

ΕΙΣΑΓΩΓΗ ΣΤΗ ΝΟΣΗΛΕΥΤΙΚΗ

Επιδράσεις της κουλτούρας στη νοσηλευτική φροντίδα



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Εισαγωγικά...

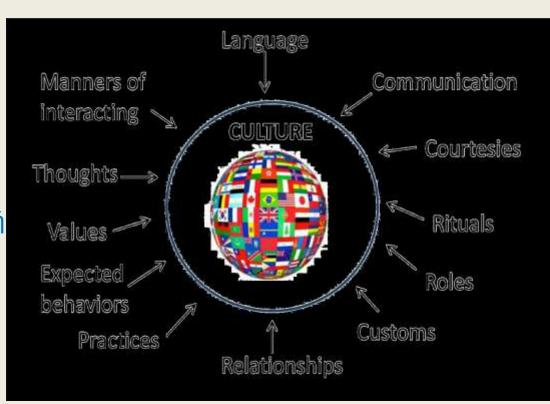


- Ο ρόλος της κουλτούρας (ή πολιτισμού) στη νοσηλευτική φροντίδα είναι καθοριστικός, καθώς επηρεάζει τόσο τον τρόπο με τον οποίο οι ασθενείς αντιλαμβάνονται την υγεία και την ασθένεια, όσο και τον τρόπο που οι νοσηλευτές παρέχουν τη φροντίδα.
 - Προκειμένου να είναι πολιτισμικά ικανοί στην πρακτική τους, οι σημερινοί νοσηλευτές πρέπει να γνωρίζουν την ποικιλομορφία εντός των μοναδικών πληθυσμών τους και τις ατομικές ανάγκες των ασθενών τους.
- Η εργασία σε ένα πολιτισμικά ποικιλόμορφο περιβάλλον συνεπάγεται ηθική και επαγγελματική ευθύνη για την παροχή πολιτισμικά επαρκούς φροντίδας.
 - Αυτό έχει αναγνωριστεί ως σημαντικό μέτρο για τη μείωση των ανισοτήτων στον τομέα της υγείας, τη βελτίωση της ποιότητας της φροντίδας και την αύξηση της ικανοποίησης των ασθενών.
- Τα διαπολιτισμικά μοντέλα παροχής νοσηλευτικής φροντίδας αποτελούν θεωρητικά πλαίσια που βοηθούν τους/τις νοσηλευτές/ριες να παρέχουν πολιτισμικά ευαίσθητη, κατάλληλη και εξατομικευμένη φροντίδα σε άτομα από διαφορετικά πολιτισμικά υπόβαθρα.
- Αυτά τα μοντέλα βοηθούν τους επαγγελματίες υγείας να κατανοήσουν πώς οι πολιτισμικοί παράγοντες επηρεάζουν τις πεποιθήσεις, τις πρακτικές και την οργάνωση της παρεχόμενης φροντίδας και πώς επηρεάζουν τις εκροές υγείας.



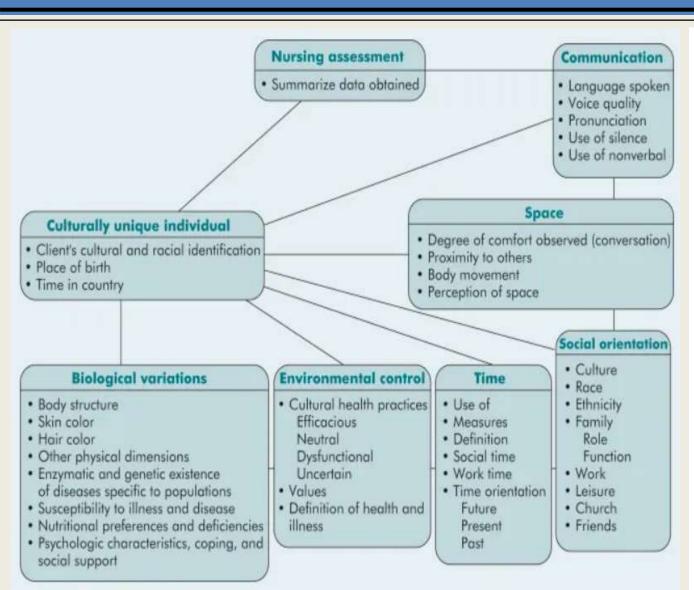
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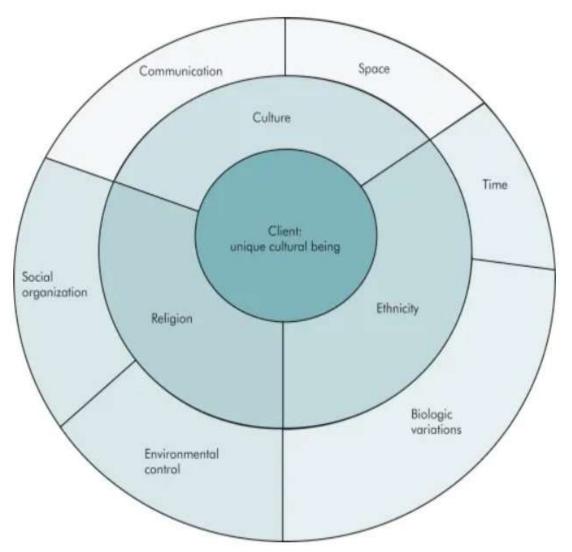
- Ο πολιτισμός είναι μια τυποποιημένη συμπεριφορική απόκριση που αναπτύσσεται με την πάροδο του χρόνου ως αποτέλεσμα της αποτύπωσης του νου μέσω κοινωνικών και θρησκευτικών δομών και πνευματικών και καλλιτεχνικών εκδηλώσεων.
- Ο πολιτισμός διαμορφώνεται από αξίες, πεποιθήσεις, κανόνες και πρακτικές που μοιράζονται τα μέλη της ίδιας πολιτισμικής ομάδας.
 - Ο πολιτισμός καθοδηγεί τη σκέψη, την πράξη και την ύπαρξή μας και γίνεται τυποποιημένες εκφράσεις του ποιοι είμαστε.
 - Αυτές οι τυποποιημένες εκφράσεις μεταδίδονται από τη μία γενιά στην επόμενη.
- Οι πολιτισμικές αξίες είναι μοναδικές εκφράσεις ενός συγκεκριμένου πολιτισμού που έχουν γίνει αποδεκτές ως κατάλληλες με την πάροδο του χρόνου.



