Group Dream Work: 
A Holistic Resource for Oncology Nurses

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Purpose/Objectives: To explore dream work as a possible means for nurses to increase self-understanding and problem solving in personal and professional life.

Design: Hermeneutic phenomenologic, descriptive, and interpretive.

Setting: A comprehensive cancer center in the southern United States.

Sample: Six nurses with a mean age of 40 and 1–10 years of oncology nursing experience.

Methods: Interviews, guided by descriptive and interpretive phenomenology, were conducted with nurses before and one and six months after they participated in eight weekly sessions of a group focused on dream work. Phenomenologic analysis was done on verbatim transcriptions of all interviews.

Findings: Nurses found value in participating in dream groups, including having more open discussions about feelings and death, managing difficult situations, and attending to patients in the present.

Conclusions: The value of learning to attend to dreams may be subtle but has value to nurses.

Implications for Nursing: Incorporating dream work is one holistic intervention that may be useful to improve job satisfaction, communication, and relationships in this time of nursing shortage.

Evidence of serious dissatisfaction among nurses increases the need for creative ways, such as group dream work, to improve job satisfaction among nurses (Corey-Lisle, Tarzian, Cohen, & Trinkoff, 1999; Johnston, 1997; Shindul-Rothschild, Berry, & Long-Middleton, 1996).

Recognizing that nurses seek to know more about themselves and the care that they provide to patients and are open to new information, the researchers designed this study to understand the meaning of nurses’ work before and after they participated in small group dream work and nurses’ experiences in these groups. The purpose was to explore dream work as a possible means for nurses to increase self-understanding and problem solving in day-to-day personal and professional life.

In a multisite study of the meaning of oncology nursing, nurses described three nursing roles (Steeves, Cohen, & Wise, 1994). The first role, maintaining the goals and values of health care, described nurses’ part in saving lives. They fought the disease of cancer and aligned their work with physicians’ work. A second role, participating in the personal lives and experiences of patients and their families, described nurses’ “being there” for patients with cancer as they dealt with the.