

Advanced Analysis

Files Selected

 Participant_01.docx	 Participant_02.docx	 Participant_12.docx	 Participant_03.docx	 Participant_04.docx
 Participant_05.docx	 Participant_06.docx	 Participant_07.docx	 Participant_08.docx	 Participant_09.docx
 Participant_10.docx	 Participant_11.docx			

Choose the type of analysis

- ☒ Get Summary 
- ☒ Get Themes 
- ☒ Get Answers to Questions 
- ☒ Get Frequency Analysis of Different Viewpoints 
- ☒ Compare Viewpoints across Categories (e.g., gender, age) 

Optional Instructions

Language of Response

English

Next

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Advanced Analysis

1 Get Themes ?

☒ Get AI-generated themes

☒ Get User-generated themes

Themes 1

Information sources



Sub Themes 1

Online Search Engines



Sub Themes 2

Online Blogs



Sub Themes 3

Doctors



Sub Themes 4

Nurses



Optional Instructions



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2 Get Answers to Questions ?

What challenges did they face when trying to learn about the flu and vaccine?

What role did healthcare professionals play when informing and giving the vaccine?



Optional Instructions



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3 Get Frequency Analysis of Different Viewpoints ?

Get frequency analysis of viewpoints related to

☒ Other questions (specify)

What factors are most important when making vaccination decisions?



User-specified viewpoints (optional)



Personal experiences and emotions



Parental responsibility and guilt



Risk assessment and management



Optional Instructions



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4 Compare Viewpoints across Categories (e.g., gender, age) step 1 ?

Gender

+

?

Category 1 (e.g., female)

Female

+

?

☒ Participant_01.docx

☒ Participant_02.docx

☒ Participant_12.docx

☒ Participant_03.docx

☒ Participant_04.docx

☐ Participant_05.docx

☐ Participant_06.docx

☐ Participant_07.docx

☐ Participant_08.docx

☐ Participant_09.docx

☐ Participant_10.docx

☐ Participant_11.docx

Category 2 (e.g., male)

Male

-

+

?

☐ Participant_01.docx

☐ Participant_02.docx

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5 Compare Viewpoints across Categories (e.g., gender, age) step 2 ?

Across **Gender**, compare how viewpoints vary across...

☒ Other questions (specify)

How do participants trust in doctors differ across gender?



Optional Instructions



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Advanced Analysis

Summary

[Summary](#)

Themes

- Factors Influencing Vaccination Decision-Making
 - Personal Circumstances And Health Conditions
 - Recommendations From Healthcare Professionals
 - Access To Reliable Information Sources
- Personal Experiences And Perspectives On Vaccination
 - Individual Attitudes Shaped By Experiences
 - Parental Perception Of Illness Severity
 - Trust In Healthcare Information Sources
- Awareness And Seriousness Towards Flu
 - Heightened Awareness Post-Experiencing Severe Cases
 - Reliance On Trusted Sources For Flu Information
- Trust In Medical Professionals And Institutions
 - Confidence In Healthcare Providers' Recommendations
 - Positive Attitude Towards Vaccination As Preventive Measure
- Importance Of Vaccination For Children
 - Belief In Risk Mitigation And Immunity Building
 - Ease Of Access To Flu Vaccination
 - Trust In Medical Science And Healthcare Professionals

Research Question

- What Information Sources Were Used To Learn About The Flu And Vaccine?
- Did Parents View The Flu As A Severe Disease?
- What Challenges Did Parents Face Trying To Vaccinate Their Children?

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Advanced Analysis

Overall analysis
across all files

Factors Influencing Vaccination Decision-Making

The documents provided offer insights into the factors influencing vaccination decision-making from the perspectives of different participants. Participant_01.docx advocates strongly for vaccines, reflecting a positive attitude towards immunization. Participant_02.docx emphasizes prevention over cure and expresses concerns about vaccine side effects. Participant_03.docx discusses the gap between expectations and reality in the vaccination process and highlights the importance of collective benefit and herd immunity. Participant_04.docx underscores parental responsibility and dismisses the anti-vax movement as based on poor research. Participant_05.docx focuses on the importance of vaccination benefits and the process of risk assessment in decision-making. Participant_06.docx highlights the benefits of vaccination in protecting children and preventing the spread of diseases, influenced by personal experiences. Participant_07.docx views vaccination as a risk reduction strategy and trusts medical recommendations, showing prompt action and commitment. Participant_08.docx emphasizes the benefits of vaccination and expresses a desire for further education on the topic. Participant_09.docx stresses risk mitigation and prevention, noting the convenience of vaccination for children in the UK. Participant_10.docx accepts vaccination benefits, trusts healthcare providers, and perceives vaccination as protection for vulnerable groups, associating flu vaccination with older adults and high-risk groups while expressing uncertainty about flu severity.

