

NRS 445 Topic 2 DQ 1

The three types of qualitative research designs are phenomenological, grounded theory, and ethnographic research. Compare the differences and similarities between two of the three types of qualitative studies and give an example of each.

Initial discussion question posts should be a minimum of 200 words and include at least two references cited using APA format. Responses to peers or faculty should be 100-150 words and include one reference. Refer to "RN-BSN Discussion Question Rubric" and "RN-BSN Participation Rubric" located in Class Resources, to understand the expectations for initial discussion question posts and participation posts, respectively.

The three types of qualitative research are phenomenological, grounded theory and ethnographic research. Phenomenological is usually collected through lived in experiences and interviews while grounded theory is a collection of data through interviews and observations. Lastly ethnographic research is the study of the people and cultures through observations (Faulkner, et al., 2022). Some of the data crosses between the three and can be compared at the same time or using a mixed version of them such as phenomenologically collecting data through experiences while simultaneously using that information to combine grounded theory with interviews. Using ethnographic research can add a narrow detail by dividing the research by cultural differences.

According to Renjith, et al (2021), phenomenology for example uses the individuals who have had similar experiences of the area of study. Interviews with those individuals are mainly considered for the data collection along with documents and observations. This could arguably be a combination of grounded theory as it uses a collection of data with observations. If this research wanted to include a separation of people with cultures, we could add ethnographic theory to the way information was collected.

One example that I'd like to observe is the ethnographic study by LeBaron et al, (2014). It used to explore the barriers to opioid availability and cancer pain management in India. The researchers collected data from fifty-nine participants using structured interviews, participant observation, and document review. Again, running over into other areas of qualitative research.

Faulkner, A., Green, S., Helbig, J., Johnson, J., Petrick, M., Schmidt, M. (2022). *Nursing Research: Understanding Methods for Best Practice*. (2nd ed.) Grand Canyon University.

LeBaron V, Beck SL, Maurer M, Black F, Palat G. *An ethnographic study of barriers to cancer pain management and opioid availability in India*. *Oncologist*. 2014;19:515–22.

Renjith, V., Yesodharan, R., Noronha, J. A., Ladd, E., & George, A. (2021). Qualitative Methods in Health Care Research. *International journal of preventive medicine*, 12, 20. https://doi.org/10.4103/ijpvm.IJPVM_321_19