CBPR STUDY PURPOSE
Discover a Tribal community’s primary concern for the health of their adolescent members in order to develop and write a research grant.

CBPR
Community-Based Participatory Research

DATA ANALYSIS
- Research began with reading and renaming notes from previous projects (Smith, Corbin, 2004; Gabre-Medhin, 2004; Weller & Koveo, 2000). Audio recordings used for analysis
- First meeting: A short IRB training and discussion of basic CBPR concepts, purpose of the focus groups, data analysis, confidentiality, and need to develop formal board processes and procedures.
- Written notes from focus groups were distributed and read aloud during the last focus group. CBPR literature clearly describes criteria for projects (Wallerstein et al., 2002).
- After a short discussion centring on solutions rather than problems, CAB members were asked to think of the data as stories and listen to what was being said.
- Second CAB meeting: consensus and confirmation of the primary research concept for addressing the needs and strengths of the community.

RESULTS
11 focus groups with 95 participants were held between October–December 2007.

Ages of participants ranged from 11–19 years old.

Twelve focus groups participants volunteered for the CAB, of this 12 assisted in analysis and grant proposal ideas.

One partner facilitated the discussion; others took notes and recorded the meetings.

RESULTS

Table 2. Results of Focus Groups N=95

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CONCLUSIONS
- Challenges faced by the NF during focus group meetings included remembering emotional events differently than participants. This necessitated delivering a de-identification and a recommendation of using item by item forms and procedures before collecting data to anticipate such events.
- The benefit of the NF’s involvement was her ability to identify key members for focus groups, to assist in tribal council meetings, and to schedule meetings.
- The project could not have been conducted in such a short time period without a tribal community without a well-connected and respected leader’s involvement.

Table 3. Community Nurse Practitioners Practice and Research Role Challenges

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The authors thank the community for supporting the project and acknowledge their immense hope and enthusiasm for change in the face of significant health and social disparities. This study was not conducted without funding.

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IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE
- NBPs and CBPR researchers are interested in improving the outcomes of their work, and the use of CBPR as a research methodology has been shown to be effective in improving outcomes. The authors of this article suggest that CBPR can be used to improve the outcomes of research, and that the use of CBPR can lead to improved outcomes.

CBPR requires planning protocol and policies for coping with potential community conflicts as recommended in CBPR literature.

CBPR nurses planning protocol and policies for situations with potential community conflicts as recommended in CBPR literature.

Community-Based Participatory Research and American Indian/Alaska Native Nurse Practitioners: A Partnership to Promote Adolescent Health

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P R O J E C T
To identify opportunities and challenges for partnerships between American Indian Alaska Native (AI/AN) community health providers and university researchers using a community-based participatory research (CBPR) approach.

DATA COLLECTION
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