Shared viewpoints across most documents include a belief in the benefits of vaccination, the importance of risk assessment in decision-making, and a focus on protecting individuals and communities through immunization. Participant_01.docx, Participant_02.docx, and Participant_08.docx highlight the benefits of vaccination in reducing the likelihood of contracting diseases and protecting the community. Participant_03.docx and Participant_06.docx emphasize the collective benefit of vaccination and the role of personal experiences in shaping decisions. Participant_07.docx underscores the importance of risk reduction and trust in medical recommendations, leading to prompt action in vaccination. These shared viewpoints collectively stress the significance of vaccination in preventing illnesses and safeguarding public health.

Unique or differing viewpoints are presented in Participant_04.docx, where parental responsibility and guilt play a significant role in decision-making, contrasting with the dismissal of the anti-vax movement. Participant_05.docx

Participant_01.docx

Participant_02.docx

Participant_03.docx

Participant_04.docx

Participant_05.docx

Advocacy for Vaccines: The participant expressed a strong advocacy for vaccines, stating 'I would always advocate for vaccines.' This indicates a positive attitude towards vaccination and a belief in the benefits of immunization.^[1]

Personal Perception of Vaccine Priority: Regarding the flu vaccine, the participant mentioned that they did not perceive themselves as being significantly more affected by the flu than the average person, leading them to not prioritize getting vaccinated. They stated, 'I don't feel like I was particularly more affected by it, than the average person and that was why I kind of didn't see it as a priority.' This reflects a personal assessment of the necessity of vaccination based on individual health considerations.^[2]

Footnote (quotes)

[1] Participant_01.docx

I would always advocate for vaccines.

Regenerate
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Detailed analysis
of each file

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Advanced Analysis

Participant_01.docxParticipant_02.docxParticipant_03.docxParticipant_04.docxParticipant_05.docx

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[1] Participant_01.docx

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[2] Participant_01.docx

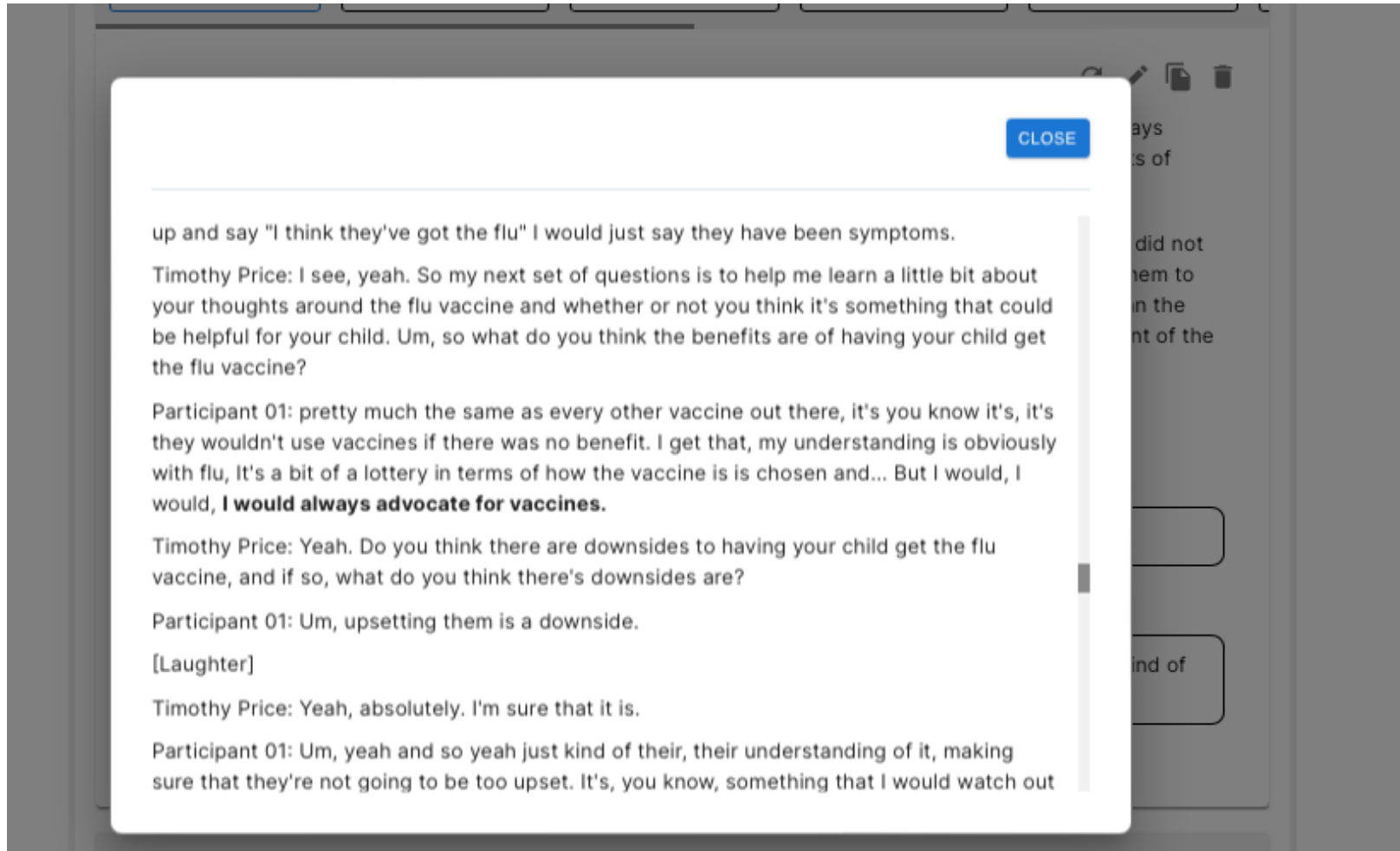
I don't feel like I was particularly in more affected by it, than the average person and that was why I kind of didn't see it as priority.

