



APLIKASI METODE PENELITIAN MIXED METHOD DALAM BIDANG KESEHATAN

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2024



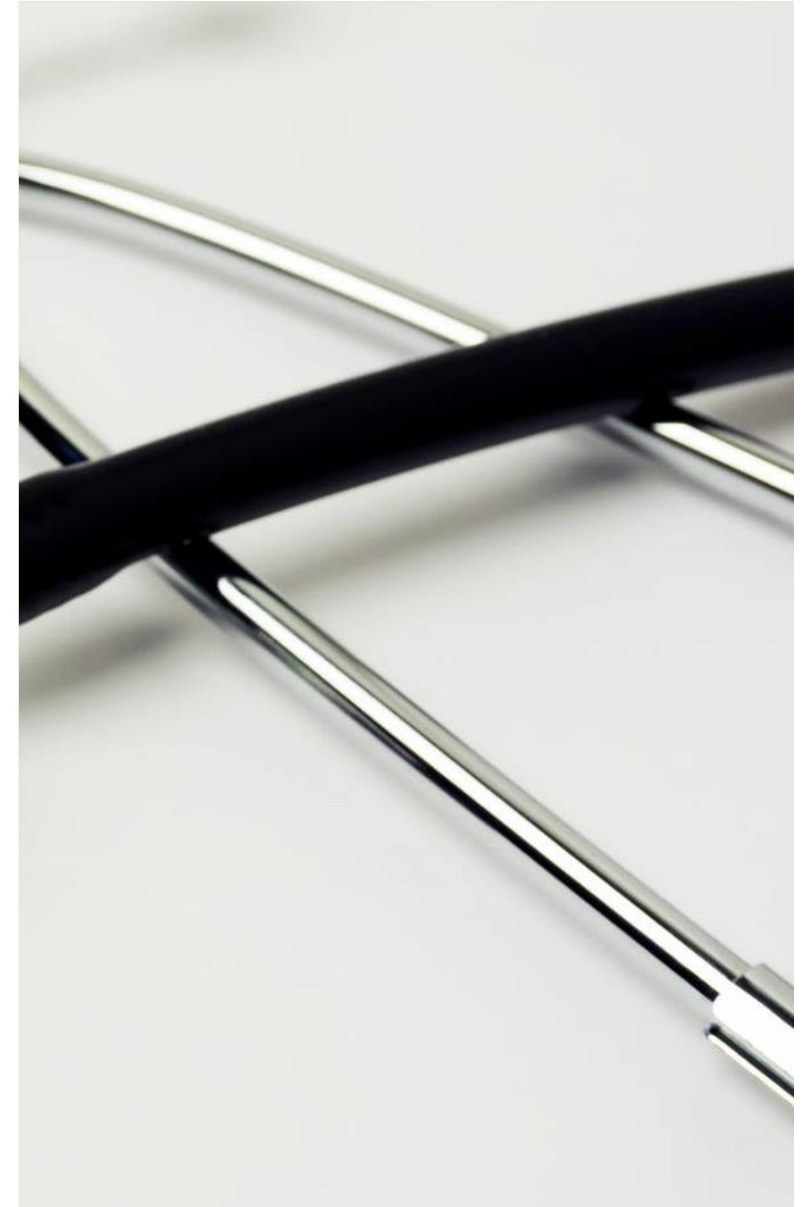
AGENDA

Introduction

Positioning The Researcher

Definition of Mixed Method
Research

Mixed Method in Health Research





INTRODUCTION

- What's your view of research? Was it linear? or an interactive process
- How complex is your field?
- Do you need comprehensive problem-solving for your research problems?
- Sometimes do you see unexpected findings?
- Do you want to explore and have a comprehensive understanding?
- Or cross-validate findings?



Determine your worldview...

<p><u>Postpositivism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Determination•Reductionism•Empirical observation and measurement•Theory verification	<p><u>Constructivism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Understanding•Multiple participant meanings•Social and historical construction•Theory generation
<p><u>Advocacy/Participatory</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Political•Empowerment issue-oriented•Collaborative•Change-oriented	<p><u>Pragmatism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Consequences of actions•Problem-centered•Pluralistic•Real-world practice oriented



DEFINITION OF MIXED METHOD RESEARCH

- *Mixed methods research is both a method and methodology for conducting research that involves collecting, analyzing, and integrating quantitative and qualitative research in a single study or a longitudinal program of inquiry.*
- *The purpose of this form of research is that both qualitative and quantitative research, in combination, provide a better understanding of a research problem or issue than either research approach alone.*

Jhon W. Creswell (2008)



COLLECTING QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DATA

Quantitative data

- Instruments
- Checklists
- Records

Age : 25, 30, 42, 19, 22, Etc

Weight : 60, 78, 81, 46,etc

Knowledge score : 18, 20, 22, 24,etc

Depression score : 15, 20, 25, 30, ... etc

Qualitative data

- Interviews
- Observations
- Documents
- Audio-visual materials

P1: "I feel so anxious when I feel alone"

P2 : "I don't like health programs that make things difficult"

P3: " Even though BPJS pays for hospital care, the costs also increase for the family"



ANALYSIS QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DATA

Quantitative data

- Use statistical analysis,
- For description
- For comparing groups
- For relating variables

Qualitative data

- Use text and images,
- For coding
- For theme development
- For relating themes



