

Qualitative Research to Understand Health Behavior: Body Knowledge and Beliefs Affecting Reproductive Health & HIV/AIDS

"Women: Health, Family & Work" Student Conference

In memoriam Dr. Szél Éva

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„NŐK – EGÉSZSÉG, CSALÁD ÉS MUNKA”
HALLGATÓI KONFERENCIA

Dr. Szél Éva Emléknep - Szeged, 2013. április 25.



***Using Qualitative Methods in
Interdisciplinary Research on
Reproductive Health and
HIV/AIDS***

A QUALITATIVE APPROACH

A qualitative approach in social research has 3 general functions:

- Exploration
- Description
- Explanation

Qualitative Methods

- In-depth Interviews
- Case Studies
- Participant Observation
- Focus Groups

Acceptability:

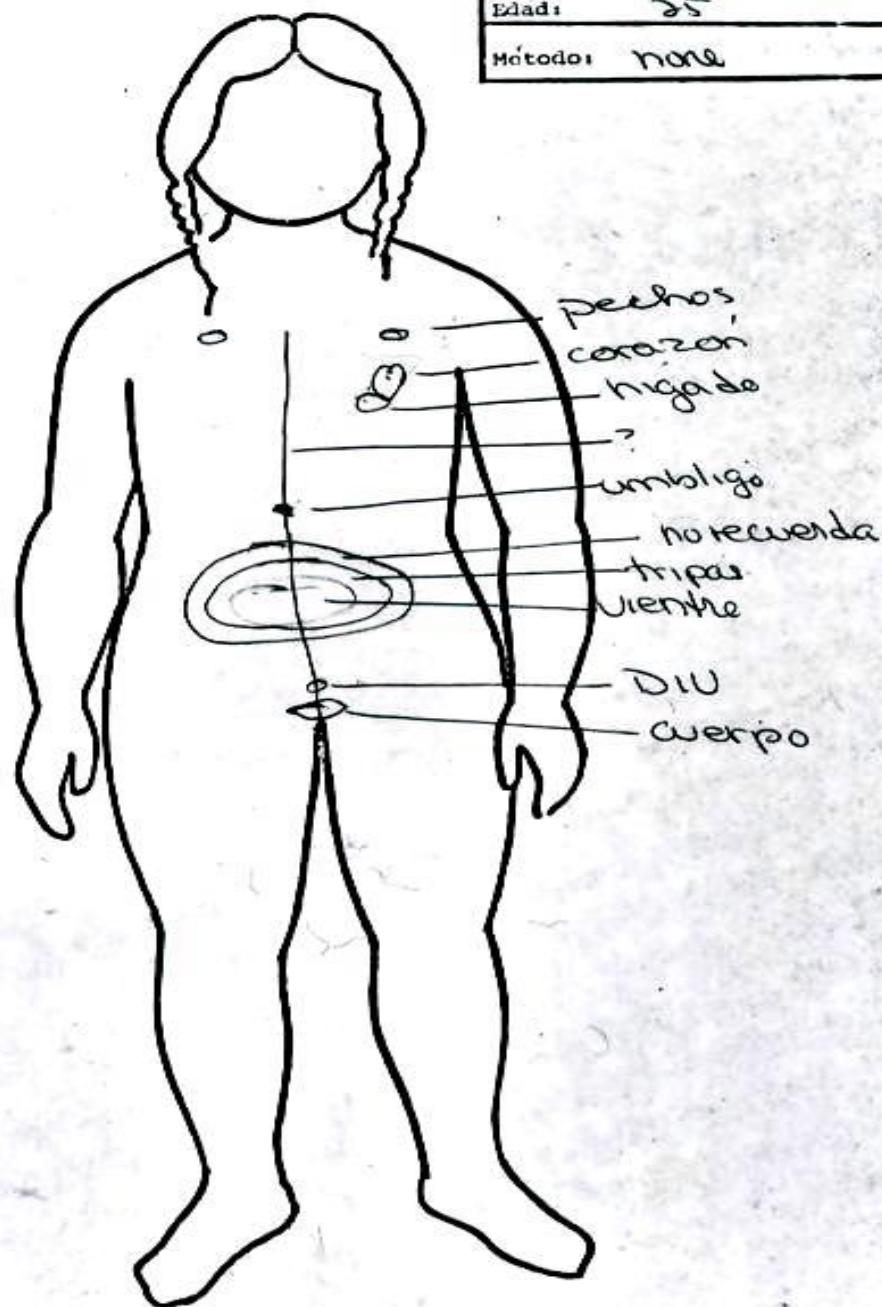
The voluntary sustained use of a method, medicine or service in the context of alternatives.

