

"For me it's been concentration. A lot of people who've got mental health problems can't concentrate, and you lose confidence in reading, the ability to read, and something like this is quite a gentle way back into that." [K, a Get Into Reading group member]

Group members have reported improvements in confidence, self-esteem, functional literacy, happiness levels, as well as fewer visits to the doctor. Although there has been some qualitative research undertaken, more evidence is required to support these findings. The Reader Organisation is currently working on several scientific studies and has recently been awarded money from Liverpool Primary Care Trust for an 18-month research project into reading and health.

Looking forward, The Reader Organisation aims to get more Get Into Reading groups available on prescription, as an alternative to drug-based medication. The project has been commended by Professor Louis Appleby, NHS Director for Mental Health:

"Get Into Reading is exactly the kind of work we at the Department of Health want to develop over the next 10 years – facing outward into the wider community and looking after mental health and well-being of the general population."

Benefits of reading

So, why should literature matter to health professionals? When we read, we go on a journey and this journey often teaches us new lessons, opens our eyes to new situations and helps us to get into the mind of another. There is undoubtedly a link between the complex actions of the brain whilst reading and the development of empathy within the reader. We cannot underestimate the power of health professionals' personal reading and the benefits that this has on their relations with patients and service users.

Medical professionals have been impressed by the very real difference reading literature makes to patients. Reading works like a therapy but unlike other therapies, Get Into Reading feels new, feels different.

Heavy workloads, masses of administration and a juggernaut of a system mean, with the best will in the world, that the human side of a job in health or social care can be hard to sustain. Many people working in these professions already know that reading helps them relax and unwind personally, but The Reader Organisation's unique model of shared reading at work goes further than that.

"Participants of GIR [Get Into Reading] groups show increased feelings of confidence, and benefits in personal functioning, such as concentration, memory, patience, reflection, calmness, ability to relax, self-awareness, and ability to cope with life. There are also benefits in social feeling, such as respect, tolerance, empathy, trust and belonging." [M Curran, *Evaluative Report of the Get Into Reading Project*, December 2007]

"I really enjoyed myself – it was the best bit of the day. I have a tsunami of work at the moment and taking time out improved my perspective immeasurably." [Bibby Line Group employee, Liverpool]

Shared reading – where the book is read aloud and discussed there on the spot – is also amazingly egalitarian and can help colleagues, as well as service users, see each other as fellow humans.

"In the reading group, the book is the expert." [Dr David Fearnley]

The future

Following the success of The Reading Cure, it is hoped that further seminars will be planned to reiterate the importance of this exciting area of study. In addition, The Reader Organisation is currently offering 'Read to Lead' training, for people across the country to learn how to deliver Get Into Reading in their own area. To find out more about these courses, and about The Reader Organisation's work, visit their website (www.thereader.org.uk)

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BOOK REVIEW

Undertaking Sensitive Research in the Health and Social Sciences. Virginia Dickson-Swift, Erica L James, Pranee Liamputtong. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2008. ISBN-113: 978-0-521-71823-3. Price: £27.99. Pages: 168 (paperback)

This is not a primer on "how to do research" on topics that may be sensitive, but how researchers might avoid the pitfalls inherent in these particular areas. Previously, sensitive topics have been defined as those where taboos operate; examples are death and dying, sexuality, violence, homelessness, HIV/AIDS or cancer. This book changes the focus from the topics to the researchers and participants, defining sensitive research as "research, which potentially poses a threat to those who are or have been involved in it". The authors report on the previous work done to safeguard the participants, but this book is to do with protecting the researchers. The authors quote others in stating that, for example, "in-depth interviewing necessitates establishing and maintaining good rapport with informants" and that this has to include emotional commitment from both parties.

The book contains examples of various types

of qualitative research. Using a large number of quotations from researchers, the authors demonstrate how the boundaries often become blurred between being a researcher or a friend or confidant. They record how researchers feel when lured into revealing information about themselves in an interview. Health professionals will recognise the distancing technique to prevent emotional involvement with the participant, so that some objectivity can be retained. The book describes the difficulties of maintaining professional detachment in the face of disclosure and of emotional stories, some of which may resonate with episodes in the researchers' own lives.

Much of the book may be off-putting to potential qualitative researchers into sensitive topics, revealing to them previously unimagined risks and harms. Fortunately the final chapter contains many sensible recommendations. The authors describe developing a safety protocol for fieldwork, guidelines to protect those who transcribe harrowing interviews, support for the researchers, recommendations for research supervisors and many other preventative strategies.

Each chapter concludes with some tutorial

material for readers to extend their knowledge and examine the practical applications of the research.

For health professionals, some of the language is obscure (for those not practised at reading social science articles). However, with persistence, the meaning can be obtained! This reader recognised the portrayal of the difficulties and dilemmas arising in the course of qualitative research into sensitive topics. Research supervisors should read it, as it is part of their job to prevent harm to the researchers under their supervision. It would also be useful reading for medical and nursing students (and the newly qualified) as they often find that setting boundaries between empathy and over-involvement is difficult. And certainly, qualitative researchers should read it. Many who write articles on qualitative research have not considered the impact of their own identification with the emotional state of those they interview, either on themselves or on their research conclusions.

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