Ας συζητήσουμε...









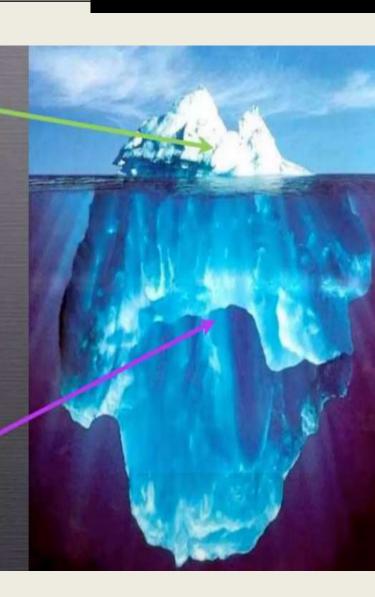
- Η διαπολιτισμική προσέγγιση στη νοσηλευτική φροντίδα αποτελεί ουσιαστικό συστατικό της ολιστικής υγειονομικής περίθαλψης που αναγνωρίζει τη σημασία της πολιτισμικής ποικιλομορφίας στη φροντίδα των ασθενών.
- Καθώς οι κοινωνίες γίνονται ολοένα και πιο πολυπολιτισμικές, το σύστημα υγειονομικής περίθαλψης πρέπει να προσαρμοστεί για να καλύψει τις ποικίλες ανάγκες του πληθυσμού των ασθενών του.
- Οι νοσηλευτές, που συχνά βρίσκονται στην πρώτη γραμμή της φροντίδας των ασθενών, διαδραματίζουν κρίσιμο ρόλο στην παροχή πολιτισμικά επαρκούς φροντίδας που σέβεται και ανταποκρίνεται στο πολιτισμικό υπόβαθρο των ασθενών τους.

Visibles:

- what people see,
 hear, touch, taste, smell
- explicitly learned
- conscious
- easily changed
- objective knowledge

Invisibles:

- what people believe, value, think, feel
- implicitly learned
- unconscious
- difficult to change
- subjective knowledge





Definition of 'nursing'

Nursing is a profession dedicated to upholding everyone's right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of health, through a shared commitment to providing collaborative, culturally safe, people-centred care and services. Nursing acts and advocates for people's equitable access to health and health care, and safe, sustainable environments. The practice of nursing embodies the philosophy and values of the profession in providing professional care in the most personal health-related aspects of people's lives. Nursing promotes health, protects safety and continuity in care, and manages and leads health care organizations and systems. Nursing's practice is underpinned by a unique combination of science-based disciplinary knowledge, technical capability, ethical standards, and therapeutic relationships. Nursing is committed to compassion, social justice and a better future for humanity.

https://www.icn.ch/resources/nursing-definitions/current-nursing-definitions

Μεταναστευτικές ροές στην Ελλάδα...

