

NAZIV DISERTACIJE: ZNAČAJ PRIMJENE METODOLOGIJE INTERPRETATIVNE FENOMENOLOŠKE ANALIZE U ZDRAVSTVENIM ISTRAŽIVANJIMA**Autor:** Emina Smajić**Mentor:** Prof. dr. Dijana Avdić**Datum odbrane:** 27.06.2022.**DOI:** : <https://doi.org/10.17532/DD.2022.03>**SAŽETAK**

Uvod: Kvantitativna istraživanja su zlatni standard u zdravstvenim istraživanjima. Međutim, mnogi se profesionalni i lični aspekti života ne mogu objasniti brojevima. Interpretativna fenomenološka analiza je korisna naučna metoda pri rješavanju određenih istraživačkih pitanja kroz subjektivno iskustvo osobe koje treba opisati i značenje istog koje treba istražiti.

Ciljevi istraživanja: Dokazati efikasnost i efektivnost metode interpretativne fenomenološke analize i mogućnost apliciranja u zdravstvenim naučnim i stručnim disciplinama. Utvrditi kvalitet života ispitanica s dijagnozom karcinoma dojke anketnim upitnikom WHOQOL-BREF. Identificirati razlike i sličnosti podataka dobivenih kvalitativnim i kvantitativnim metodološkim pristupima. Dati preporuke edukatorima biomedicinskih studija za praktičnu primjenu ove metode naučnog istraživanja.

Ispitanici i metode istraživanja: Odabrana populacija za potrebe ovog istraživanja su ispitanice/sudionice korisnice zdravstvenih usluga Poliklinike Agram Sarajevo s dijagnozom karcinoma dojke, operativno tretirane (mastektomija ili kvadrantektomija), kao i članice udruženja „Think Pink”. Instrumenti istraživanja: sociodemografski upitnik, polustrukturirani intervju, anketni upitnik WHOQOL-BREF. U istraživanju je korišten kvalitativni fenomenološki pristup za analizu podataka u zdravstvu. Kvantitativna statistička analiza urađena je u programu IBM SPSS.

Rezultati: U kvalitativnom dijelu istraživanja izdvojilo se sedam glavnih tema s pripadajućim subtemama. Najveću pokrivenost odgovorima je pokazala subtema „gubitak samopouzdanja” (397,23%), zatim subtema „rehabilitacija” (277,16%) i subtema „uznemirenost” (275,44%). Utvrđeno da je kvalitet života ispitanica s dijagnozom karcinoma dojke procijenjen srednjom vrijednošću, „ni loš ni dobar”.

Zaključak: Podaci dobiveni kvalitativnim metodama naučnog istraživanja visoko su nijansirani i nude precizno razumijevanje određenog problema, te se mogu koristiti za kontekstualizaciju postojećih kvantitativnih istraživanja i razumijevanje nedovoljno istraženih tema.

Ključne riječi: kvantitativna istraživanja, kvalitativna istraživanja, interpretativna fenomenološka analiza, karcinom dojke.

DISSERTATION TITLE:**Author:** Emina Smajić**Mentor:** Prof. dr. Dijana Avdić**Date of defence:** 27. Jun 2022.**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.17532/DD.2022.03>**ABSTRACT**

Introduction: Quantitative research is the gold standard in health research. However, many professional and personal aspects of life cannot be explained by merely numbers. Interpretive phenomenological analysis is a useful scientific method in solving certain research questions, through the subjective experience of the person that should be described and whose meaning should be investigated.

Research goals: To prove the efficiency and effectiveness of the method of interpretive phenomenological analysis and the possibility of application in health scientific and professional disciplines. To determine the quality of life of subjects with a diagnosis of breast cancer using the WHOQOL-BREF questionnaire. Also, to identify differences and similarities of data obtained by qualitative and quantitative methodological approaches. As well as to give recommendations to educators of biomedical studies for the practical application of this method of scientific research.

Subjects and research methods: The selected population for the purposes of this study are respondents / participants who use health services of the Agram Sarajevo Polyclinic with a diagnosis of breast cancer, surgically treated (mastectomy or quadrantectomy), as well as members of the association "Think Pink". Research instruments: sociodemographic questionnaire, semi-structured interview, WHOQOL-BREF survey questionnaire. The research used a qualitative phenomenological approach to analyse data in health care. Quantitative statistical analysis has been done in the IBM SPSS program.

Results: In the qualitative part of the research, seven main topics were singled out with the corresponding sub-topics. The highest coverage was shown by the sub-topic "loss of self- confidence" (397.23%), followed by the sub-topic "rehabilitation" (277.16%) and the sub- topic "anxiety" (275.44%). It was determined that the quality of life of the examinees with the diagnosis of breast cancer was assessed as medium, "neither bad nor good".

Conclusion: The data obtained by qualitative methods of scientific research are highly nuanced and offer a precise understanding of a particular problem, and can be used to contextualize existing quantitative research and understand under-researched topics.

Key words: quantitative research, qualitative research, interpretive phenomenological analysis, breast cancer