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Qualitative Research Reflection

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### Qualitative Research Reflection

Qualitative research involves the collection and analysis of non-numerical data to prove or disprove hypotheses. Qualitative research in nursing is responsible for improvements and analyses that streamline patient-centered care while assessing the proficiency of the profession. Qualitative research has a wide range of benefits and some challenges in its use in nursing.

#### **The Usefulness of Qualitative Research in Nursing**

Qualitative research proceeds through various approaches, specific to the requirements or nature of the hypothesis or elements in a study. Qualitative research has a wide range of uses in nursing because it helps investigate and provide significant analyses of intricate issues in nursing. It is worth noting that the different forms of qualitative analyses find application in nursing, including ethnographic, phenomenological, and grounded theory research (Barrow, Ethnographic Research, 2019). Qualitative research provides intricate information on nurses' experiences by collecting non-numerical data, such as ordinal and nominal data, on the functions of nurses. It collects and analyzes their feelings, attitudes, and challenges in administering care to patients (2019). Thus, the qualitative analysis provides a multidimensional analysis of nurses' professional challenges and experiences in providing patient-centered care.

Qualitative analysis also allows researchers to collect information from patients on the various aspects of care they receive from nurses. It bridges the divide that arises in quantitative analysis of variables inpatient treatment, such as disease outcomes. Qualitative research goes beyond numbers to assess the feelings and attitudes of patients regarding care (Barrow, 2019). For instance, a qualitative analysis will probe the complex patient experience in caring for a burn patient undergoing excruciating pain rather than assessing the time or drugs it takes to cure them.

As a result, it provides fluidity in assessing the work of nurses in providing care to patients by appreciating the different factors at play in providing care. Qualitative analyses also bridge the divide in the complex experiences and emotions that arise between nurses and patients in managing diseases to provide patient-centered treatment.

### **Qualitative Analysis Article**

The article by (Halberg et al., 2021) provides an in-depth analysis of nurses' experiences as heroes during the Covid-19 pandemic in Danish hospitals. It probes into the unique challenges and benefits nurses experienced in providing care to patients at different treatment levels in hospitals. The study uses qualitative research that integrates an ethnographic perspective with a ground theory assessment of the differences in experiences among nurses. The study is helpful to nurses because it guides the intricate aspects of providing professional care that guarantee increased patient outcomes while maintaining personal safety (Halberg et al., 2021). It is worth appreciating the role of the study in assessing the complexities of care management in nursing during pandemics and unprecedented healthcare situations.

The article is helpful to nurses to improve patient outcomes because it analyzes the limits to political and nursing intervention and responsibility. It is worth noting that the research probes the differences in nurse experiences across Danish hospitals and their effects on their health, lives, and the country's political system. It also assesses the specific aspects of nursing, including experiences in clinical care and surgical care, allowing for an in-depth definition of variables. The study also focuses on the complex descriptive aspects in the response of nurses through the use of semi-structured interviews (Halberg et al., 2021). Thus, the study guides nurses in improving patient outcomes by determining the limits to nurse functions and disproving the notion of nurse heroism. It also provides best practices in qualitative research that nurses can use

in the future to perform studies on gaps in nursing, especially in situations that overwhelm healthcare systems.

### **Barriers in Qualitative Research in Nursing**

The nursing field continues to develop and diversify, especially in the definition and practice of various professional concepts. For instance, the definition of evidence-based practice is slowly changing in practice and conceptually to evolve into evidence-based nursing for nurses (LaBarge, 2019). Thus, a significant barrier that arises from such evolution and changes in definition and concepts is the limited understanding of specific information. The qualitative nature of variables becomes limiting because the quality or meaning of a variable is subject to change or lose meaning over an extended period, rendering some studies futile. The philosophical and methodological underpinnings of qualitative research may create challenges in the accurate definition and testing of variables (LaBarge, 2019). Thus, qualified researchers must handle the different manipulations of qualitative data to yield reproducible results.

Mistrust is also a significant barrier in applying qualitative research in nursing. The unions and nursing forums may restrict the full access to the intricate information on several nursing aspects, such as evidence-based practice performance. In some instances, patients may be unwilling to provide nursing competencies for fear of victimization in receiving care. Mistrust creates the problem of limited access because of the suspicion of the use of such information against healthcare facilities, nurses, or patients (LaBarge, 2019). Thus, qualitative researchers must identify these barriers to performing intricate analyses on nursing and related care issues. Researchers must also ensure that they seek informed consent and establish trust with nurses, patients, or related subjects to promote effective studies on nursing.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, qualitative research is an intricate aspect of nursing because it helps uncover issues in providing care. Nurses must engage patients and other subjects in professional research competencies to identify gaps in their profession and improve care delivery.

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