- _____IAPYWEN TO MIZ_____
- Η Ελλάδα άρχισε να δέχεται μεγάλες ροές μεταναστών από τη δεκαετία του 1990, κυρίως μετά την κατάρρευση των κομμουνιστικών καθεστώτων στα Βαλκάνια.
 - 1990s: Μαζική είσοδος οικονομικών μεταναστών από Αλβανία, Βουλγαρία, Ρουμανία.
 - 2000s: Εργάτες από Ασία (Πακιστάν, Μπαγκλαντές, Φιλιππίνες) και Αφρική.
 - 2010s σήμερα: Νέα φάση με προσφυγικές ροές από τη Μέση Ανατολή (Συρία, Αφγανιστάν, Ιράκ) και την Αφρική.

- Η Ελλάδα, λόγω γεωγραφικής θέσης, είναι πύλη εισόδου προς την Ευρώπη.
 - Τα κύρια σημεία εισόδου είναι τα νησιά του Ανατολικού Αιγαίου (Λέσβος, Χίος, Σάμος, Κως, Λέρος).
 - Οι μετακινήσεις γίνονται κυρίως μέσω Τουρκίας.
 - Το Προσφυγικό/Μεταναστευτικό του 2015-2016 ήταν η μεγαλύτερη κρίση: πάνω από 1 εκατομμύριο άτομα πέρασαν από την Ελλάδα.
 - Σήμερα, οι ροές έχουν μειωθεί, αλλά παραμένουν χιλιάδες αφίξεις κάθε χρόνο.

■ Τα παραπάνω επηρεάζουν την παροχή φροντίδας και τις ανάγκες φροντίδας ριζικά τόσο για τους μετανάστες/πρόσφυγες όσο και για τον γηγενή πληθυσμό.

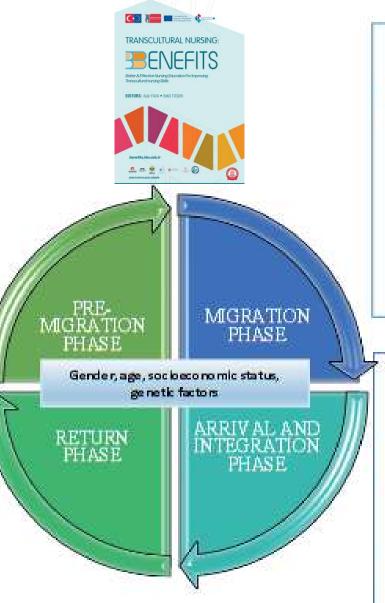
Επιπτώσεις στην οργάνωση της φροντίδας...



- Οι προσφυγικές ροές έχουν σημαντικές και πολυδιάστατες επιπτώσεις στην οργάνωση και λειτουργία των υπηρεσιών υγείας μιας χώρας.
- Οι επιπτώσεις αυτές μπορεί να είναι βραχυπρόθεσμες ή μακροπρόθεσμες και να αφορούν τόσο τις δομές υγείας όσο και το ανθρώπινο δυναμικό, τη χρηματοδότηση και τη δημόσια υγεία γενικότερα.
 - Επιβάρυνση των υφιστάμενων δομών υγείας
 - Ανάγκη προσαρμογής των υπηρεσιών
 - Ανάπτυξη εξειδικευμένων προγραμμάτων για τον έλεγχο μεταδοτικών νοσημάτων (εμβολιασμοί, υγιεινή, έλεγχος φυματίωσης, HIV κ.ά.).
 - Προσαρμογή των υπηρεσιών ψυχικής υγείας, καθώς πολλοί πρόσφυγες αντιμετωπίζουν τραυματικές εμπειρίες, PTSD, άγχος και κατάθλιψη.
 - Εκπαίδευση προσωπικού σε θέματα διαπολιτισμικής προσέγγισης, επικοινωνίας, δεοντολογίας και διαχείρισης διαφορετικών πολιτισμικών και θρησκευτικών αναγκών.
 - Ανάγκη για διερμηνεία και πολιτισμικούς διαμεσολαβητές ώστε να διευκολύνεται η επικοινωνία και η πρόσβαση στις υπηρεσίες.
 - Οικονομικές και διοικητικές επιπτώσεις
 - Δημόσια υγεία και κοινωνικές διαστάσεις

- Pre-migratory factors beyond individual genetic and biological characteristics include: epidemiological profiles at origin, environmental, political and personal exposures and events, such as trauma stemming from protracted conflicts, human rights violations and interpersonal violence.
- Health status is influenced by health sector at destination (health service equity, coverage, quality, access) and health protection insurance schemes that are affordable, portable, etc.
- Linguistic, cultural and geographic proximity to destination.

- Duration of absence.
- Reintegration with family, household, community at or igin. Family conflict and harmony pertain to multipled determinants (e.g. household factors).
- While some migrant groups such as migrant workers –
 may return to household settings that have benefited
 from remittance flows and increase financial and social
 capital that promote positive health trajectories, others –
 such as irregular migrants or those trafficked that return
 –may be more vulnerable, with the cumulative tolls their
 migration journeys have taken on their physical and
 psychological well-being.



