Cancer patients' narratives on the JPOP-VOICE Website
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Introduction

• Recently, a large amount of autobiographical illness narrative documents or tobyoki have been written by people with different kinds of illness (Sun, et al., 2010). New information technology make it possible to write and read those tobyoki on the website easily.
What is JPOP-VOICE
Purpose

• The purpose of the present study was to clarify the content and structure of the website “JPOP-VOICE” and propose its usefulness for nursing education as narrative educational documents proposed by Kodaira and Ito (2009).
Method

The website “JPOP-VOICE” consisted of two main themes; cancer and schizophrenia. The present study analyzed narratives in the area of cancer; large bowel cancer (9 male, 5 female), breast cancer (6 female), lung cancer (2 female), cervical cancer (1 female), and ovarian cancer (1 female). Totally narratives of 24 cases were analyzed by using a text mining software (*Text Mining Studio Ver. 3.2*). We conducted (1) basic statistic analysis, (2) word frequency analysis, (3) word network analysis, and (4) attribute-word relation analysis, including correspondence analysis. We analyzed content words only and excluded function words.
Results: Overall statistics

• The text of narrative of 24 cases was transcribed for the format of the software. The total amount of number of topics was 467. The mean size of one topic was 196.4 characters. The total number of sentences was 3,989. The mean number of characters of each sentence was 23. There were 6,122 types of words in 36,263 total words.
Word frequency analysis

- From the word frequency analysis, the most frequently used words were “self” “Doctor” “cancer” “surgery” “person” “go” “good” ”cool” “hospital” “say” “go out” “feeling” “sensation” “pain” “do” “drink” “disease” “painful” “think” “exist” “family” etc. Network analysis revealed the most frequent words associated with “Doctor” were “say” “go” “listen” “mention” and “diagnose”.
Attribute-word relation analysis: Gender

• According to attribute-word relation analysis, male patients tend to mention about economic topics and work topics, while women used more family-related words than men. Women used the word “sugoi (cool)” more frequently than men.
Attribute-word relation analysis: Gender-disease interaction

- Attribute-word relation analysis with gender-disease name interaction showed that, large bowel cancer male patients frequently used the words related to *surgery*, while breast cancer and large bowel cancer female patients tend to use the words related to *medicine (or pills)*.
Fig. 1 The relationship between gender, cancer type (BC as breast cancer; LBC as large bowel cancer), and frequent words.

• Fig. 1 shows the relationship between gender, cancer type (BC as breast cancer & LBC as large bowel cancer), and frequent words.
Conclusion

- Sun *et al* (2010) analyzed the narrative of schizophrenia patients in “JPOP-VOICE” and found that their text includes words related to the way to take medicine and to manage the symptoms of the illness and to keep social support, while they mentioned less about their doctors. Our results were contrastive to this previous study, because the cancer patient often mentioned about their doctors. That seemed to reflect the difference of the meaning of being a schizophrenia patient vs. a cancer patient. People with schizophrenia are more community-oriented while cancer more medical treatment-oriented.
Websites as narrative documents

- The aim of this website is directed to patients and their family members in order to reduce anxiety about the disease and to increase the courage to face it through motion pictures and voices of real people with the disease as well as medical advice of professionals. Like reading autobiographical illness narrative documents such as published books written by patients, the websites of illness narratives such as “JPOP-VOICE” and DIPEx-Japan, are rich in the knowledge and experiences of which the nurses cannot be aware in their daily direct practices (Kodaira & Ito 2009).
Websites used for nursing practice and education

• These websites can be utilized for the mental health nurses and nursing students to better understand their suffering, healing and human conditions by indirect experience to listen to their.

• Kodaira & Ito (2010) pointed out that websites of illness narrative includes non-systematic individual weblogs and systematic sites run or supervised by medical professionals.
A website of self-help studies by people with mental illness

• One of the systematic sites of mental illness narratives is “Tojisha Kenkyu no Heya (The room of self help studies)” run by Urakawa Bethel House, which contains various examples of illness narratives of problem behaviors collectively discussed by people with mental illness with assistance of mental health professionals (see Otaka, Ito & Kodaira, 2010).
Nakayama (2004) proposed a model of nurses’ knowledge structure, which suggests two kind resources of practical knowledge; the theoretical knowledge and the knowledge based on their experience in the real world. We might add narrative educational materials as the third source of practical knowledge for nursing as shown in Fig 2.
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