MIXING OR LINKING THE DATA

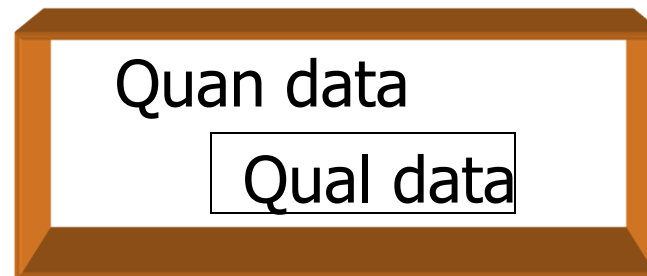
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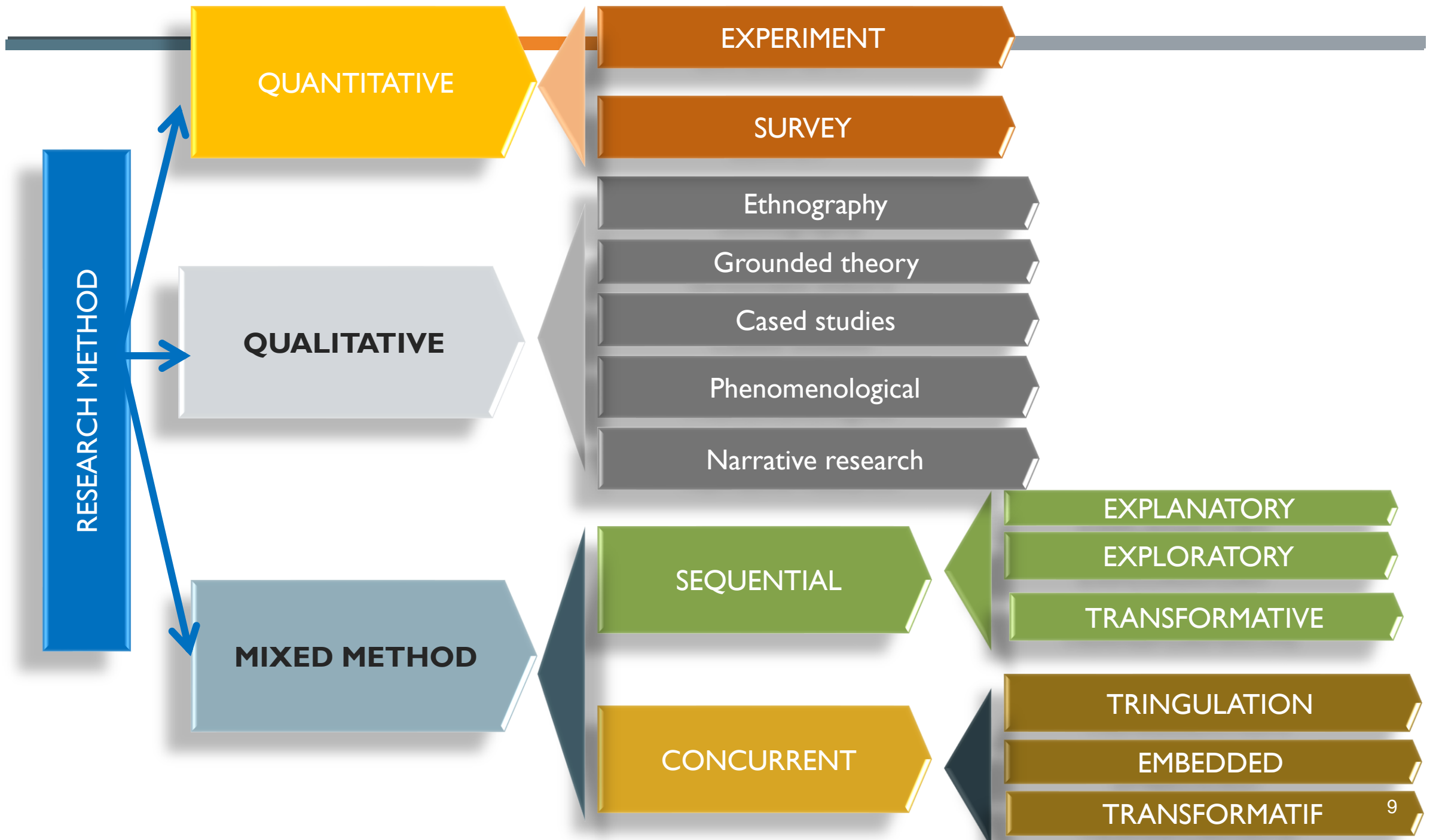


Connect data:



Embed the data:





RESEARCH METHOD

QUANTITATIVE

QUALITATIVE

MIXED METHOD

EXPERIMENT

SURVEY

Ethnography

Grounded theory

Cased studies

Phenomenological

Narrative research

SEQUENTIAL

EXPLANATORY

EXPLORATORY

TRANSFORMATIVE

CONCURRENT

TRINGULATION

EMBEDDED

TRANSFORMATIF



WHY USED MIXED METHOD?

1. To compare results from quantitative and qualitative research
2. To use qualitative research to help explain quantitative findings
3. To explore using qualitative research and then to generalize findings to a large population using quantitative research
4. To develop an instrument because none are available or useful
5. To augment an experiment with qualitative data
6. Integrating both QUAN and QUAL methods can optimize the breadth and depth of a study and help take into account the socio-cultural context and the real-world environment