Medication Method Attributes

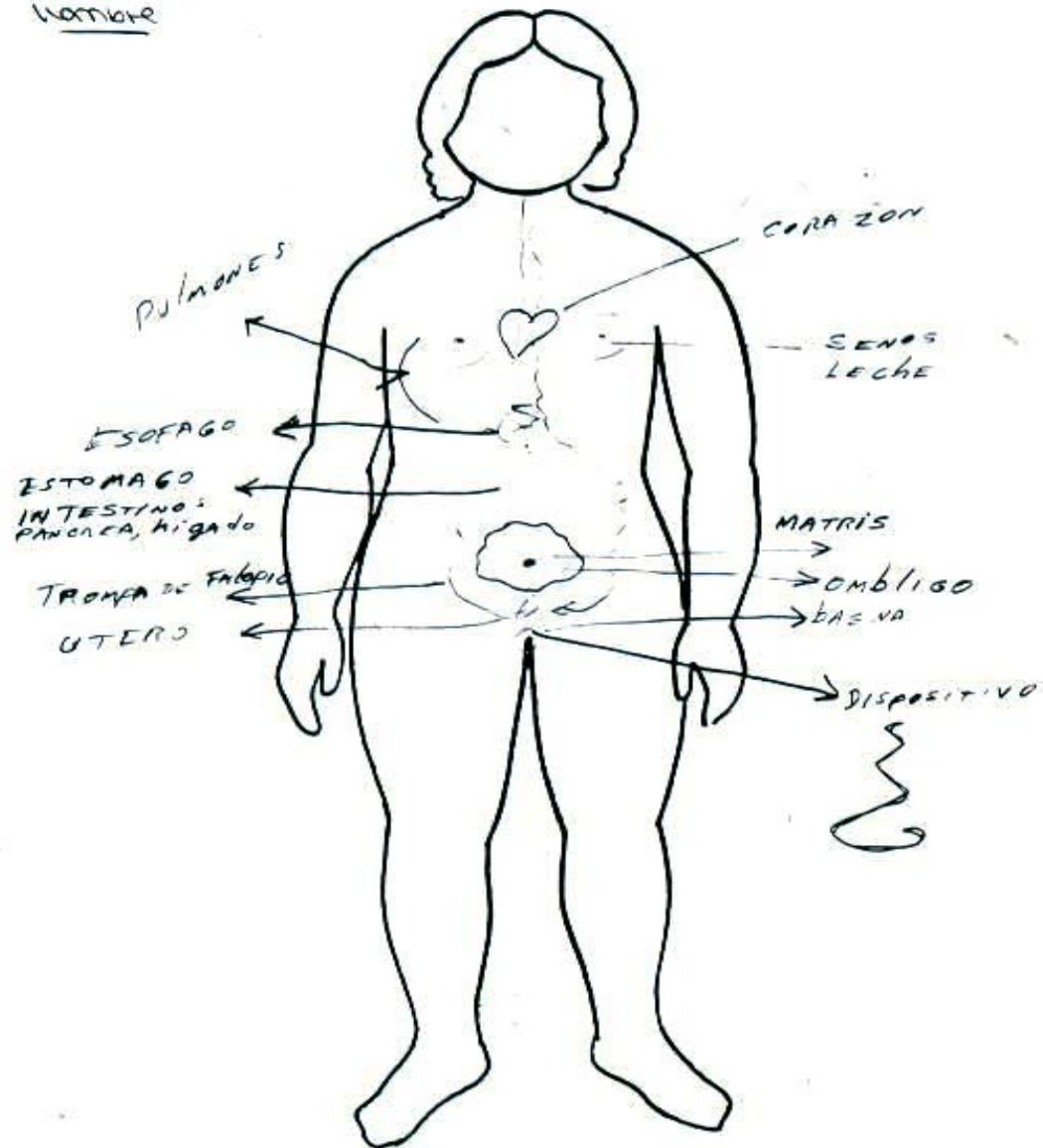
- Gender of user
- Main action
- Mode of action
- Organs implicated
- Route of administration
- Administration
- Frequency of Use
- Circumstances of use
- Effectiveness
- Duration of effect
- Long-term safety
- Convenience in obtaining by client
- Convenience in using by client
- Familiarity
- Cost
- Physical properties
- Side effects