- Duration, circumstances and condition of journey.
- Single or mass movement.
- Violence, exploitation and other abuses.
- Travel conditions and mode (especially for irregular migrants).

- Domestic migration policies and legal frameworks often govern migrants' access to health services (based on their legal status).
- Epidemiological profile, environmental, political exposures at destination.
- Health risk behaviours and vulnerabilities among migrants and their families may change over time.
- Language and cultival values.
- "Othering", racism, social exclusion, discrimination, exploitation may inhibit health access.
- Linguistically and culturally sensitive service provision.
- Family partner separation and stress.

Figure 1. The determinants of migrant health through different stages of migration cycle (Adapted from International Organization for Migration, 2020, p. 212)

Συνθήκες μετανάστευσης...



Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2018 May 23;15(6):1057. doi: 10.3390/ijerph15061057.

Lead Exposure and Associated Risk Factors among New Migrant Children Arriving in Greece

Marsela Tanaka ¹, Konstantinos Petsios ², Stavroula K Dikalioti ³, Stavroula Poulopoulou ⁴, Vassiliki Matziou ⁵, Stamatios Theocharis ⁶, Ioanna D Pavlopoulou ⁷

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 29882891 PMCID: PMC6025484 DOI: 10.3390/ijerph15061057

Abstract

Background: This study aims to assess lead exposure and associated risk factors among newly arrived migrant (M) (immigrant and refugees) children in Greece and a matched control of native (N) children. *Methods:* A prospective, cross-sectional study was performed in an outpatient clinic of a tertiary children's hospital. *Results:* From 2010 to 2014, 598 children (M/N: 349/249) with a mean age of 6.96 years old (range 1⁻14, SD 3.76) were enrolled. Blood lead levels (BLLs) ranged from 0.7 to 21 μg/dL in migrant and from 0.4 to 10 μg/dL in native Greek children. Elevated BLLs ≥ 5 μg/dL were detected in 27.7% of migrants and 1.2% of natives (*p* < 0.001). A significant association was found between EBLLs and childrens’ age (≤5 years) (OR: 1.8, *p*-value 0.02) and EBLLs with Asian origin (OR: 3.63, *p*-value 0.023). *Conclusion:* New migrant children presented with increased BLLs when compared to their age- and sex-matched controls. Younger age and Asian origin were significant risk factors associated with elevated BLLs among children. Early screening, secondary prevention, and regular follow-up could prove useful in this vulnerable population.

Review

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2018 Aug 20;15(8):1790. doi: 10.3390/ijerph15081790.

Impact of the Refugee Crisis on the Greek Healthcare System: A Long Road to Ithaca

Ourania S Kotsiou ¹, Panagiotis Kotsios ², David S Srivastava ³, Vaios Kotsios ⁴, Konstantinos I Gourgoulianis ⁵, Aristomenis K Exadaktylos ⁶

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 30127321 PMCID: PMC6121252 DOI: 10.3390/ijerph15081790

Abstract

Greece is the country of "Xenios Zeus", the Ancient Greek god of foreigners and hospitality; however, it is also the main point of entry to Europe. Since the beginning of 2014, 1,112,332 refugees crossed the borders of Greece. Overall, 33,677 children and adolescent refugees sought asylum in Greece from 2013 to 2017, while 57,042 refugees are currently being hosted. The rapid entry of refugees into Greece raised the critical issue of health policy. The Greek National Health Service (NHS) faces many challenges. Adequate economic and human support is essential if this situation is to be managed successfully. However, Greece still bears the burden of the economic downturn since 2009. In fact, the crisis led to shortages in crucial equipment, and unmet health needs for both locals and refugees. The NHS deals with traumatic experiences, as well as cultural and linguistic differences. Overcrowded reception centers and hotspots are highly demanding and are associated with severe disease burden. This highlights the importance of guidelines for medical screening, healthcare provision, and a well-managed transition to definitive medical facilities. Furthermore, non-governmental organizations make an essential contribution by ensuring appropriate support to refugee minors, especially when they experience poor access to the NHS.

Διαπολιτισμική αντίληψη της υγείας και της ασθένειας...