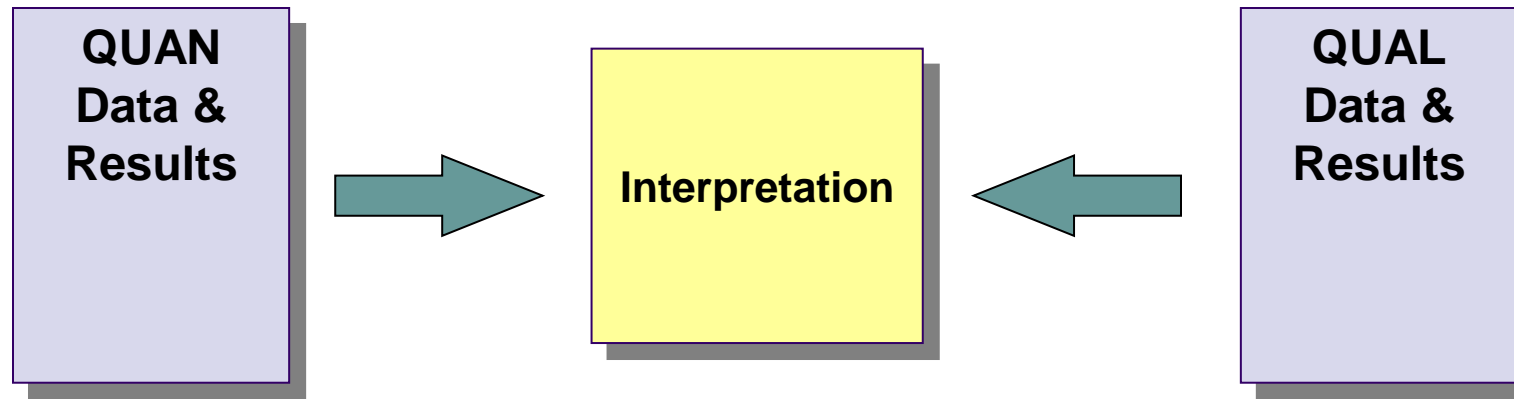


DESIGN MIXED METHOD STUDY

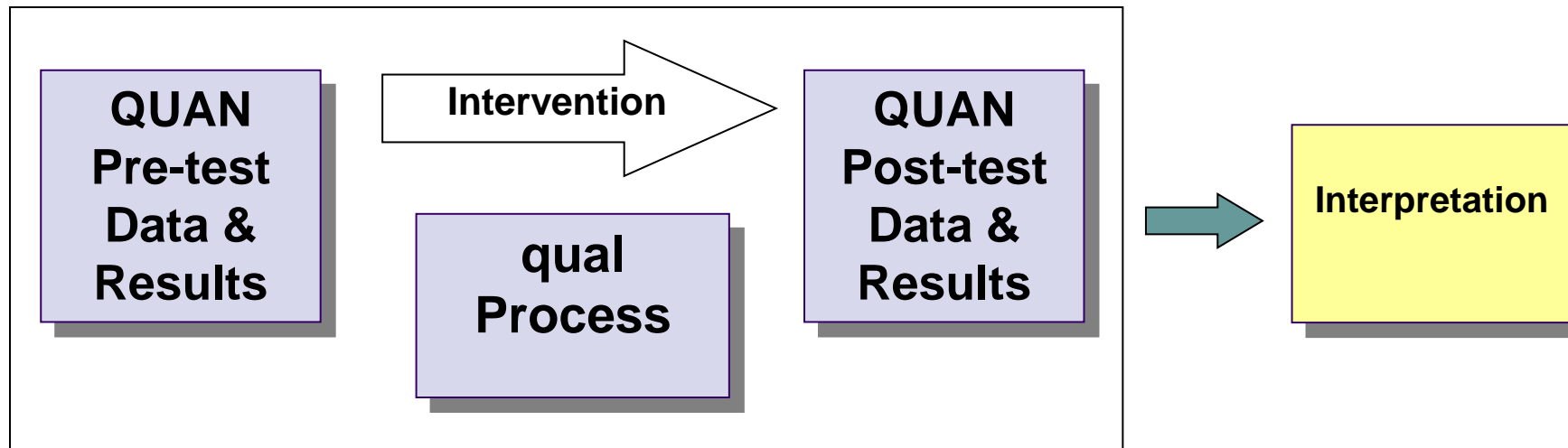
- Preliminary considerations
- Creating a title
- Posing a general question
- Listing the types of data collection and analysis
- Making explicit your worldview
- Identifying your research design
- Drawing a figure of your design
- Writing a purpose statement
- Writing research questions
- Completing a research plan



