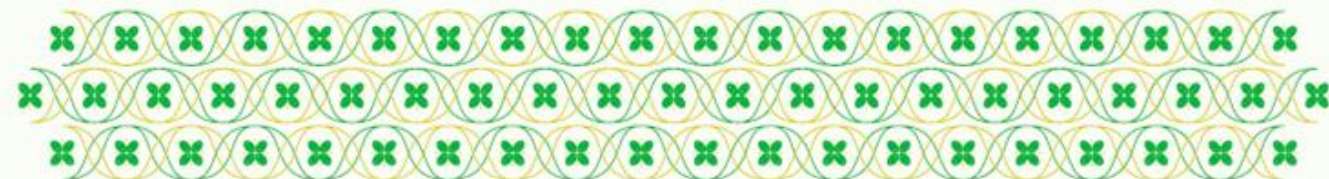




Metodologi Penelitian


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Content

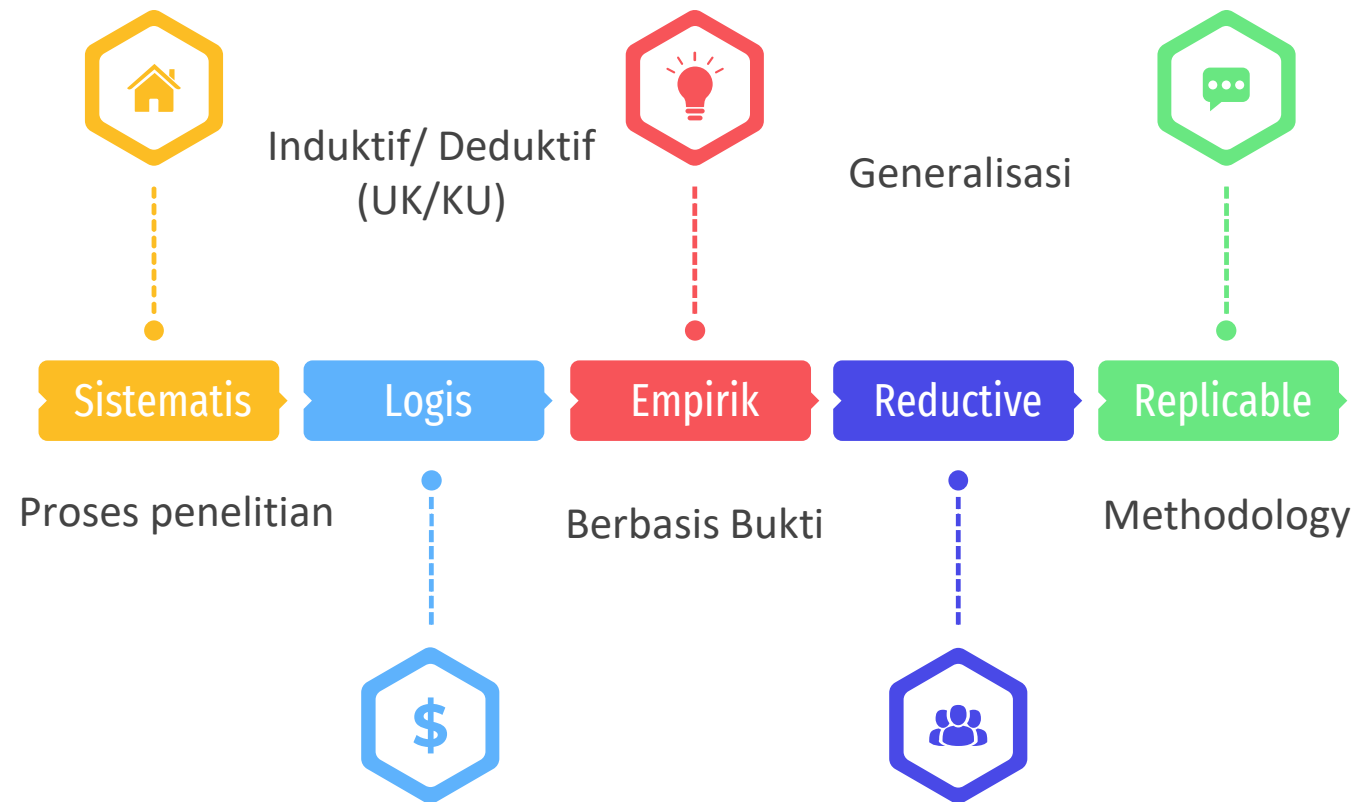


- Mengapa kita melakukan penelitian?
 - Proses Penelitian
 - Pendekatan dan desain Penelitian: Metodologi vs Metode
 - Istilah-istilah dalam penelitian
- 

DEFINISI



Upaya sistematis untuk memecahkan masalah (Tuckman 1978)



Research- fun and exciting?

“The essence of all research originates in curiosity - a desire to find out how and why things happen”

- Bagaimana bisa...?
- Mengapa...?
- Apa upaya terbaik untuk...?
- Apa yang menyebabkan...?
- Apa akibat dari...?







