The Heller School for Social Policy and Management

Research Objective. To gain an understanding of lived experience with brain injury and the issues, concerns, and strengths of brain injury survivors living in the community, while providing an opportunity for survivors to reflect on their lives, use their brains, and employ a variety of cognitive skills.

refect on their lives, use their prairie, and employ a variety of cognitive source.

Study Design, Forth sector research study, eight members of the Amazing Brain Injury Support Group in Framingham, MA participated in a 15-week Photovoice project. Photovoice is a type of action research in which people represent freit lives, portion of virus and experience sizing probargans had not arratives (Wang et al., 1996). Action research in the tradition of Virut Lewin involves integrating science and social practice in a dynamic group founder and a group member with Photovoice experience. Using disposable cameras with 27 exposures, the periopises took or with Photovoice experience. Using disposable cameras with 27 exposures, the periopises for the virus them injury from their perspective and discosarde them in a group. They chose which protographs of living with brain injury from their perspective and discosarde them in a group.

They chose which protographs of virus with the residence of the protographs of the virus of the protographs of the virus of

Periophe Findings. The participants entitled their final entitifs. "Fishin Injury, Nebeset: The Survivor's View," which contains 50 photographs and narratives grouped under nine categories: The Journey, Lost Dreams, Chaos, Challenges, Strategies, My Advocacy Sovy, Control and Support, Acceptione, and Hope for the Future Taking photographs triggered participant reflection on their situation and what they warried to convey to other Journey and language and narratives convey their cladenges and sense of mutual supports as they work to accept their different abilities and move on with their lives. Study data indicate that from the perspective of these survivors, healing from than linguis a ground process that continues for years.

Conclusions. This research project provided the participating brain injury survivors an opportunity to play a participant-expert role in the research process (Blackzar et al. 1998; Bruyee, 1993). The outreach phase is providing new opportunities to use prior experience with communication, loyau, and group dynamic skills in a supportive environment. Participating in this study became a meaningful experience for participants and facilitators sike.

Implications for Policy and Practice. Rehabilitation professionals have long advocated for gaining an insider patient perspective on living with disability, including brain injury (Progatano, 2000). Involving people with a disability in research about their lived experience may increase the relevancy of research to real-life situations (Rich et al., 2000).

Examples of Project Handouts



Making Visible the Invisible: Using Photovoice to Understand Living with Brain Injury

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The Journey



Lost Dreams





Chaos



Challenges



Strategies







My Advocacy Story



Comfort and Support



Acceptance



Hope for the Future



For more information on Photovoice and this project contact Laura Lorenz at <u>laura@islorenz.com</u>.