Concurrent Mixed Methods Designs Triangulation Design



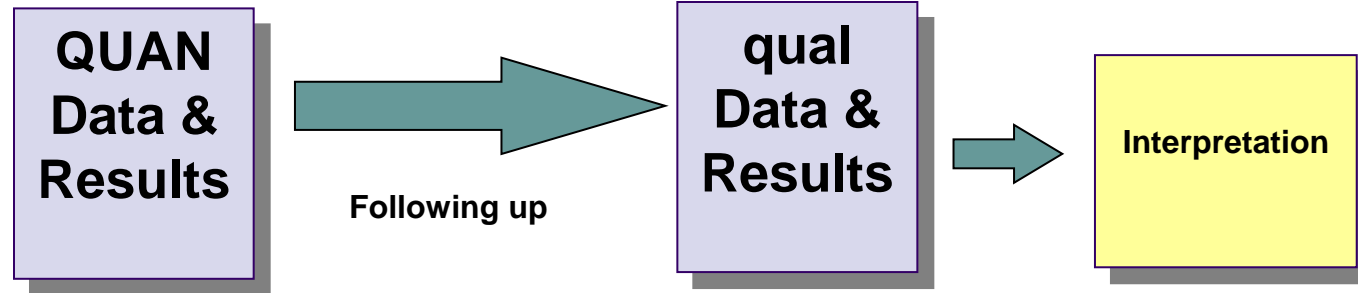
Embedded Design





Sequential designs

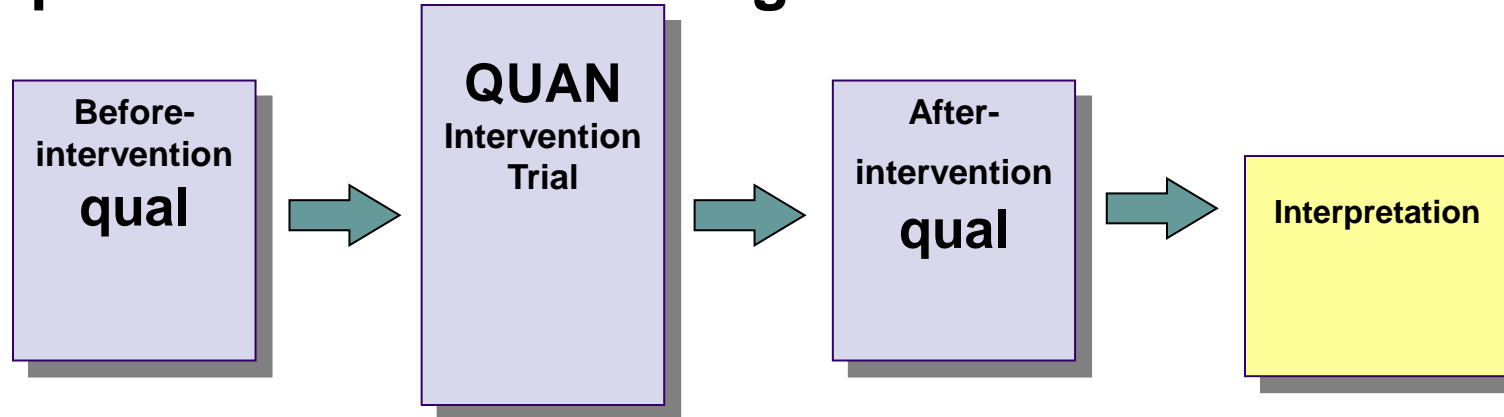
Explanatory Design



Exploratory Design



Sequential Embedded Design





Design options

Design Name	Equal priority	QUAN emphasis	QUAL emphasis
Concurrent, triangulation	QUAL+QUAN	QUAN+qual	QUAL+quan
Concurrent, embedded	n/a	QUAN(qual)	QUAL(quan)
Explanatory, sequential, quan first	QUAN→QUAL	QUAN→qual	quan→QUAL
Exploratory sequential, qual first	QUAL→QUAN	qual→QUAN	QUAL→quan
Sequential, embedded	n/a	(qual) → QUAN QUAN > (qual)	(quan) → QUAL QUAL > (quan)



Concurrent Triangulation Design Visual Model

Procedure

- Survey
- Structured observation checklist
- Chart audits

- Statistical analysis

Product

- Numeric data

- Test statistic
- SEM

Procedure

- Semi-structured interviews
- Observations
- Documents
- Artifacts

- Coding
- Thematic analysis

Product

- Text data
- Image data

- Codes
- Themes
- GROUNDED THEORY

**QUAN
data collection**

**QUAN
data analysis**

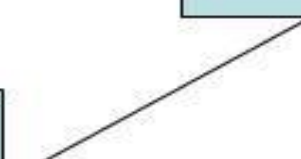
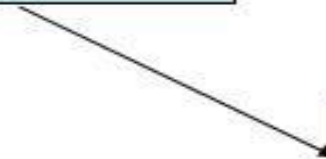
**QUAL
data collection**