Pencarian ilmiah



Observable (dapat diamati), verifiable data is collected in order to:

- Describe/ mendeskripsikan
- Explain/ menjelaskan
- Predict events/ memprediksi suatu kejadian

Metode Saintifik



- ✓ Obyektivitas – personal beliefs, values, attitudes
 - ✓ Why??? Contoh: meskipun kita tidak setuju dengan hal yang kita teliti (misal penggunaan obat-obat herbal)

- ✓ Data empiris– documenting objective data through direct observation = reality
- ✓ Ide Penelitian: dari mana asalnya?
 - ✓ Pengalaman profesional
 - ✓ Pertanyaan yang diutarakan
 - ✓ Diri sendiri
 - ✓ Orang lain
 - ✓ Literature
 - ✓ Pertemuan professional/ ilmiah
 - ✓ Diskusi



Topik Penelitian



- Observasi
 - Perilaku
 - Konsep
 - Teori
 - Menguji penilaian dan strategi intervensi
- 

Pertanyaan Penelitian



- Cannot be answered by Yes or No.
- Should ask:
 - What happens when.....?
 - What is going on here?
 - How does this happen?
 - Why does one thing work better than another?

Pertanyaan penelitian harus mengidentifikasi:

1. Variabel penelitian/ Topik Penelitian
2. Populasi penelitian/ Subyek Penelitian
3. Pengujian pertanyaan/ Bentuk pertanyaan yang diajukan



Kriteria Menyusun pertanyaan penelitian **FINER**



- Feasibility – bisa dilakukan
- Interesting – menarik
- Novel – kebaruan
- Ethical – etis
- Relevant – relevan

Cummings et al. 2001





Feasible

- Subjects
- Resources
- Manageable
- Data Available

Interesting

Novel

- New idea, untested idea

Ethical

- Social or Scientific Value
- Safe

Relevant

- Advance scientific knowledge
- Influence clinical practice





PENELITIAN KEBIDANAN



- Application of scientific method to areas of interest to midwifery
- Primarily involves studying people –
People do not behave consistently as do objects/chemicals in a laboratory!



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Research Design: the basics

- Qualitative
 - Phenomenology
 - Case Study
 - Grounded Theory
 - Ethnography
 - Narrative
- Quantitative
 - Descriptive
 - Correlational
 - Quasi-Experimental
 - True Experimental – Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT)
- Meta Synthesis/Analyses and Systematic Reviews



MIXED METHOD STUDY:

- Explanatory-sequential: Quantitative-
Qualitative
- Exploratory-sequential: Qualitative-
Quantitative

Experimental vs. non-experimental

- **Experimental:** Researcher manipulates or controls variable(s) and observes effect in other variable(s)
- Evaluates cause and effect relationship
- Ex: Does a pre-op intervention program to self efficacy affect self care measures post-op? ↑
- **Non-experimental:** Describes or looks at relationships(s) or correlation between variables.
- Variables are not manipulated by the researcher
- Ex: Correlation between HRT use and breast CA



Descriptive Research

- Uses questionnaires, surveys, interviews or observations to collect data



Correlation Research

- Relationships between and among variables
- Collection of data on at least 2 variables for the same group of individuals
- Calculator-the correlation between the measurer
- Highest number of research studies in nursing are classified as description correlation design

Time dimension:

Retrospective vs. Prospective



- Retrospective:
Examines data already collected in the past
- Ex: Review of medical records to examine previous history in of cholesterol levels in s/p MI patients
- Prospective:
examines data being collected in the present
- Ex: Study describing social support and coping mechanisms of women with ovarian CA



Time Dimension: Cross-Sectional vs. Longitudinal

- Cross-sectional:
Collects data at **one point in time**
- Longitudinal:
Studies examines variables of interest **over a period of time**
- What exists today?
- **Advantages –ability to collect data on the same individual over time**



The Research Language - Some Terminology

- Variable
- Data
- Rigor
- Sampling



VARIABLE




- Measurable characteristic that varies among subjects
- Efek **pemberian vit C** terhadap **kenaikan kadar Hb** Ibu hamil TM 3
- Research is conducted because this variance occurs!
- Types:
 - Independent – presumed cause
 - Example: Salt intake
 - Dependent – presumed effect
 - Example: Blood pressure reading



DATA



- Pieces of information obtained in a study
 - Are the actual “values” of the study variables
 - Quantitative - numeric values
 - Qualitative - narrative descriptions
- 



Instrument

- Quantitative
 - Questionnaire
 - Observation check list
 - Survey
- Qualitative
 - Interview guideline
 - Observation guideline: descriptive
 - Survey?



