiences.
- Helps readers apply insights from stories to their own situations.
- Captures personal and contextual meanings that may be missed by other methods.

6. Data Collection in Narrative Research

- Usually focuses on **one or two individuals**.
- Collects stories and arranges them **chronologically** or according to life stages.
- Common data collection methods:
 - **Interviews**
 - **Journals**
 - **Autobiographies**
 - **Oral histories**
 - **Field notes**

7. Oral History

- Method of collecting data by asking participants to share experiences.

Two approaches:

1. **Interviews** (structured or unstructured)
 2. **Annals and chronicles**
 - Participant creates a timeline of important events and memories.
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8. Analysis of Narratives

A. Analysis of Narratives

- Researcher collects multiple stories.
- Stories are analyzed into **common themes**.
- **Themes are the final outcome.**

B. Narrative Analysis

- Researcher combines events and experiences into a coherent story.
 - **The story itself is the final outcome.**
 - This process is called **Emplotment**.
 - Multiple interviews may be merged into one narrative with a clear plot.
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9. Key Features of Narrative Research

- Focuses on **individual experiences**.
 - Presents experiences in **chronological order**.
 - Uses a **time sequence of events**.
 - Collects stories through:
 - Interviews
 - Journals
 - Autobiographies
 - Field texts
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10. Context in Narrative Research

- Describes:
 - The people involved
 - The physical setting

- The surrounding circumstances
 - Context may be presented before the story or integrated throughout it.
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11. Researcher–Participant Collaboration

- Participants actively participate throughout the study.
 - Researcher and participant collaborate to ensure the reported story accurately reflects the lived experience.
 - Aims to reduce differences between the **story told** and the **story reported**.
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12. Three Core Dimensions of Narrative Research

A. Temporality (Time) — When?

- Considers:
 - **Past**
 - **Present**
 - **Future**
- Past experiences influence current experiences and expectations for the future.

B. Sociality — Who and Why?

- Considers:
 - Personal factors
 - Social factors
 - Cultural factors
- The audience affects how a story is told and what information is shared.

C. Spatiality — Where?

- Refers to the **environment or setting**.
 - The place where an event occurs influences how it is experienced and interpreted.
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13. Integration of Temporality, Sociality, and Spatiality

- Narrative research examines experiences through three dimensions together:
 - **Temporality (Time):** past, present, and future experiences.
 - **Sociality:** personal, social, and cultural influences.
 - **Spatiality:** the environment or setting where experiences occur.
 - Example:
 - A patient living with a chronic illness may describe:
 - Previous illnesses (**past**)
 - Current condition (**present**)
 - Expectations for future health (**future**)
 - Influence of family, culture, and healthcare providers (**sociality**)
 - Experiences in hospitals or home settings (**spatiality**)
 - These narratives help healthcare professionals better understand patient experiences and improve care.
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14. Trustworthiness in Narrative Research

To ensure the story is credible and accurate:

- **Prolonged engagement & persistent observation**
 - Spending sufficient time with participants to gain deeper understanding.
 - **Triangulation**
 - Using multiple data sources to verify findings.
 - **Member checking**
 - Participants review interpretations and confirm accuracy.
 - **Thick description**
 - Detailed description of:
 - Context
 - Participants
 - Experiences
 - Helps readers understand the situation fully.
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15. Strengths of Narrative Research

- Stories help people **make sense of experiences**.
- Stories capture the complexity of life and are often **nonlinear**.

- Narratives are **engaging, memorable, and meaningful**.
 - They provide a **personal perspective** that may not be captured through other methods.
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16. Limitations of Narrative Research

- Institutional or social settings may influence or distort stories.
 - Some individuals may be unable to tell their stories due to illness, memory loss, or communication difficulties.
 - Findings are highly individual and may have limited generalizability.
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17. Challenges of Narrative Research

- Requires collecting extensive information about participants.
 - Researcher must understand the participant's life context thoroughly.
 - Strong collaboration between researcher and participant is essential.
 - Researchers must reflect on their own personal, social, and political influences to minimize bias.
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18. Steps in Conducting Narrative Research

1. Identify a phenomenon to study.
 2. Purposefully select an individual with relevant experience.
 3. Collect the participant's story.
 4. **Restory** (reorganize and retell) the story.
 5. Collaborate with the participant throughout the process.
 6. Write the narrative account of the experience.
 7. Validate the accuracy of the narrative.
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19. Final Product of Narrative Research

- The final outcome is an **amalgamated narrative (complete story)**.
 - It includes:
 - **Temporality:** past, present, future.
 - **Sociality:** personal, social, and cultural influences.
 - **Spatiality:** places and environments involved in the experience.
 - The goal is to present a rich, meaningful account of the participant's lived experience.
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20. Introduction to Research Ethics

- Research ethics were strongly emphasized by the **Declaration of Helsinki (1964)**.
 - Research involving human participants should:
 - Be designed in the **safest possible way**.
 - Include assessment of **risks and burdens** before starting.
 - Recruit participants **voluntarily**.
 - Obtain **informed consent**.
 - Ensure participation is free from **physical or psychological coercion**.
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21. Ethical Principles in Research

Researchers must ensure that participants:

- Understand the **purpose of the study**.
 - Understand the **potential risks**.
 - Understand the **potential benefits**.
 - Participate voluntarily and make informed decisions.
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22. Informed Consent

Informed consent means providing participants with complete information in clear, understandable language.

