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### Choosing treatment for localised prostate cancer: a patient-conductedinterview study

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### **Communicative** rationality

Propositional truthNormative value

Methods focus on processes to ensure that individuals are 'involved' through discussion, learning and decision making (although institutions rarely commit to such decisions)

- Citizen juries
- Planning cells
- Consensus conferences
- Citizen panels
- Deliberative polling

### Inter-subjective rationality

- •Multiple contested truths
- •Hegemonic value

Methods usually adjunct to studies (particularly for dissemination), which recognise and bring together interest groups. Additionally, these methods may be used as a campaigning process to produce influence through the production of agreed statements or the alliance of interest groups.

- Advisory groups
- Expert symposia
- Researcher-participant groups

#### **Action rationality**

- Essential truth
- Positive value

Methods focus on equality of involvement (representativeness)

- Large scale (internet, telephone and mail) surveys
- Interview-administered surveys

# Communal autonomy

Patriotism
National self-determination
Sense of common ideals

## Plural autonomy

Group identities, interests, and beliefs
Differences between groups

## Individual autonomy

Individual independence Freedom to choose or to opt out

#### One day Patient-Conducted-Interview Workshop

Participants have a role in the processes of the research:

Learn interview techniques

Devise an interview schedule

Conduct an interview

&/ or are interviewed

Bringing together researchers and participants should build alliances:

Participants better understand the complexities of research

Participants more likely to engage with the study findings

#### The production of a data 'set' allows for:

Analysis and re-/secondary analysis

A formal set of conclusions and recommendations for use in practice

Conducting the interviews over a single day allows for:

A repeatable method

Resources focused on data collection rather than managing long processes of participation

Greater generalisability

Focus on under-represented groups