RIGOUR/ VALIDITY

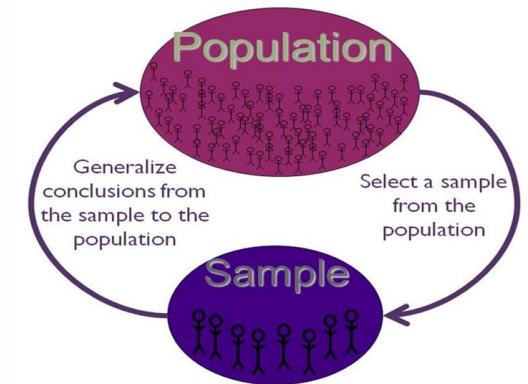
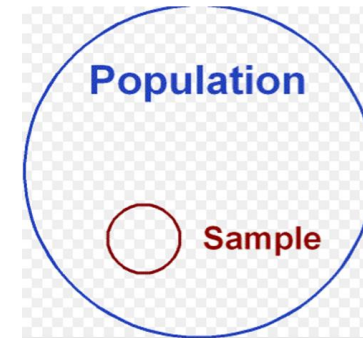


- Striving for excellence in research. Involves:
 - Discipline
 - Adherence to detail
 - Strict accuracy!
 - Uses precise measurement tools

SAMPLING



- Who/what do you want to study?
- Choosing subjects who are “representative” of the study population
 - Are there too many people in the group that you are studying?
 - Are you limited in time and resources?
- If you answered yes to one or both questions, you might want to select a sampling design to carry out your study.

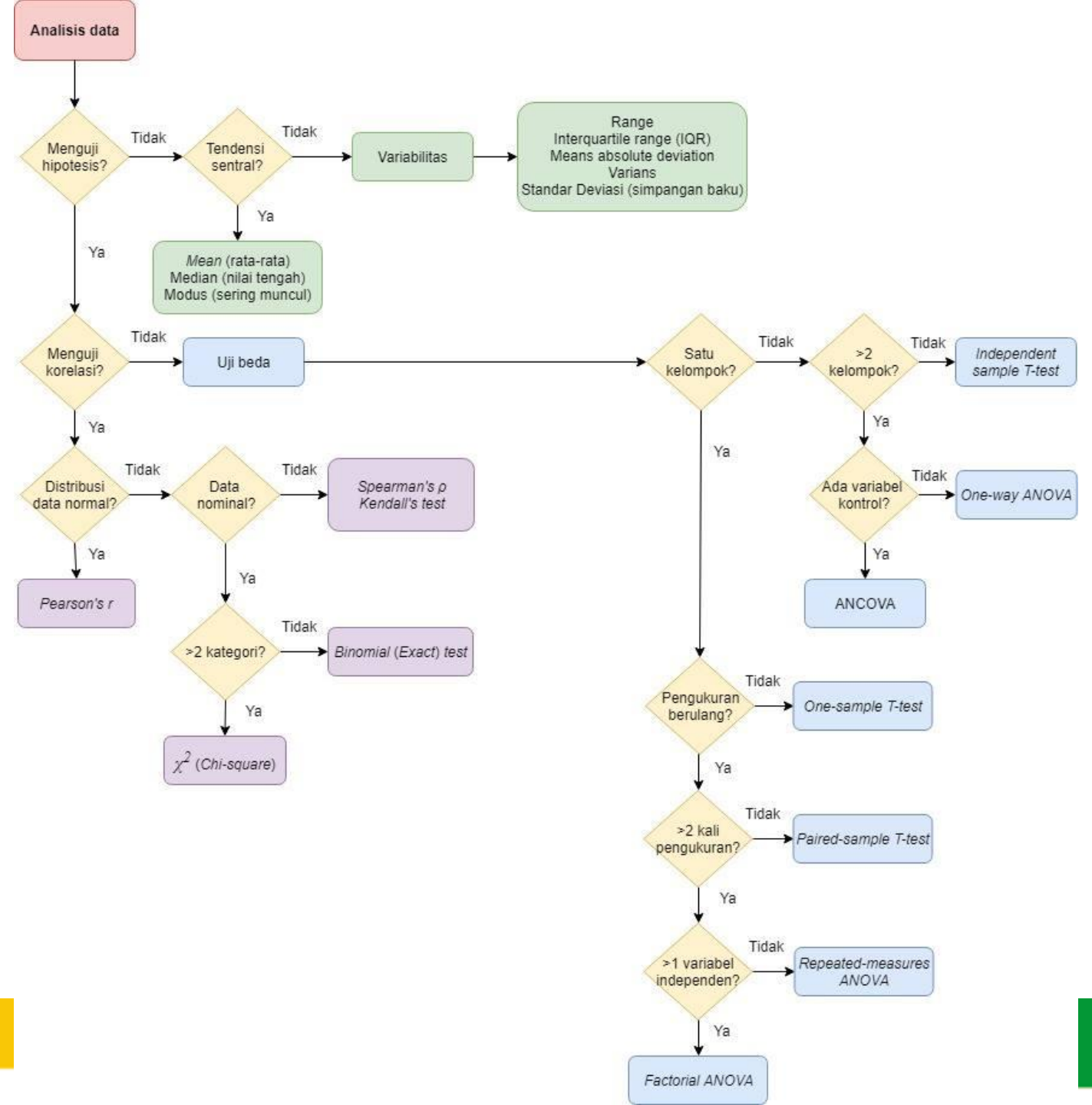




Data analysis

- Quantitative
 - Statistical test: depends on the study design
- Qualitative
 - Thematic analysis, framework analysis, content analysis, dsb

Data analysis (Quantitative)





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