

Article Critique

Research is an important process that is used to find required answers on different issues affecting people. There are various steps that should be followed in order to successfully complete the research process. The main stages include purpose statement, problem statement, research question, literature review, data collection, data analysis, data presentation and study results. The main focus of this paper is presenting a critique of nursing-related article. The name of the article is “Relationship between dissociation, childhood sexual abuse, childhood physical abuse, and mental illness in a general population sample.”

The study was not ratified by an Institutional Review Board (IRB). The study presented in this article is an independent research that does not necessarily require approval of IRB. The study sought to examine the connection between childhood physical abuse, childhood sexual abuse, current psychiatric disorder, and measures of alienation in an adult population. The informed consent was obtained from the subjects. Informed consent refers to the procedure of obtaining approval before carrying out a healthcare intervention on an individual. In the study presented in this article, the researcher sought permission from the respondents before carrying out interviews. The article does not include information relating to the provisions for confidentiality and anonymity.

Subject is an important element of the study. In this study, the researcher did not use vulnerable subjects. The subject of the study relate to the connection between alienation, childhood sexual and physical abuse and the mental illness. The subject does not appear that it might have been forced into acting as subjects. The subject of the study is straightforward in that it attempts to ascertain the correlation between dissociation, physical abuse and sexual abuse and mental illness. Considering the fact that this study focused on ascertaining whether mental illness

is caused by alienation and childhood abuse, the results of the study can be helpful in preventing mental illness. Thus, it is obvious that the benefits of taking part in the study compensated the risks involved. The subjects created an opportunity to ask questions relating to the study.

In this study, the research problem area is clearly stated. The researcher focuses on the causes of mental illness as the research problem area. The study has a concise problem statement and purpose statement. The researcher provides a review of the past survey and their findings in order to clearly outline the problem statement of the study. The purpose of the study is ascertaining the relationship between dissociation, physical and sexual abuse and mental illness. In this research, the population and study variables are included. The study variables are childhood physical abuse, childhood sexual abuse, and psychiatric illness. The population of the study is adults who underwent childhood sexual and physical abuse. The determination can be made with the aim of determining whether the study was a qualitative or quantitative study. The process of determination would involve the variables of the study and the methods of data collection. The method of data collection employed in the study was interview. Interview is used to collect qualitative data meaning that the research was a qualitative study. In the background of the study, the researcher highlighted the surveys of the study. Thus, the decision can be made that empirical data were collected on the topic of interest. The study was ethical since it involved seeking approval from the respondents before the interview process started. The feasibility of the study is evident. Additionally, the significance of the study to nursing is apparent because it relates factors causing mental illness. Being a condition that nurses are involved in treating, the significance of the study to nursing is obvious.

The study is not clearly identified framework. Lack of clear framework makes it hard for explanation of how independent variables influence dependent variables. The framework is not

based on a nursing theory. Instead, the framework is based on theory from another discipline. The framework is based on dissociation theory. The framework seems to be appropriate for the study since it present theory about disassociation, which is a variable in this study. The concept of disassociation among people is clearly defined. The framework clearly present relationship between the concepts of disassociation, physical and sexual abuse. The researcher has propositional statements that will guide the hypotheses. The researcher hypothesized direct connection between childhood sexual cruelty and adult dissociative symptom (Mulder et al., 2014). The researcher has clearly outline operational definitions for the theoretical concepts involved in the study. The researcher in this study has related the study findings to the study framework to clarify how the finding of the study explain the connections between variables. The study findings offers support for the framework of the study by presenting theory that explains the connection between variables.

The study has a clearly stated hypothesis. The hypothesis of the study is that dissociation takes place in response to distress has a long tradition in psychoanalysis. The hypothesis is concise and clearly worded. The hypothesis is stated using a declarative sentence. The hypothesis is directly connected to the study problem. However, research hypothesis does not identified study framework. There is a rationale, relating to the study variables, is given for the hypothesis of the study. The study hypothesis contain one prediction, which can be proved by the research findings.

The research design in the study is clearly identified. The researcher employs descriptive research design. Descriptive research design is suitable to test the study hypothesis because it make it possible for the collection of descriptive data. The research has clearly described assignment of subjects to the control group. The research design allows the researcher to draw a

cause-and-effect connection between the variables. The extraneous variables were controlled through defining independent and dependent variables.

The study phenomenon is appropriate for qualitative methods. The study concentrate on the independent nature of human experience because it focuses on disassociation and abuse, which are individual experience of human being. There was no specific qualitative approach described in the study. In this study, the findings have significance to the field of nursing. The researcher clearly describe how research participants were selected. The sample size was determined through random method. According to Hektner and Schmidt (2007), random sampling is suitable in collecting data related to people's opinion. In this study, 200 subjects were chosen from polling rolls for the population sample, and no exclusion criteria were employed. The data collection process was fully presented with the researcher clearly indicating that interviews will be used in collecting data. However, it is not clear in the study how researcher bias in data collection process was avoided. The data analysis method is in accordance with the purpose and method of the study.

The researcher has identifies the target population. The target population is individuals who are 18 years old and above. The researcher identifies accessible population by selecting people from Canterbury region of New Zealand. A probability sampling method, random sampling, was used in this study. Random sampling method was appropriate for the study. A sample size of 1,028 individuals was adequate. The subject dropout was discussed explaining how some people were unable to take part in the study.

The research report offered information on collected the data by explaining the duration of collecting data. The description of the instruments used in data collection was thorough because the tools had been used previously. In this study, the instrument was not tested for

reliability and validity. The data-collection methods was thoroughly described. The data-collection methods, interview, was suitable to test the research hypotheses because it helped in collecting information related to people opinions. The researcher used only one methods of data collection in this study. Although the study employed one method, it could have benefited from use of more than one method of data collection. The researcher ensure the confidentiality of the data collected through interviews. The researcher briefed the respondent about the interview process and the amount of time required to complete the interview.

The main type of descriptive statistics employed in the study frequencies and percentages. Frequencies and percentages were suitable in the measurement of the variables in the study. Variability and measures of central tendency were not presented in the study. The descriptive statistics helps in clearly presenting the demographic features of the subjects. Additionally, the descriptive statistics is precisely presented in tables and graphs. The study does not involve inferential statistics in the research report. The reader has been clearly provided with the calculated value from descriptive statistic, including the level of significance and the degrees of freedom that was obtained. There was nonparametric tests employed, although the parametric method would have been more suitable. Nonparametric was appropriate test method because of the level of variables measurement, individual tested, and sample size. There was no inferential statistics used for each hypothesis stated in the study.

In conclusion, the study presented in the article focused on finding the connection between disassociation, childhood abuse and mental illness. The research problem and research hypothesis was clearly stated. The researcher employed descriptive research design. Interview was used as the method of data collection. The method of data collection was suitable in answering all research questions.