Sigma Theta Tau International 30th International Nursing Research Congress

Unheard Voices of Haiti’s 2010 Earthquake Traumatic Amputees

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has no conflicts of interest to disclose
A Heartfelt Thank You to:

- The eight courageously resilient women who participated in this research
- The Alpha Omega Chapter of Sigma Theta Tau International Research Grant
- The Jonas Foundation
Goals and Objectives

At the end of the presentation attendees will:

1. Gain knowledge of the 2010 Earthquake in Haiti
2. Be familiar with the Amedeo Giorgi methodology of data analysis
3. Have an understanding of the lived experience research of the 2010 earthquake amputees
4. Understand some of the barriers associated with Healthcare access and disability in Haiti
Haiti’s 2010 Earthquake:

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?reload=9&v=Y9k7k1wFMNA
Haiti after the Earthquake
Background

- Introduction
- Aim of the Study
- Phenomenon of Traumatic Amputation
- Rationale for the Study
- Research Question
## Rationale for Study

Proportion of population killed or injured in major disasters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Pop (in millions)</th>
<th># killed</th>
<th>#injured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia tsunami 2004)</td>
<td>221.3</td>
<td>167,540</td>
<td>25,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka (tsunami 2004)</td>
<td>19.44</td>
<td>35,322</td>
<td>21 441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan (earthquake 2005)</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>38,000</td>
<td>65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti (earthquake 2010)</td>
<td>9.896</td>
<td>316,000</td>
<td>300,572</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chapter Two:

- Theoretical Context
- Theoretical Framework Guiding the Research
  The Roy Adaptation Model
First, the researcher reads the participants’ transcribed description of the phenomenon several times in its entirety to establish a sense of the whole.

Third, the researcher transforms the meaning units first into a more expanded language, finding different words that have the same meaning, and then into language that more directly expresses the psychological content in the description.

Second, the researcher delineates meaning units, defined as points in the description where the researcher perceives that the psychological meaning changes or shifts for the participant.

Fourth, the researcher discovers the general structure of the phenomenon and its supporting context-dependent constituents to determine the invariant meaning. Thus, the structure of the phenomenon evolves as it presents itself to the consciousness of the researcher. As it emerges, it is intuited, imaginatively varied, re-intuited, and then described.
## Traumatic Limb Loss of Study Participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant All Pseudo Names Used</th>
<th>Limb Loss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P-1 Vera</td>
<td>Left Leg Amputation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-2 Therese</td>
<td>Left Foot Amputation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-3 Marie</td>
<td>Right Leg Amputation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-4 Anne</td>
<td>Right Foot Amputation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-5 Carole</td>
<td>Right Leg Amputation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-6 Sara</td>
<td>Right Leg Amputation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-7 Magaly</td>
<td>Left Leg Amputation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-8 Evelyne</td>
<td>Left Leg Amputation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Collective Meaning Units of Participants

I stay and worry because I can’t do anything. I was in a lot of pain. The pain, the suffering was extreme.

They just bandaged it and gave me a shot. At the time that they were providing treatments, there was really no dialogue, it was just provide treatment and leave, provide treatment and leave. Every day we saw a different doctor.

When you see that, you are different from everyone else and others don’t give you any value.

To this day they are they (other people) are pretending (to give us value) but it’s really not true.

Living well is not easy for us. They [mother and father] supported me psychologically.

To this day, I never received any aid.

Now I’m living, with much humiliation to live. I come here (to the clinic).

They (Haiti) like to underestimate people.

His government doesn’t provide care for people who are living with handicaps.

I have prosthesis but when I wear it, it makes me walk on one side and it makes my back hurt. So I don’t wear it I use the crutches.
### Essential Themes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Essential Theme 1</th>
<th>Ordeals of Physical and Emotional Instability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Essential Theme 2</td>
<td>Deprived of Norms and Possessing Hope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essential Theme 3</td>
<td>Pulled to Security and Safety by Family and Friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essential Theme 4</td>
<td>Marginalized to the Fringe of Society</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The structural statement and findings from this research study of the lived experience of Haitian adult women who sustained a traumatic amputation: is of living a life filled with the ordeals of physical and emotional instability while being marginalized to the fringe of society and pulled to security and safety by family and friends into a network of untreaured norms and relentless hope.
Thematic Model of Untreasured Norms and Relentless Hope

- Ordeals of Physical and emotional Instability
- Deprived of Norms and Possessing Hope
- Untreasured Norms and Relentless Hope
- Marginalized to the Fringe of Society
- Pulled to Security and Safety by Family and Friends
Implications of the Study:

- Implications for Nursing Education
- Implications for Nursing Practice
- Implications for Nursing Research
- Implications for Health and Public Policy
- Limitations of the Study and Future Research
Reflections of the Researcher’s Experience
References


Thank You/Merci/Mesi
The Journey Continues...