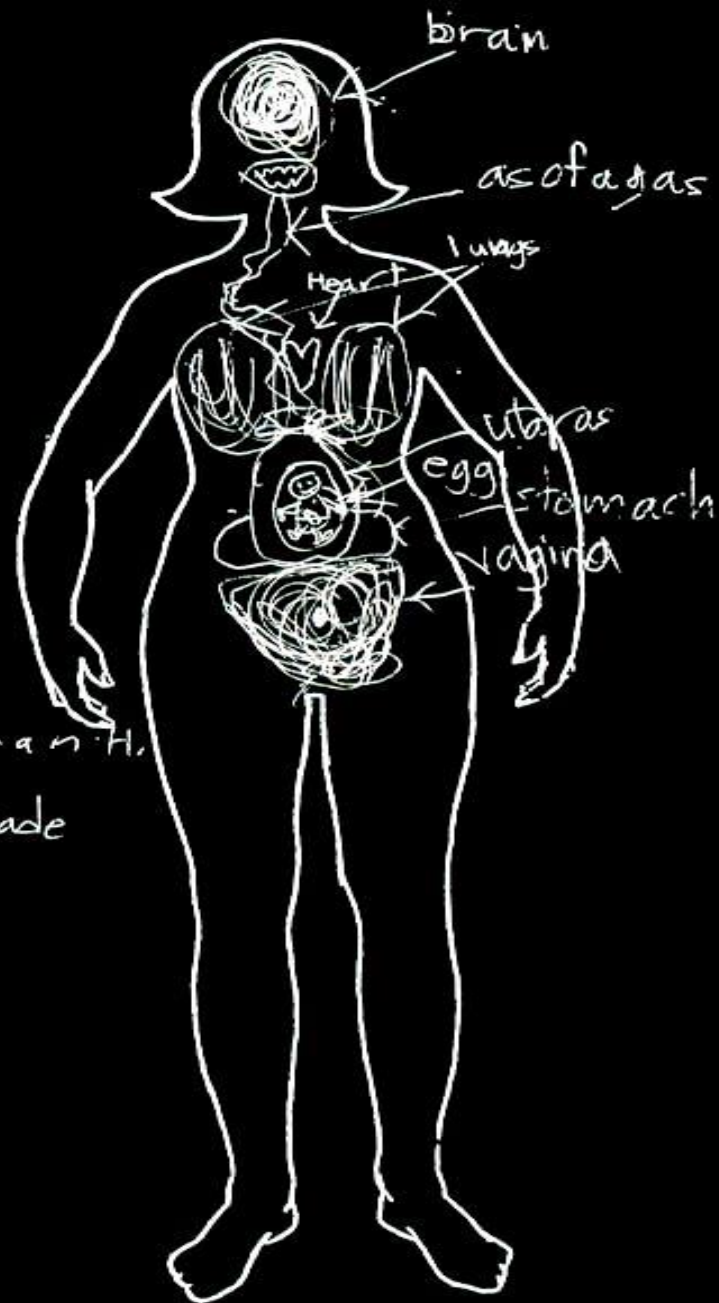
Beliefs and Knowledge About Anatomy & Physiology

ENCUESTA N.º 1	
Fecha:	21 julio
Edad:	25
Método:	none



País - RD
edad - 37
eb - Celso
ninos - 3
nombre





Jonathan H.
age 7
3rd grade

US-Mexico Border Contraceptive Study: Beliefs About Mechanisms of Action

- Chemicals kill sperm
- Hormones go to place of fertilization and block it
- Something that cures you when you are sick
- Makes uterus thicker
- Thickens uterine mucus which expels sperm

ARV ADOPTION AND ADHERENCE IN A US-MEXICO BORDER COMMUNITY-BASED CLINIC

BODY DRAWINGS

- A male/female body silhouette which participants use during the open-ended interview to draw their perceptions of where HIV and ARVs affect their body
- Assist in eliciting knowledge, beliefs, and concerns regarding their treatment
- Used to compare participant's knowledge & perceptions over the time, especially about body alterations