**QUAL
data analysis**

RESULTS

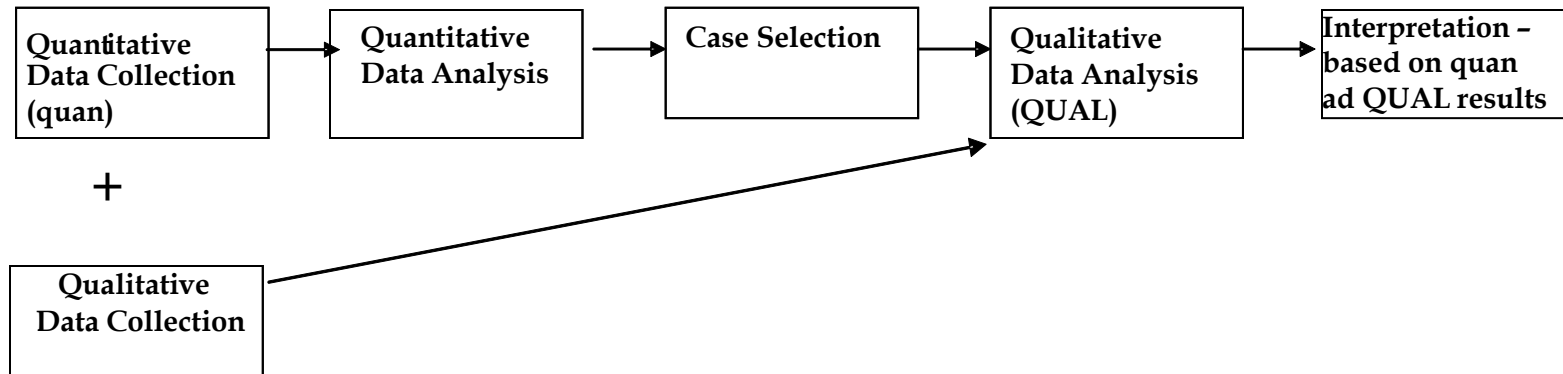
Comparing results

**Composite
Model**





Explanatory sequential design



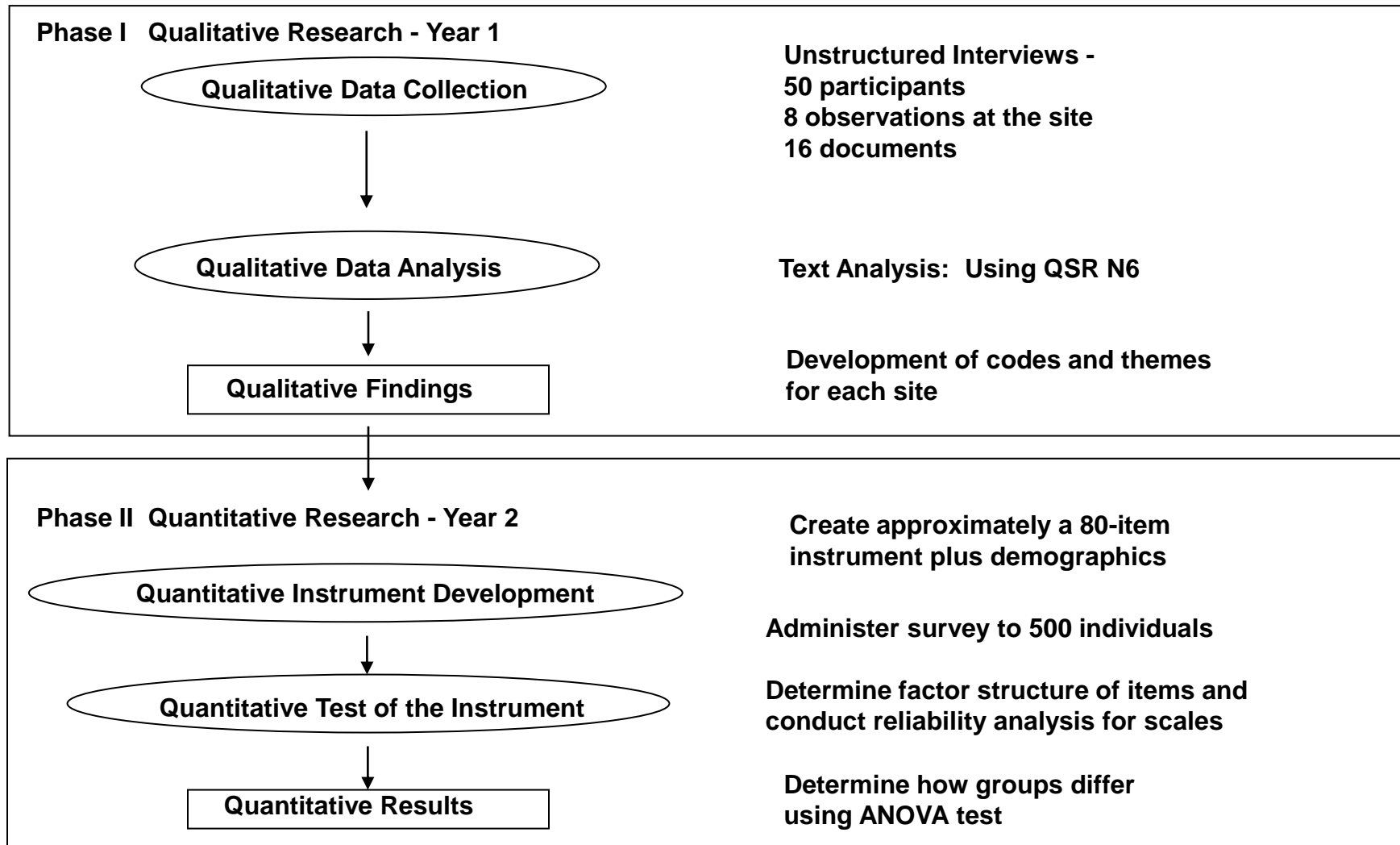
<u>Quantitative Data*</u>	<u>Quantitative Analysis</u>	<u>Case Selection</u>	<u>Qualitative Analysis</u>	<u>Interpretation</u>
Number of cigarettes CES-D6	Graphic plot of CES D6 scores over time for each participant	Selected 5 cases maximally varying Identified critical months in which smoking varied	Description of each case Identification of life events occurring during critical months where smoking increased or decreased Thematic analysis of life events for each case Cross-case thematic analysis	Why did changes in smoking occur?
<u>Qualitative Data*</u> Semistructured interviews, audio recorded and transcribed	Graphic plot of cigarettes/day values over time for each participant			

* Data collected 10 times over the course of a calendar year for 40 participants

Source: Creswell, Plano Clark, Shope, McVea.