Participants should know:

- Nature of the study.
 - Their role in the research.
 - Identity of the researcher.
 - Funding source.
 - Objectives of the research.
 - How findings will be used and published.
 - Potential risks and benefits.
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23. Ethical Problems in Research

Potential ethical issues may affect both researchers and participants.

Examples:

- Researcher may face:
 - Aggression from participants.
 - Unsafe or unfamiliar research settings.
 - Participants must:
 - Be allowed to **withdraw at any time**.
 - Never be forced to continue participation.
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24. Four Domains of Ethics (Tracy, 2010)

1. **Procedural Ethics**
 2. **Situational Ethics**
 3. **Ethical Relationships**
 4. **Exiting Ethics**
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25. Procedural Ethics

- Also called **Categorical Ethics**.
- Governed by organizations such as **Institutional Review Boards (IRBs)**.
- Main principles:
 - **Do no harm**
 - Avoid deception

- Obtain informed consent
 - Protect privacy and confidentiality
 - Participants have the right to:
 - Know the purpose of the study.
 - Understand possible consequences.
 - Participate voluntarily.
 - Researchers must secure personal data through:
 - Locked storage.
 - Password-protected systems.
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26. Situational Ethics

- Ethics based on the **specific circumstances** of a situation.
- Focuses on unexpected ethical issues arising during research.
- Requires researchers to:
 - Continuously reflect on ethical decisions.
 - Adapt to changing situations.
 - Balance potential harms against research benefits.

Key question:

Do the benefits of the research outweigh the possible harms?

27. Ethical Relationships

- Based on an **ethic of care**.
 - Emphasizes:
 - Mutual respect.
 - Dignity.
 - Connectedness between researcher and participants.
 - Participants should have input into the research process.
 - Researchers must respect cultural norms and community values.
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28. Exiting Ethics

- Ethical responsibilities continue after data collection ends.
 - Researchers should:
 - Leave the research setting responsibly.
 - Present findings fairly.
 - Avoid unintended negative consequences.
 - Consider how results may be interpreted and used.
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29. Ethical Challenges in Qualitative Research: Researcher–Participant Relationship

- Qualitative research depends on participants sharing personal experiences.
- Close relationships may create ethical risks:
 - Participants may feel:
 - Misunderstood.
 - Exploited or “used.”
- Researchers must protect:
 - **Anonymity**
 - **Confidentiality**
 - **Informed consent**

Confidentiality:

- Personal information must not be disclosed.
 - Particularly important when dealing with sensitive information.
 - Applies to both:
 - Participant confidentiality.
 - Institutional confidentiality.
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30. Ethical Challenges in Data Gathering

Example: Ethnography

- Long-term presence in a community requires ongoing informed consent.
- Participants should know:

- What information is being collected.
- What is being recorded.

Challenges:

- Obtaining continuous consent can be difficult.
- New situations may emerge during data collection.
- Ethics committees may need protocol amendments for unexpected developments.

31. Ethical Challenges in Data Interpretation

- Researchers may:
 - Misinterpret participants' views.
 - Take statements out of context.

To reduce this risk:

- Use **Member Checking**.
 - Participants review interpretations.
 - Participants confirm whether findings accurately represent their experiences.

الموسوعة الحديثية

الرئيسة / الموسوعة الحديثية / شروح الأحاديث

بدون تشكيل
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الحديث كاملاً

روابط مهمة ▾ البحث الموضوعي

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بحث في الموسوعة ...

- خصلتان ، أو خلتان ، لا يُحافظُ عليهما عبدٌ مسلمٌ إلا دخل الجنةَ ، وهما يسيرٌ ، ومن يعملُ بهما قليلٌ : يُسبحُ اللهُ في دِرِّ كلِّ صلاةٍ عشراً ، ويحمدُه عشراً ، ويكبرُه عشراً ، وذلكَ خمسونَ ومائةً باللسانِ ، وألفٌ وخمسمائةً في الميزانِ . ويكبرُ أربعاً وثلاثينَ إذا أخذَ مضجعهُ ، ويحمدُ ثلاثاً وثلاثينَ ، ويسبحُ ثلاثاً وثلاثينَ ، فذلكَ مائةٌ باللسانِ ، وألفٌ في الميزانِ قال : فلقد رأيتُ رسولَ اللهِ ﷺ يعقدُها بيدهِ قالوا : يا رسولَ اللهِ كيفَ هما يسيرٌ ، ومن يعملُ بهما قليلٌ ، قال : يأتي أحدُكم يعني الشيطانُ في منامِهِ فينومهُ قبلَ أنْ يقولَ ، ويأتيه في صلاتِهِ ، فيذكرُه حاجتَهُ قبلَ أنْ يقولَهَا

خلاصة حكم الحديث : صحيح

الراوي : عبدالله بن عمرو | المحدث : الألباني | المصدر : الكلم الطيب | الصفحة أو الرقم : 112 | الترخيـج : أخرجه أبو داود (5065) ، والترمذي (3410) ، والنسائي (1348) ، وابن ماجه (926) ، وأحمد (6910) باختلاف يسير.

التصنيف الموضوعي: أدعية وأذكار - الذكر عند النوم | أدعية وأذكار - عقد التسبيح على الأامل | أدعية وأذكار - فضل التهليل والتسبيح والدعاء | صلاة - أدعية دبر الصلوات | صلاة - الوسوسة في الصلاة

| ٥ أحاديث مشابهة | ٥ أصول الحديث