ARV ADOPTION AND ADHERENCE IN A US-MEXICO BORDER COMMUNITY-BASED CLINIC

Example of body drawing

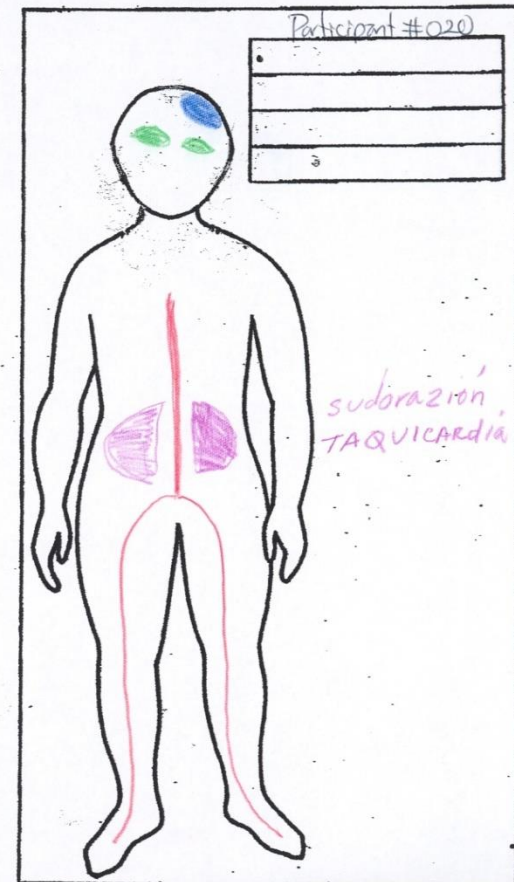
Colors:

Red: parts believed to be affected by HIV

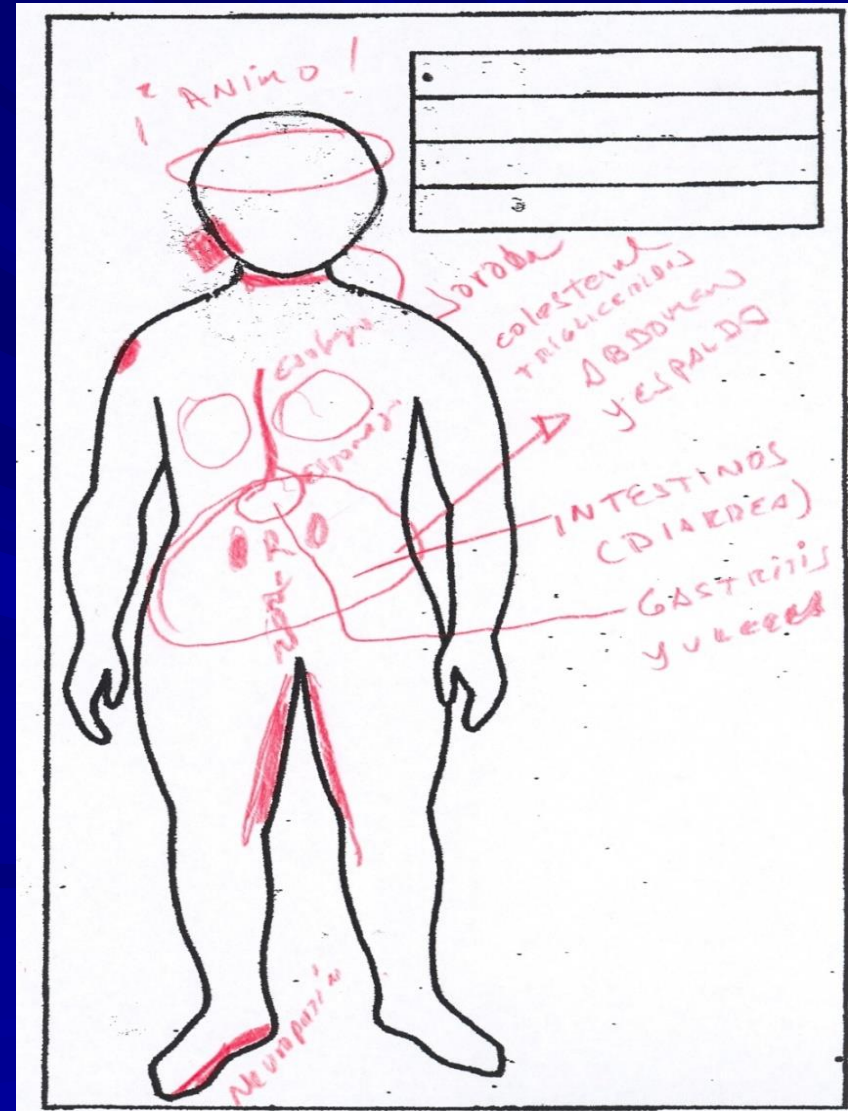
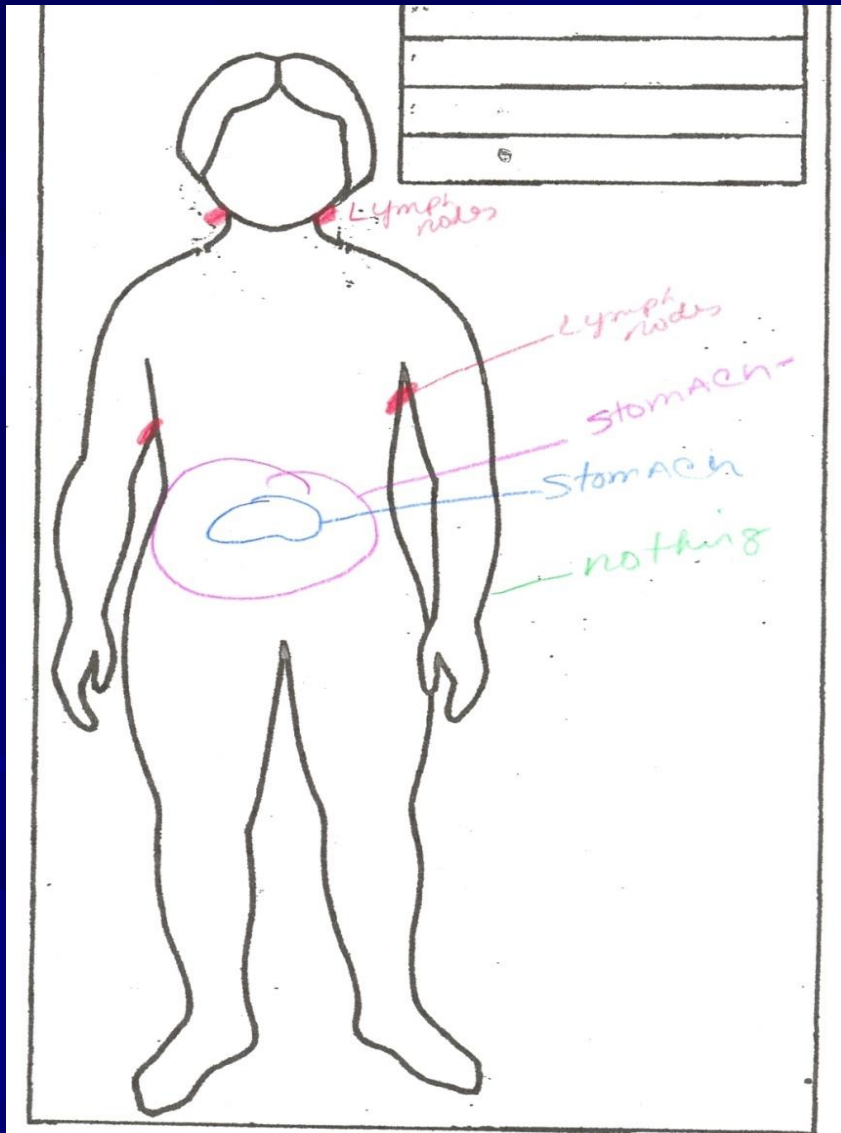
■ Blue: parts believed to be affected by ARVs

■ Green: body changes due to ARVs

■ Purple: Parts of body that feel different due to ARVs



ARV ADOPTION AND ADHERENCE IN A US-MEXICO BORDER COMMUNITY-BASED CLINIC



Body Drawing: Main Changes Perceived by Patients

- Marked positive effects of medications: better T-cell count, lower viral loads and better sensation of well being
- Lipodystrophy in face and abdominal area
- GI side effects commonly listed: diarrhea, nausea, gastritis, ulcers, among others
- Kidney and liver problems due to medications
- Perception that medications affect sexual organs and sexual functioning
- Changes in mental health: sadness and depression

Understanding the Perception of and Meanings of Side Effects

The Future is Interdisciplinary

Thank you
Köszönöm szépen