Citations

Quotes

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Advanced Analysis

Compare Viewpoints across Groups



In examining the perspectives on vaccination decision-making across male and female participants, distinct patterns emerge within each category. The male participants, represented by Participant_01.docx, Participant_02.docx, Participant_03.docx, Participant_04.docx, and Participant_05.docx, showcase a range of attitudes towards vaccination. While some, like Participant_01.docx, express a strong advocacy for vaccines and prioritize prevention over cure, others, such as Participant_02.docx, voice concerns about side effects and the decision-making process. Participant_03.docx highlights the discrepancy between expectations and reality in vaccination experiences, emphasizing the importance of collective benefit and herd immunity. Participant_04.docx underscores parental responsibility and critiques the anti-vax movement, aligning with scientific consensus. Participant_05.docx focuses on the benefits of vaccination and the process of risk assessment in decision-making.

On the other hand, the female participants, represented by Participant_06.docx, Participant_07.docx, Participant_08.docx, Participant_09.docx, and Participant_10.docx, exhibit a similar emphasis on the benefits of vaccination and risk mitigation strategies. Participant_06.docx stresses the protection offered by vaccines and the importance of shielding children from harm, while also highlighting personal experiences influencing decision-making. Participant_07.docx underscores risk reduction and trust in medical recommendations, showcasing a commitment to prompt action and responsibility. Participant_08.docx echoes the benefits of vaccination and expresses a desire for further education, indicating a willingness to delve deeper into the topic. Participant_09.docx emphasizes risk mitigation and prevention, perceiving minimal downsides and convenience in the vaccination process. Participant_10.docx, while lacking prior knowledge, accepts vaccination as a protective measure and highlights the association of flu vaccination with older adults and high-risk groups.

When comparing the male and female perspectives, it is evident that both categories share common ground