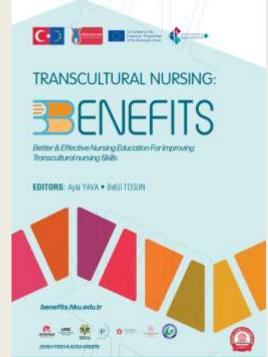
- Η διαπολιτισμική αντίληψη της υγείας και της ασθένειας αναφέρεται στον τρόπο με τον οποίο διαφορετικοί πολιτισμοί αντιλαμβάνονται, εξηγούν και αντιμετωπίζουν την υγεία, την ασθένεια και τη φροντίδα του σώματος και του πνεύματος.
- Δεν υπάρχει μία «παγκόσμια» αντίληψη για το τι σημαίνει να είναι κάποιος υγιής ή άρρωστος· αντίθετα, οι έννοιες αυτές διαμορφώνονται κοινωνικά και πολιτισμικά.
 - Στις δυτικές κοινωνίες, η υγεία συνδέεται κυρίως με τη σωματική λειτουργικότητα και την ιατρική επιστήμη (βιοϊατρικό μοντέλο).
 - Σε άλλους πολιτισμούς, η υγεία μπορεί να θεωρείται ισορροπία μεταξύ σώματος, ψυχής, κοινωνικών σχέσεων και φύσης (ολιστική προσέγγιση).
 - Για παράδειγμα, στην παραδοσιακή κινεζική ιατρική, η υγεία είναι ισορροπία του Yin και του Yang.

Distrubution of Europan ethnic culture areas

Map showing the distribution of various culture areas, each inhabited by groups exhibiting linguistic and other cultural similarity, in Europe.

Image: Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.





Βασικές επιδράσεις της κουλτούρας στη νοσηλευτική φροντίδα Ι



- Αντίληψη της υγείας και της ασθένειας

- Οι πολιτισμικές αξίες επηρεάζουν το πώς ο ασθενής ερμηνεύει τα συμπτώματα και το αν θεωρεί ότι χρειάζεται ιατρική βοήθεια.
- Για παράδειγμα, σε ορισμένες κουλτούρες η ασθένεια θεωρείται τιμωρία ή αποτέλεσμα πνευματικών δυνάμεων, ενώ σε άλλες αντιμετωπίζεται καθαρά ιατρικά.

Επικοινωνία και γλωσσικά εμπόδια

- Η γλώσσα και ο τρόπος έκφρασης συναισθημάτων διαφέρουν μεταξύ πολιτισμών.
- Μη λεκτικά στοιχεία (βλεμματική επαφή, χειρονομίες, απόσταση σώματος) μπορεί να παρερμηνευτούν.
- Ο νοσηλευτής πρέπει να χρησιμοποιεί πολιτισμικά ευαίσθητη επικοινωνία και, όπου χρειάζεται, διερμηνέα.

Σημασία αποτελεσματικής επικοινωνίας...

- Ανεξάρτητα από τα γλωσσικά εμπόδια, η ενσυναίσθηση, ο σεβασμός και η προσεκτική ακρόαση βοηθούν στη γεφύρωση των διαφορών.
 - Ένας ευγενικός τόνος, η οπτική επαφή και η μη λεκτική επικοινωνία μπορούν να ενισχύσουν σημαντικά τη σχέση εμπιστοσύνης.
- Η γλωσσική και πολιτισμική ποικιλομορφία αποτελεί πρόκληση αλλά και ευκαιρία για το σύστημα υγείας.
- Η επένδυση σε πολιτισμική επάρκεια και η ανάπτυξη αποτελεσματικών μηχανισμών επικοινωνίας είναι απαραίτητες για την προαγωγή της ισότητας, της ποιότητας και της ασφάλειας στη φροντίδα υγείας.



Βασικές επιδράσεις της κουλτούρας στη νοσηλευτική φροντίδα II



Θρησκευτικές και διατροφικές πεποιθήσεις

- Οι θρησκευτικές πεποιθήσεις συχνά καθορίζουν:
 - Τη στάση απέναντι στη ζωή και τον θάνατο (π.χ. ευθανασία, μεταμόσχευση οργάνων).
 - Την αντίληψη για την ασθένεια (ως δοκιμασία, τιμωρία ή θέλημα Θεού).
 - Την αποδοχή ή άρνηση συγκεκριμένων θεραπειών (π.χ. μεταγγίσεις αίματος, φαρμακευτική αγωγή).
 - Τις διατροφικές επιλογές και περιορισμούς (π.χ. αποχή από κρέας ή αλκοόλ

Οι διατροφικοί περιορισμοί

- (π.χ. χορτοφαγία, νηστεία, αποφυγή χοιρινού ή βοδινού) επηρεάζουν τη νοσηλεία και τη διατροφική υποστήριξη.
 - Χαλάλ: Επιτρεπόμενες τροφές σύμφωνα με το Κοράνι.
 - Χαράμ: Απαγορευμένες τροφές (π.χ. χοιρινό, αλκοόλ).
 - Ραμαζάνι: Νηστεία από ανατολή έως δύση του ηλίου ο ασθενής μπορεί να ζητήσει προσαρμογή της διατροφής ή της φαρμακευτικής αγωγής.

■ Οι θρησκευτικές πρακτικές

(προσευχή, τελετές, ιεροτελεστίες) πρέπει να γίνονται σεβαστές όσο επιτρέπει το νοσηλευτικό πλαίσιο.