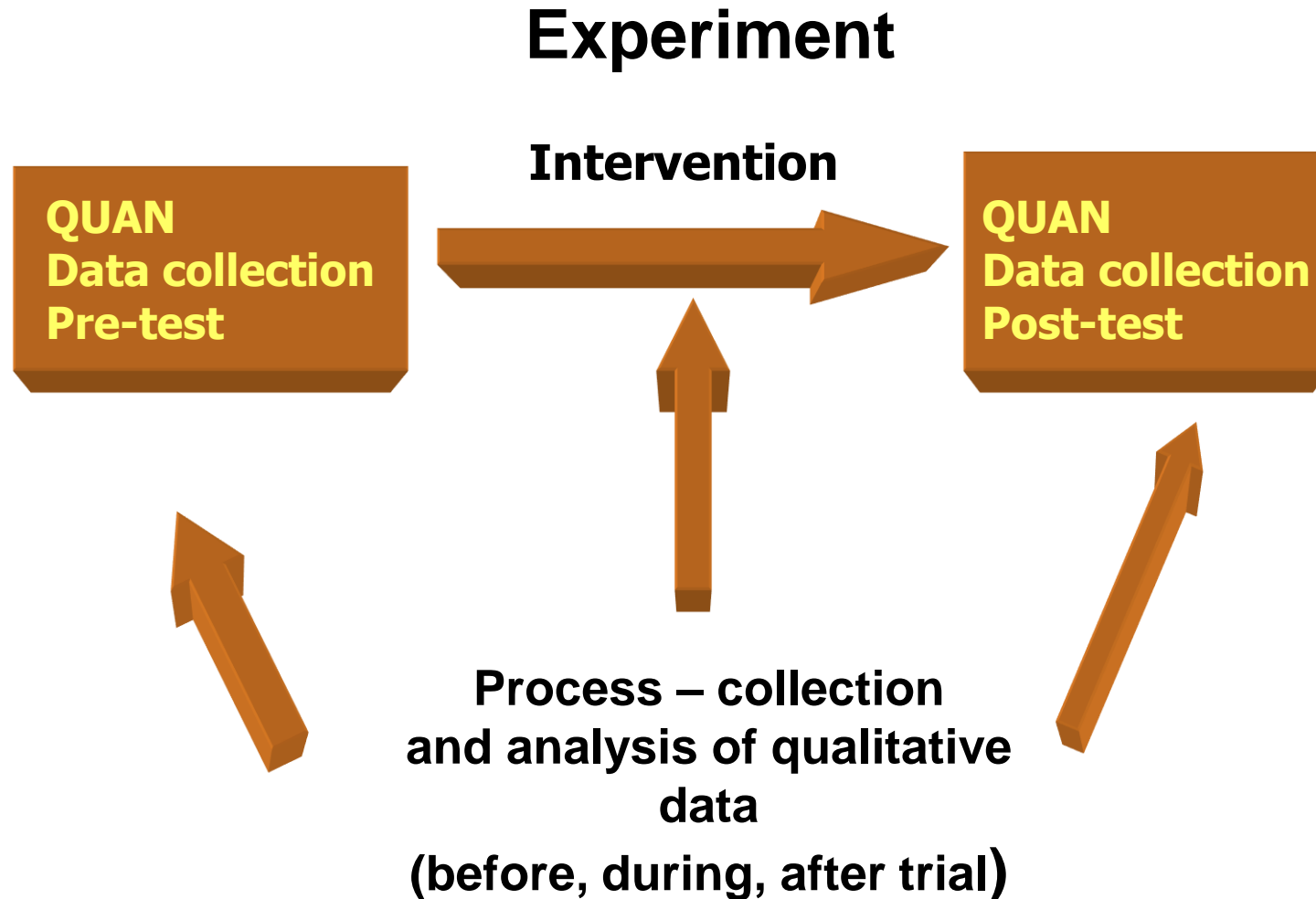


Exploratory sequential design





Embedded research design





MIXING THE QUAN AND QUAL DATA

Type of Mixing	Type of Design	Why Mixing Occurs	Where Mixing Occurs in Research Process
Connecting	Sequential	One phase builds on the other	Between data analysis (Phase 1) and data collection (Phase 2)
Merging	Concurrent	Bring results together	After analysis of both quan and qual – typically in discussion
Embedding	Sequential or Concurrent	Either building or bringing results together	Either between phases or in discussion after analysis



REPORTING GUIDELINES FOR SPECIFIC STUDY DESIGNS

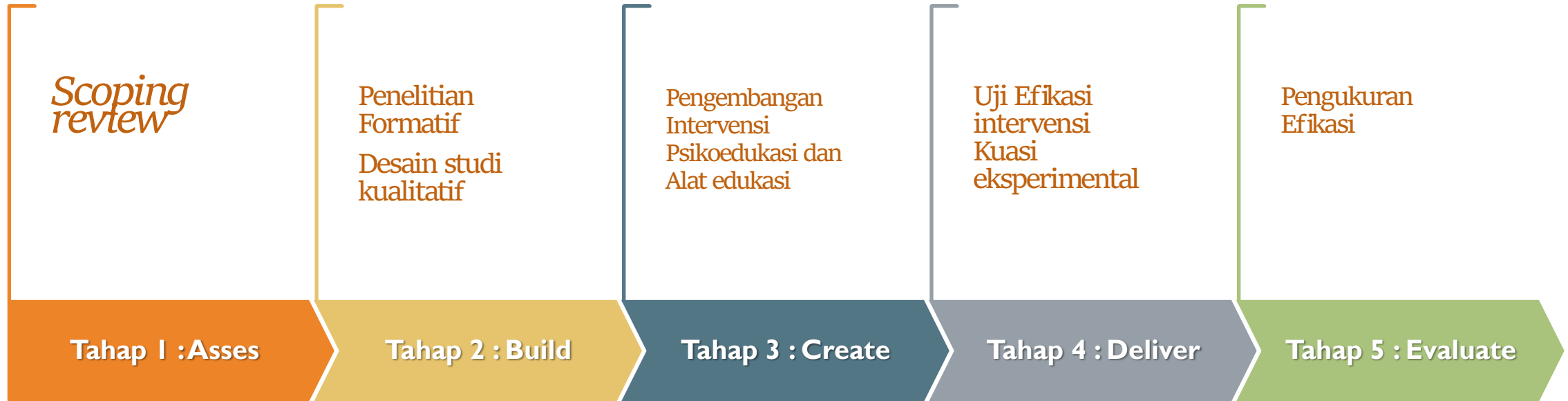
No	Guidelines	Type of Study
1.	CONSORT (Consolidate Standard of Reporting Trials)	Randomized controlled trials
2.	STARD (Standards for Reporting of Diagnostic Accuracy Studies)	Study of Diagnostic accuracy
3.	QUOROM (Quality Of Reporting of Meta-analyses)	Systematic reviews and meta-analyses
4.	STROBE (The Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology)	Observational studies in epidemiology
5.	MOOSE (Meta-analyses of Observational Studies in Epidemiology)	Meta-analyses of observational
6.	COREQ (Consolidated criteria for Reporting Qualitative)	Qualitative



APLIKASI METODE PENELITIAN MIXED METHOD PADA BIDANG KESEHATAN

METODE PENELITIAN

Efikasi Intervensi Psikoedukasi Untuk Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Psikologis Ibu Hamil



1. Kerangka PCC
2. Tahun 2011-2021, 7 database
3. Kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi
4. identifikasi pertanyaan penelitian, cek relevansi
5. seleksi dan mapping artikel
6. summarizing artikel

1. Partisipan: 22 ibu hamil, 8 bidan
2. Lokasi di Puskesmas Jurumudi
3. Waktu: Juni-September 2022
4. Sampel: Purposive sampling
5. Analisis data: Reduksi, Koding, Kategori, Sub tema, dan Tema

