



**Karolinska  
Institutet**

**Institutionen för neurobiologi, vårdvetenskap och samhälle**

# **CONDITIONS FOR RELATIVES' INVOLVEMENT IN NURSING HOMES**

**AKADEMISK AVHANDLING**

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av

**Jessica Holmgren**

Leg. sjuksköterska, magister i vårdvetenskap

*Huvudhandledare:*

Professor Henrik Eriksson  
Röda Korsets Högskola,  
Avdelningen för vård och omvårdnad

Karolinska Institutet  
Institutionen för neurobiologi,  
vårdvetenskap och samhälle

*Bihandledare:*

Docent Lars E Eriksson  
Karolinska Institutet  
Institutionen för lärande, informatik,  
management och etik

*Fakultetsopponent:*

Professor Eric Carlström  
Högskolan Väst  
Institutionen för omvårdnad, hälsa och kultur

*Betygsnämnd:*

Professor Anne Hammarström  
Umeå universitet  
Institutionen för folkhälsa och klinisk medicin

Docent Elisabeth Dahlborg Lyckhage  
Högskolan Väst  
Institutionen för omvårdnad, hälsa och kultur

Docent Osman Aytar  
Mälardalens högskola  
Akademin för hälsa, vård och välfärd

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# ABSTRACT

The overall aim of this thesis was to describe and analyse how the involvement of relatives is conditioned in nursing homes from different critical perspectives. Gender perspectives, discourse analysis and intersectional theory are applied, based on social constructionist ontology. The thesis comprises three qualitative papers and data are based on ethnographically-focused fieldwork in three municipal nursing homes in the form of formal/informal interviews, participating observations and the analysis of documents.

Based on gender perspectives, the routines and reasonings among nursing staff were studied and thematically analysed in relation to how these conditioned the involvement of relatives in the daily caring activities (I). In the second study (II), the nursing staff were interviewed in groups to describe, discursively analyse and identify the biopolitical meaning in the “involvement discourse” that was collectively constructed in the speech of the nursing staff concerning the involvement of relatives. In the last study (III), interviews with relatives were thematically analysed in the context of intersectional theory about their involvement in the nursing homes.

The findings show that the conditions for relatives’ involvement were dynamic and constantly in re-negotiation, but also conservative and inflexible. This placed relatives in both privileged and unprivileged social positions in the nursing homes, which were relevant for their involvement. The relatives were considered to be “visitors”, which conditioned the characteristics and levels of involvement in the care of the residents and was linked to gendered notions of the division of labor, both within the groups of relatives and between nursing staff and relatives (I). The involvement of relatives was conditioned by the biopolitics of an “involvement discourse” that prevailed in the nursing homes. This built upon family-oriented rhetorics and metaphors that upheld and legitimised notions about relatives. The relatives were considered to be members of the “old” family in relation to the “new” family represented by the nursing staff (II). The relatives described how they were positioned in a *betweenship*, squeezed between different competing social musts from the older family members, the nursing homes as institutions and the nursing staff (III).

Inverting the prevailing picture of the involvement of relatives would make it possible to consider the nursing staff as pedagogical, professional and caring “visitors” in the nursing homes for the benefit of the residents and their relatives. This could be achieved through a constructive change management which emphasises the learning of nursing staff, their responsibility and the emotions of relatives, along with a focus on alternative notions of involvement, where relatives are included in the development of quality of care in Swedish nursing homes.

**Key words:** discourse analysis, focused ethnography, focus group interviews, gender perspectives, intersectionality, involvement, nursing homes, nursing staff, participant observations, qualitative interviews, relatives, social constructionism and thematic analysis.

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