Βασικές επιδράσεις της κουλτούρας στη νοσηλευτική φροντίδα III



- Αντιλήψεις για το ρόλο της γυναίκας, του άνδρα και της οικογένειας
 - Σε κάποιες κουλτούρες, η οικογένεια έχει κεντρικό ρόλο στη λήψη αποφάσεων για την υγεία.
- Η κατανόηση των αντιλήψεων για το ρόλο του άνδρα, της γυναίκας και της οικογένειας είναι κρίσιμη για την παροχή πολιτισμικά ευαίσθητης και ανθρωποκεντρικής φροντίδας.
- Οι επαγγελματίες υγείας χρειάζεται:
 - Να αναγνωρίζουν τα στερεότυπα που επηρεάζουν τη φροντίδα.
 - Να ενδυναμώνουν όλα τα μέλη της οικογένειας, ανεξαρτήτως φύλου.
 - Να προάγουν τη συνεργασία, την επικοινωνία και τον σεβασμό στις διαφορετικές αντιλήψεις.
- Ορισμένοι ασθενείς προτιμούν νοσηλευτή ή νοσηλεύτρια συγκεκριμένου φύλου, ανάλογα με πολιτισμικούς ή θρησκευτικούς κανόνες.

Βασικές επιδράσεις της κουλτούρας στη νοσηλευτική φροντίδα ΙV



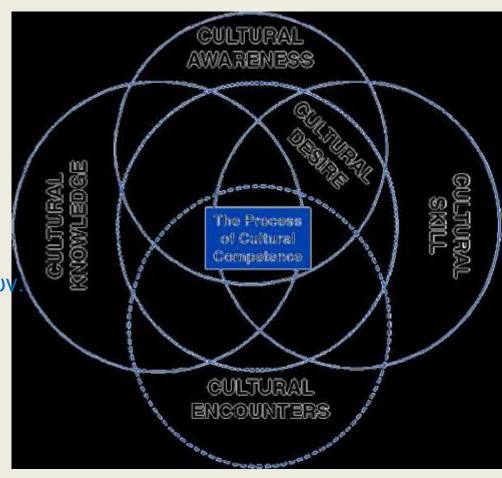
- Πολιτισμική ευαισθησία και επάρκεια του νοσηλευτή
- Η πολιτισμική ευαισθησία σημαίνει:
 - Αναγνώριση ότι υπάρχουν πολιτισμικές διαφορές χωρίς αξιολογική κρίση.
 - Ανάπτυξη ενσυναίσθησης και σεβασμού απέναντι στις πεποιθήσεις, τα έθιμα και τις αξίες των ασθενών.
 - Αποφυγή στερεοτύπων και προκαταλήψεων.
- Ο πολιτισμικά ευαίσθητος νοσηλευτής ακούει ενεργά, επικοινωνεί με ανοιχτότητα και προσαρμόζει τη φροντίδα στις ιδιαίτερες ανάγκες του κάθε ασθενή.
- Ο νοσηλευτής πρέπει να αναπτύσσει πολιτισμική επίγνωση (να αναγνωρίζει τις δικές του προκαταλήψεις).
- Η πολιτισμική επάρκεια περιλαμβάνει:
 - Γνώση διαφορετικών πολιτισμών
 - Δεξιότητες διαπολιτισμικής επικοινωνίας και παροχής φροντίδας προσαρμοσμένης στον πολιτισμό του ασθενή.
 - Σεβασμό στη διαφορετικότητα

Στάδια ανάπτυξης πολιτισμικής επάρκειας (Campinha-Bacote, 2002)



Η Campinha-Bacote προτείνει το μοντέλο των πέντε στοιχείων

- Πολιτισμική επίγνωση (Awareness)
 - Αναγνώριση των δικών μας προκαταλήψεων.
- Πολιτισμική γνώση (Knowledge)
 - Εκμάθηση πληροφοριών για άλλες κουλτούρες.
- Πολιτισμική ικανότητα (Skill)
 - Χρήση εργαλείων και τεχνικών αξιολόγησης πολιτισμικών αναγκών
- Πολιτισμική επαφή (Encounters)
 - Εμπειρίες με άτομα διαφορετικής πολιτισμικής προέλευσης.
- Πολιτισμική επιθυμία (Desire)
 - Εσωτερικό κίνητρο για μάθηση και σεβασμό της διαφορετικότητας.