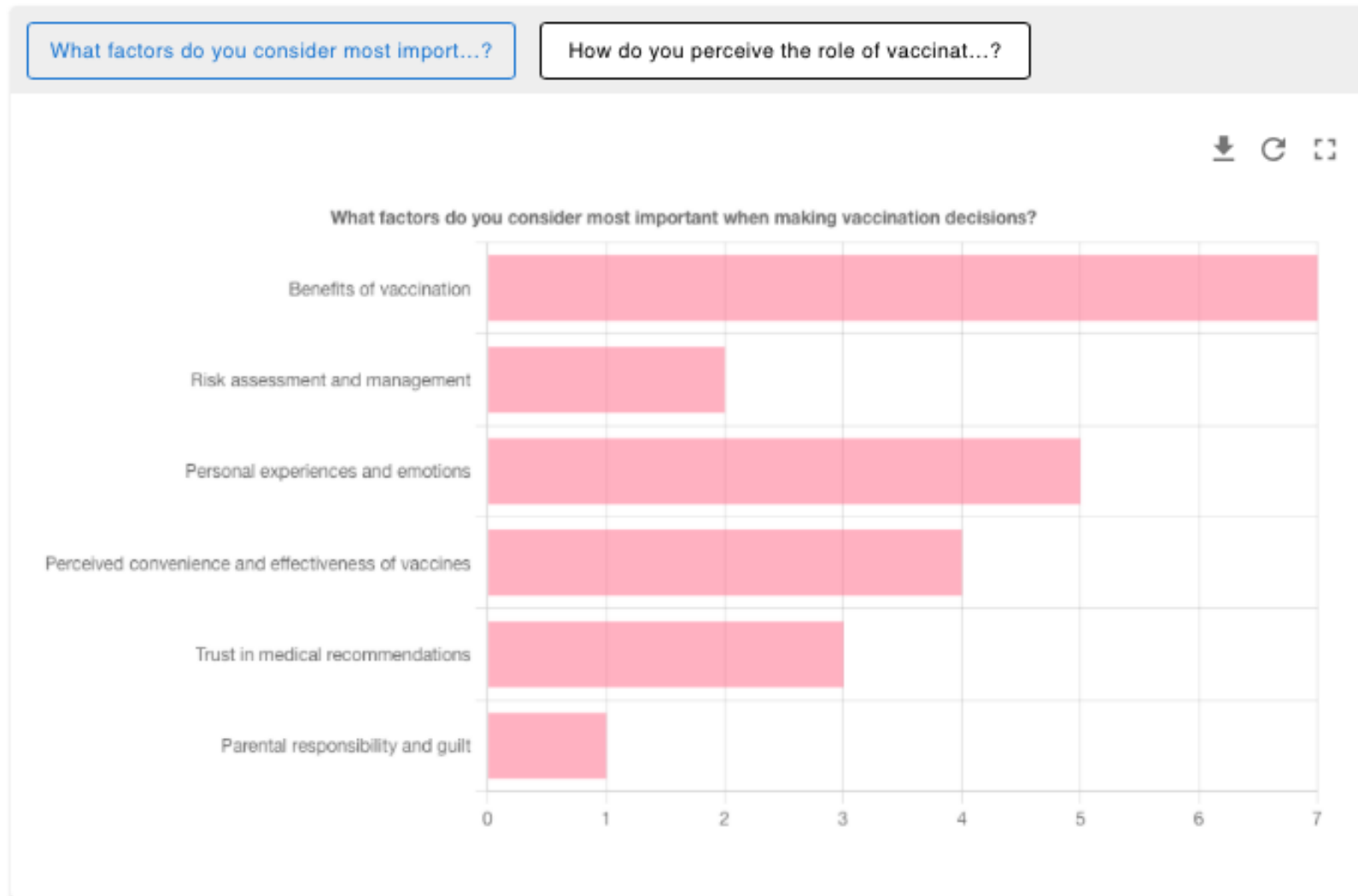
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Key Quotes by Topics	
Community And Peer Support	
Concerns About Misinformation	
Consultation With Healthcare Professionals	Participant_01.docx
Online Resources	
	Elaborations:
	This indicates that the participant values professional advice when it comes to health concerns, even if not specifically about the flu.
	Quote:
	I would maybe speak to either the house visitor or the GP.
	Participant_05.docx
	Elaborations:
	This shows the participant's proactive approach in seeking clarification about the flu vaccine from a healthcare professional.
	Quote:
	I went to talk to the practice nurse when I went in.
	Participant_06.docx
	Elaborations:
	This highlights the importance of discussions with medical professionals in shaping participants' understanding of vaccinations.

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Information sources

Summary

Overall, the documents reveal a complex interplay between online resources and professional consultation in health information-seeking behavior. While there is a shared reliance on online sources, the importance of consulting healthcare professionals and the expectation for timely information provision are also emphasized. The unique perspectives presented in each document further enrich the understanding of how individuals navigate their health information landscape.

Shared Viewpoints

Across the documents, several shared viewpoints emerge.

The first shared viewpoint is the reliance on online resources for health information. For example, Participant_01 humorously refers to 'Google' as a primary source, indicating a common practice among participants to seek health information online. Similarly, Participant_02 states, 'I tend to check the NHS website, first and foremost,' which underscores a preference for trusted online sources. This shared perspective highlights a consensus on the importance of online resources, reflecting a modern approach to health information-seeking behavior.

The second shared viewpoint is the importance of consulting healthcare professionals. Participant_01 mentions, 'I would prefer to speak to the house visitor or the GP,' indicating that while online resources are valuable, there is still a significant inclination to seek professional advice. Participant_02 echoes this sentiment by stating, 'If I had any fears I might, ring um, you know, speak to my GP.' This shared viewpoint emphasizes the balance participants strive to maintain between online information and expert consultation, recognizing the limitations of self-diagnosis.

The third shared viewpoint is the expectation for timely information provision from healthcare providers. Participant_02 expresses this expectation by saying, 'I would expect information really to be provided when the vaccination was offered.' This sentiment is reinforced by Participant_01, who mentions seeking information from the NHS website if it is not provided. This shared viewpoint indicates a growing awareness of the importance of timely health management, where participants actively seek out information to make informed decisions.

Unique Viewpoints

Participant_01.docx

Participant_02.docx

Chat with AI

In bullet points, what are the key information sources used?

The main information used are the NHS website and general practitioners (GPs) for verified information. Additionally, some participants also referred to the "Orange Book" from health visitors. The main information used by the participants were online, such as 'Doctor Google' and the NHS website, alongside professional consultations with healthcare providers like GPs and health visitors.

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Cost

- Cost
 - USD 50 per month for AILYZE Pro
 - Unlimited projects
 - 50 files per project