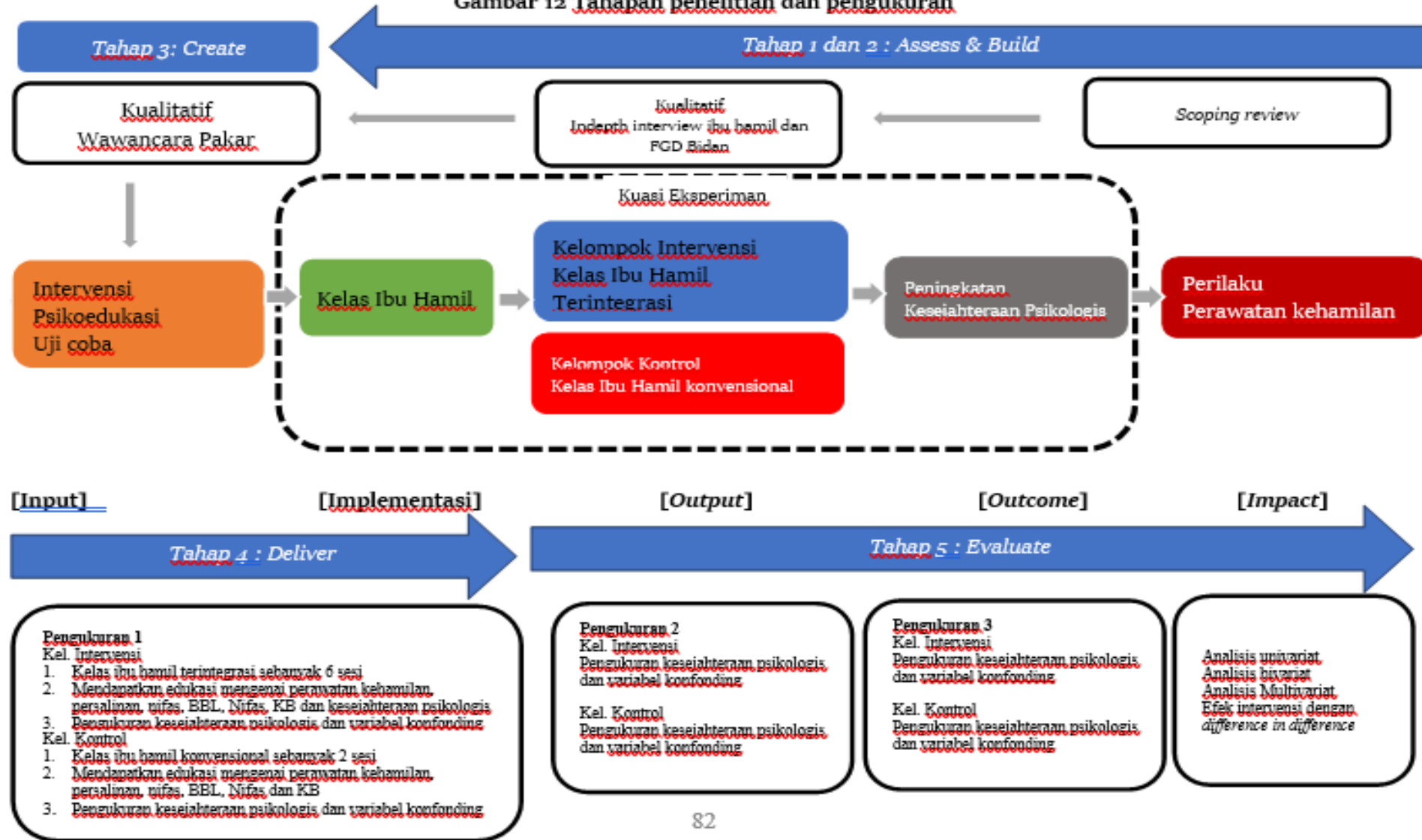
1. Konsul pakar kesmas, kebidanan, psikologi komunitas, Pendidikan dan komunikasi
2. pretesting di PKM Petir pada ibu hamil dan bidan
3. uji validitas dan reliabilitas kuesioner kp

1. Dilaksanakan Januari-April 2023
2. Populasi seluruh ibu hamil 0-34 minggu
3. Dilakukan pada 11 Pkm Intervensi dan 10 Kontrol

1. Analisis univariat : distribusi variabel independent, dependen, dan kovariat
2. Uji homogenitas dengan one way anova
3. Perbedaan mean dengan paired T-Test, Independen T-Test
4. Efikasi dengan DID

TAHAPAN PENELITIAN

Gambar 12 Tahapan penelitian dan pengukuran





PROSES PUBLIKASI

Browser address bar: <https://review.jow.medknow.com/dashboard/author>

Medknow navigation bar: HOME, SUBMIT NEW MANUSCRIPT, TEMPLATES, REPORTS, HELP, COMMENTARY INVITATION, LETTERS ON ARTICLES, ANNOUNCEMENT NOTIFICATION. WELCOME LASTRI (Author)

Dashboard (Journal Of Education And Health Promotion) Tuesday, July 23, 2024

- 0 Manuscripts Requiring Technical Modification
- 0 Manuscript In Withdrawal Request
- 0 Manuscripts Requiring Revision
- 0 Manuscripts For Proofing / Checking
- 0 Incomplete Submissions
- 0 Payment Required

Submitted Manuscripts

Manuscript ID	Manuscript Title	Manuscript Type	Submitted On	Status	Request for withdrawal
jehp_822_24	The Efficacy of Integrative Antenatal Class (IAC) To Improve Psychological Well-being of Pregnant Mothers	Original Article	May 7, 2024	In Peer-Review	

Items per page: 10 1 - 1 of 1

System tray: 79°F Haze, Search, Windows taskbar, 8:53 AM 7/23/2024

EXAMPLE 1

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the article page. The title is "Overweight and Obese Women's Perceptions About Making Healthy Change During Pregnancy: A Mixed Method Study". It is published in the "Maternal and Child Health Journal", Volume 17, pages 1879–1887, (2013). The authors are Z. Sui, D. A. Turnbull & J. M. Dodd. The page includes a cover image of the journal, a "Log in via an institution" button, and a "Buy article PDF 39,95 €" button. The abstract section is partially visible at the bottom.

The screenshot shows the abstract text of the article. The title "Abstract" is at the top. The text describes the study's focus on the risk of adverse health outcomes associated with overweight and obesity during pregnancy, the use of self-administered questionnaires and semi-structured face-to-face interviews, and the findings regarding maternal complications, awareness of neonatal complications, and barriers to making healthy behavior changes.