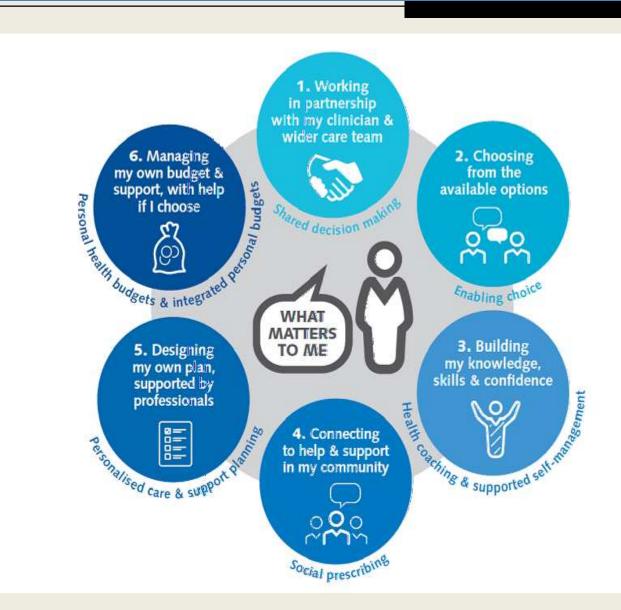


Βασικές επιδράσεις της κουλτούρας στη νοσηλευτική φροντίδα V



- Παροχή εξατομικευμένης φροντίδας
- Η φροντίδα πρέπει να προσαρμόζεται στις πολιτισμικές ανάγκες και αξίες του ασθενή.

Στόχος είναι η ολιστική προσέγγιση, όπου λαμβάνονται υπόψη τα βιολογικά, ψυχολογικά, κοινωνικά και πολιτισμικά χαρακτηριστικά του ατόμου.



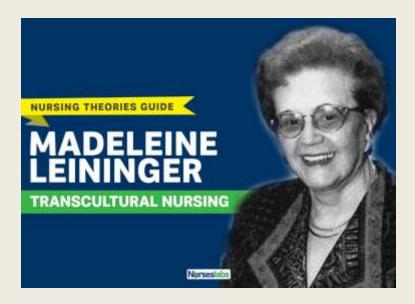
Διαπολιτισμικά μοντέλα παροχής νοσηλευτικής φροντίδας...



- Leininger's Culture Care Diversity and Universality Theory (Sunrise Model)
 - Madeleine Leininger (η πρωτοπόρος της διαπολιτισμικής νοσηλευτικής)
 - Εστίαση: Κατανόηση των πολιτισμικών ομοιοτήτων και διαφορών στις αξίες, τις πεποιθήσεις και τις πρακτικές φροντίδας.
- Campinha-Bacote Model of Cultural Competence ("The Process of Cultural Competence in the Delivery of Healthcare Services")
 - Εστίαση: Η πολιτισμική επάρκεια ως συνεχής διαδικασία, όχι ως τελικό σημείο.
- Andrews and Boyle Transcultural Nursing Model
 - Εστίαση: Ενσωμάτωση της πολιτισμικής αξιολόγησης στην κλινική πρακτική με έμφαση στην παγκόσμια υγεία.
- Giger and Davidhizar Transcultural Assessment Model
 - Εστίαση: Αξιολόγηση κάθε ασθενούς ως μοναδικού, επηρεασμένη από το πολιτισμικό υπόβαθρο.
- Purnell Model for Cultural Competence
 - Εστίαση: Ένα ολιστικό πλαίσιο για την αξιολόγηση και την κατανόηση του πολιτισμού σε περιβάλλοντα υγειονομικής περίθαλψης
- Papadopoulos, Tilki, and Taylor Model for Developing Cultural Competence
 - Εστίαση: Ένα αναπτυξιακό μοντέλο που οδηγεί από την πολιτισμική επίγνωση \rightarrow την πολιτισμική γνώση \rightarrow την πολιτισμική ικανότητα.

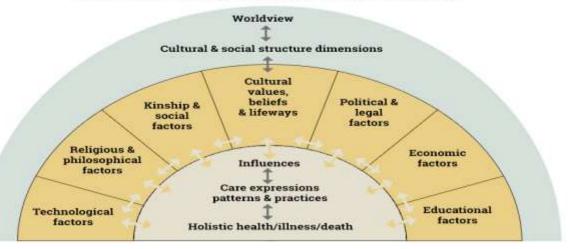
Leininger's Culture Care Diversity and Universality Theory

In 1995, Madeleine Leininger defined transcultural nursing as "a substantive area of study and practiced focused on comparative cultural care (caring) values, beliefs, and practices of individuals or groups of similar or different cultures to provide culture-specific and universal nursing care practices in promoting health or well-being or to help people to face unfavorable human conditions, illness, or death in culturally meaningful ways."



Madeleine Leininger's Transcultural Nursing

The Sunrise Enabler to Discover Culture Care Sunrise Model



Individuals, families, groups, communities, or institutions in diverse health context of



Culturally congruent care for health, well-being or dying





Narayanasamy's ACCESS Model...



