Author’s response to reviews

Title: Perspectives of Paddy Workers Regarding the Use of Sunscreen: A Theory-based Qualitative Research

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Version: 2 Date: 26 Jun 2019

Author’s response to reviews:

Thank you for your e-mail forwarding the reviewers’ comments to us. We found their comments very helpful and thus we have made the following point-by-point changes to the manuscript:

Reviewer#2

The SRQR Reporting Guidelines were not followed. Please modify the manuscript accordingly.

Standards for Reporting Qualitative Research (SRQR)

Title and abstract

Perspectives of paddy workers regarding the use of sunscreen: A theory-based qualitative research

The topic of the study identifying as qualitative

The data were collected through a deep and semi-structure interview during one-month period.

Title - Concise description of the nature and topic of the study Identifying the study as qualitative or indicating the approach (e.g., ethnography, grounded theory) or data collection methods (e.g., interview, focus group) is recommended

My Abstract used the journal following format
Background- Method- Results- Conclusions Abstract - Summary of key elements of the study using the abstract format of the intended publication; typically includes background, purpose, methods, results, and conclusions

Introduction

Skin cancer and its significant were mentioned and HAPA was reviewed in introduction.

Problem formulation - Description and significance of the problem/phenomenon studied; review of relevant theory and empirical work; problem statement

This study aims to clarify farmers’ perspectives regarding the use of sunscreen according to Health Action Process Approach

Purpose or research question - Purpose of the study and specific objectives or questions

Methods

The content analysis approach (Directed content analysis)

We used inductive approach due to limited previous finding in this regards.

Qualitative approach and research paradigm - Qualitative approach (e.g., ethnography, grounded theory, case study, phenomenology, narrative research) and guiding theory if appropriate; identifying the research paradigm (e.g., postpositivist, constructivist/ interpretivist) is also recommended; rationale

The first author (HP- MS student) performed interviews.

The researcher went to farmers’ workplaces on agricultural land and introduced her-self and interviewed the farmers. The interviewer used ones’ highest communicative capability to make a relationship with farmers. The participants were informed about the aim and length of the interview and that their privacy would be maintained. The first author (HP- MS student with experiences of conducting interview) performed interviews. The interviewer attempted to remain as neutral as possible and encouraged responses.

Researcher characteristics and reflexivity - Researchers’ characteristics that may influence the research, including personal attributes, qualifications/experience, relationship with participants, assumptions, and/or presuppositions; potential or actual interaction between researchers’ characteristics and the research questions, approach, methods, results, and/or transferability
In all instances the setting was the farmers’ natural working place. Context - Setting/site and salient contextual factors; rationale**

A stratified sampling method was used to select villages (four villages out of 460). The list of villages was obtained from Rudsar agricultural authorities. First, within each region (north, south, east and west), a village was selected. Then within each village a purposive sample of farmers with the consideration of maximum variation in terms of age, work experiences and education was entered into the study. If the farmer had the inclusion criteria and willing to participate in the study, the interview was carried out, and if not, another farmer was considered from the same agricultural land or an adjacent agricultural land. In all instances the setting was the farmers’ natural working place.

Sampling strategy - How and why research participants, documents, or events were selected; criteria for deciding when no further sampling was necessary (e.g., sampling saturation); rationale**

The ethics committee of Alborz University of Medical Sciences approved the study (Ethical Code: IR.ABZUMS.REC.1397.064). For audio taping interview content, the participants’ permission was obtained. All the participants were informed about the purpose of the study and if any participant was not willing to participate in study, he/she was excluded written consent form was signed by each participant.

Ethical issues pertaining to human subjects - Documentation of approval by an appropriate ethics review board and participant consent, or explanation for lack there of; other confidentiality and data security issues

Face to face interviews were conducted to collect the data. The interview questions were formulated based on the HAPA and were continued until saturation [14].

The length of the interview was about 20–30 minutes and the participants were asked about their individual characteristics (age, sex, education, farming experience, daily working hours, and sunburn history) and the questions regarding the HAPA constructs. All the interviews were re-coded and taped immediately after the session of each interview.