Abstract

Overweight and obesity during pregnancy is associated with risk of a range of adverse health outcomes. While intervention studies aim to promote behavioral change, little is known about the underlying psychological mechanisms facilitating and hindering change. The aim of this study was to evaluate overweight and obese women's perceptions of making behavior change during pregnancy. We explored beliefs through self-administrated questionnaires (n = 464) and semi-structured face-to-face interviews (n = 26). Questions were designed according to the Health Belief Model. A triangulation protocol was followed to combine quantitative and qualitative data. A total of 269 women (58 %) indicated that high gestational weight gain is a concern, with 348 (75 %) indicating excessive weight gain is associated with complications during pregnancy or child birth. Women were aware of maternal complications associated with high gestational weight gain, but had more limited awareness of neonatal complications. While most women indicated in questionnaires that healthy eating and physical activity were associated with improved health during pregnancy, they were unable to identify specific benefits at interview. Barriers to making healthy behavior changes were highly individualized,

EXAMPLE 2

Journal of Medical Internet Research

Published on 30.3.2017 in Vol 19, No 3 (2017): March



Patient Portals as a Tool for Health Care Engagement: A Mixed-Method Study of Older Adults With Varying Levels of Health Literacy and Prior Patient Portal Use

Taya Irizarry¹; Jocelyn Shoemaker²; Marci Lee Nilsen¹; Sara Czaja³; Scott Beach³; Annette DeVito Dabbs¹

Article	Authors	Cited by (108)	Tweetations (30)	Metrics
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- Abstract
- Introduction
- Methods
- Results
- Discussion
- References

Abstract

Background: Growing evidence that patient engagement improves health outcomes and reduces health care costs has fueled health providers' focus on patient portals as the primary access point for personal health information and patient-provider communication. Whereas much attention has been given to identifying characteristics of older adults who do and do not adopt patient portals and necessary adaptations to portal design, little is known about their attitudes and perceptions regarding patient

ir.org/2017/3/e99/

Abstract

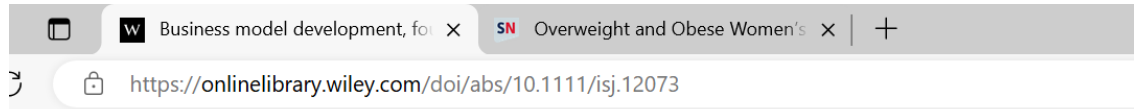
Background: Growing evidence that patient engagement improves health outcomes and reduces health care costs has fueled health providers' focus on patient portals as the primary access point for personal health information and patient-provider communication. Whereas much attention has been given to identifying characteristics of older adults who do and do not adopt patient portals and necessary adaptations to portal design, little is known about their attitudes and perceptions regarding patient portal use as a tool for engagement in their health care within the context of health literacy, experience navigating Web-based health information, and previous patient portal use.

Objective: The specific aims of this study were to explore attitudes toward portal adoption and its perceived usefulness as a tool for health care engagement among adults (65 years and older) who have varying levels of health literacy and degrees of prior patient portal use.

Methods: A phone survey of 100 community dwelling adults gathered sociodemographic, health, and technology related information. Older adults were purposefully selected for 4 follow-up focus groups based on survey responses to health literacy and previous patient portal use. A mixed-method approach was used to integrate phone survey data with thematic analysis of 4 focus groups. Due to variability in attitudes between focus group participants, an individual case analysis was performed and thematic patterns were used as the basis for subgroup formation.

Results: Differences in health literacy, comfort navigating health information on the Web, and previous portal experience explained some but not all differences related to the 7 themes that emerged in the focus groups analysis. Individual cases who shared attitudes were arranged into 5 subgroups from least to most able and willing to engage in health care via a patient portal. The subgroups' overall portal adoption attitudes were: (1) Don't want to feel pushed into anything, (2) Will only adopt if required, (3) Somebody needs to help me, (4) See general convenience of the portal for simple tasks and...

EXAMPLE 3



Digitization in Business Models and Entrepreneurship

Business model development, founders' social capital and the success of early stage internet start-ups: a mixed-method study

Olav Spiegel ✉, Puja Abbassi ✉, Matthäus Paul Zylka ✉, Daniel Schlagwein ✉, Kai Fischbach ✉, Detlef Schoder ✉

First published: 26 May 2015 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/isj.12073> | Citations: 69

Abstract

Information technology (IT) and entrepreneurship are more closely related than ever. The internet, in particular, inspires the current 'generation start-up'. While some early stage internet start-ups have quickly become major successes, others fail to secure required follow-up funding and collapse. In this paper, we build on and extend the emerging business model research stream with the aim of better understanding the differences between successful and unsuccessful early stage internet start-ups. In the qualitative first part of our mixed-method study, 17 expert informant interviews reveal that internet start-up business models are in permanent flux, continually changed and adapted by founders, who identify their professional social network (i.e. their social capital) as a critically important factor for developing the business model and ultimately making their start-ups successful. In the quantitative second part of the study, we test this claim based on a social network analysis of 70 internet start-ups and their 145 founders. We find strong support for the critical importance of the founders' social capital for early stage internet start-up success. The findings of this study advance our understanding of the relationship between founders' social capital, the development of business models and the success of early stage internet start-ups.



REFERENCES

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- Tariq S, Woodman J. Using mixed methods in health research. JRSM Short Rep. 2013 May 7;4(6):2042533313479197. doi: 10.1177/2042533313479197. PMID: 23885291; PMCID: PMC3697857
- **Mixed Methods in Health Research.** [Mixed Methods in Health Research | Oxford University Department for Continuing Education](#)
- Vedel I, Kaur N, Hong QN, El Sherif R, Khanassov V, Godard-Sebillotte C, Sourial N, Yang XQ, Pluye P. Why and how to use mixed methods in primary health care research. Fam Pract. 2019 May 23;36(3):365-368. doi: 10.1093/fampra/cmy127. PMID: 31120129; PMCID: PMC6544942.



**SEMOGA BERMANFAAT & TERIMA KASIH
ANY QUESTION.....?**