Qualitative Methods for QI/Patient Safety

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Session's objectives

- Define Qualitative Inquiry in context of QI study design option
- Brief review of the appropriate types of qualitative methodologies for QI.
- Brief review of data collection instruments
- Overview of QI examples that lend to qualitative analysis



Qualitative Inquiry Defined

- What it is **NOT** (Portela et al., 2015):
 - Hard science approach
 - Not to test hypothesis
- **Explores** phenomena and events as they occur in natural setting (Glasser & Strauss, 1997; Pope et al., 2002)
 - Interpret subjective meanings attached to individuals
 - Knowledge; expectations; perceptions; attitudes to inform changes in intervention
- Offers variety for identifying:
 - Obstacles to change
 - Explain the "why" does(not) work
 - Allows for cautious inferences re: "how" to further improve



Methodologies

- Ethnography
- Netnography
- Grounded Theory
- Phenomenology
- Case Study
- Narrative Study



Common Data Collection Mechanisms

FORMS OF QUALITATIVE DATA

Interviews: face-to-face, online, via phone

Focus groups: in-person, online, via phone

Social media: message boards, Twitter/LinkedIn/Facebook posts

E-mail responses

Images

Comments on patient charts

Patient diaries

Documents/images: organizational (e.g., records, communication policies, practice logs), public (e.g., archived documents), and personal (e.g., patient diaries)

Responses to open-ended program or activity evaluation questions

Single or *combination*

Combination/"Triangulation" of data sources ↑ Trustworthiness (Lincoln & Guba, 1985)



Coding Process → Interpret → Recommend