Data collection methods - Types of data collected; details of data collection procedures including (as appropriate) start and stop dates of data collection and analysis, iterative process, triangulation of sources/methods, and modification of procedures in response to evolving study findings; rationale**

Face to face interviews with interview guide were conducted to collect the data. All the interviews were re-coded by voice recorder and taped immediately after the session of each interview.
Data collection instruments and technologies - Description of instruments (e.g., interview guides, questionnaires) and devices (e.g., audio recorders) used for data collection; if/how the instrument(s) changed over the course of the study

In all 27 paddy farmers (12 male and 15 female) were interviewed during one-month period (from 11 July to 11 August). The participants were asked about their individual characteristics (age, sex, education, farming experience, daily working hours, and sunburn history)

Units of study - Number and relevant characteristics of participants, documents, or events included in the study; level of participation (could be reported in results)

Relevant characteristics showed in Table no.1

Units of study - Number and relevant characteristics of participants, documents, or events included in the study; level of participation (could be reported in results)

The theory chosen in this type of study can be about the prediction of the desired variable and the relationships between variables. As a result, the code is useful in how to initialize the coding. The definitions of each category are determined using the desired theory.

All the interviews were recorded by voice recorder and taped immediately after the session of each interview.

Data processing - Methods for processing data prior to and during analysis, including transcription, data entry, data management and security, verification of data integrity, data coding, and anonymization/de-identification of excerpts

Directed content analysis was used for data analysis. We used inductive approach due to limited previous finding in this regards. This method of qualitative study is one of a variety of qualitative analysis methods that its initial code begins with regard to the theory. Its purpose is to develop a conceptual framework or previous theory. The theory chosen in this type of study can be about the prediction of the desired variable and the relationships between variables. As a result, the code is useful in how to initialize the coding. The definitions of each category are determined using the desired theory.

The data of the study were transcribed by the researchers and based on HPAP. Both type of the manifest and latent content were considered for content analysis [16]. We identified the predetermined codes, then we began coding immediately and all the data which not matched to any code were analyzed to determine if they represent a new category or subcategory of an existence codes. The codes were then classified into sex categories: intention, risk perception, outcome expectancies, self-efficacy, and perceived barriers and action planning. Interview transcriptions were considered as the meaning unit.
Data analysis - Process by which inferences, themes, etc., were identified and developed, including the researchers involved in data analysis; usually references a specific paradigm or approach; rationale

In order to evaluate the credibility of the data, prolonged engagement and member check was used. In order to verify the code placement in categories, external check was carried out (experts’ panel (. Comparing codes few days after the first coding, recoding was used for data reliability. The obtained data were then presented to the participants for confirming credibility based on their feedback. The dependability of the study was analyzed through external check by another researcher. For conformability, the opposite comments were investigated to identifying the reasons.

Techniques to enhance trustworthiness - Techniques to enhance trustworthiness and credibility of data analysis (e.g., member checking, audit trail, triangulation); rationale

Results

Interpretation and themes showed in Table no 2

Synthesis and interpretation - Main findings (e.g., interpretations, inferences, and themes); might include development of a theory or model, or integration with prior research or theory

This is clarifies in manuscript.

Links to empirical data - Evidence (e.g., quotes, field notes, text excerpts, photographs) to substantiate analytic findings

Discussion

Integration with prior work, implications, transferability, and contribution(s) to the field - Short summary of main findings; explanation of how findings and conclusions connect to, support, elaborate on, or challenge conclusions of earlier scholarship; discussion of scope of application/generalizability; identification of unique contribution(s) to scholarship in a discipline or field

Done

Limitations - Trustworthiness and limitations of findings

Done
Other

Conflicts of interest - Potential sources of influence or perceived influence on study conduct and conclusions; how these were managed

Indicated in Declarations section.

Funding - Sources of funding and other support; role of funders in data collection, interpretation, and reporting

No funder

I hope you find the corrections satisfactory.

I wish you all the best.

Kind regards

Leili Salehi