Assessment	Culturally focusing on the patient's life style, beliefs and practices related to health
Communication	Awareness of the variety of verbal and nonverbal reactions
Cultural Negotiation and Compromise	Becoming more aware of the other people's cultures and exploring their problems as well as understanding the patient's opinion,
Respect	Describing therapeutic relationship relevant to the patient's cultural beliefs and consensus values
Sensitivity	Applying the sensitive care model to culturally different groups
Safety	Making the patient feel safe in the culturally sensitive care

Narayanasamy described the model in 1998 with the letters ACCESS (Assessment, Communication, Cultural negotiations and Compromise, Establishing respect, Sensitivity and Safety) to form the framework of cultural care practices

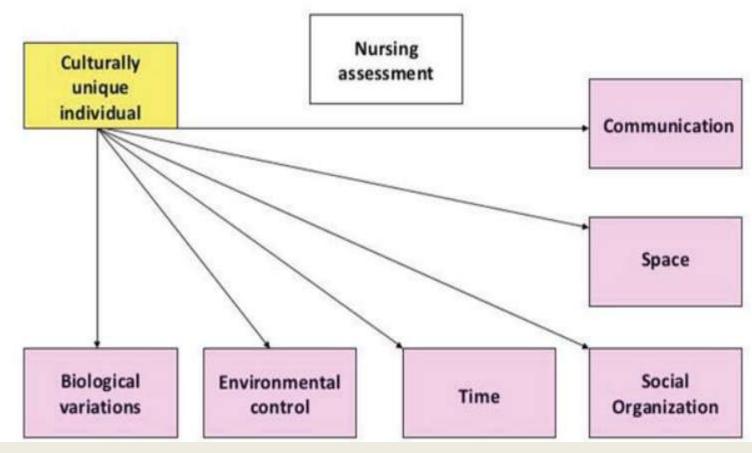
Giger and Davidhizar's Trans-cultural Assessment Model

_____IAPYNEN TO 1817.____

■ The model developed in 1988 was first published in 1990.

This model is a tool developed to assess cultural values and their effects on health and disease behavior.

Giger and Davidhizar's Transcultural Assessment Model



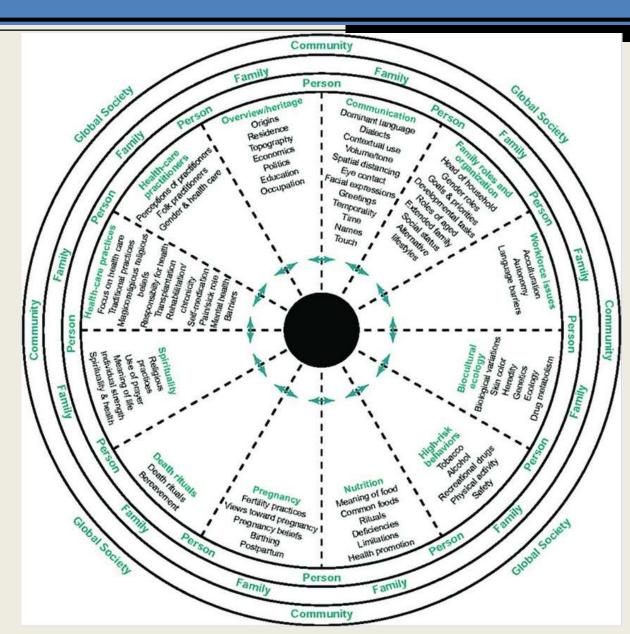
Purnell Model for Cultural Competence



- This ethnographic model created to promote cultural understanding of people's status in the context of health promotion and illness is based on ethical perspectives of individual, family and community.
- The Purnell model for cultural competence consists of 12 domains that provide a comprehensive framework for understanding and promotion cultural competence in health care.
- It can be used in primary, secondary and tertiary protection stages

Heritage
Communication
Pregnancy and Childbearing
Role of Family
Spirituality
Bicultural Ecology
High-Risk Behaviors

Nutrition
Workforce
Death Rituals
Health Care Practice
Health Care Access



Papadopoulos, Tilki, and Taylor Model for Developing Cultural Competence



- Οι τέσσερις διαδοχικές φάσεις του μοντέλου
- Πολιτισμική Επίγνωση (Cultural Awareness)
 - Ενδοσκόπηση και κατανόηση των δικών μας πολιτισμικών αξιών, πεποιθήσεων και προκαταλήψεων.
 - Να αναγνωρίσουμε πώς η δική μας κουλτούρα επηρεάζει την επαγγελματική μας συμπεριφορά και τις αντιλήψεις μας για τους άλλους.
- Πολιτισμική Γνώση (Cultural Knowledge)
 - Απόκτηση πληροφοριών σχετικά με τις αξίες, τα έθιμα, τις πεποιθήσεις και τις πρακτικές άλλων πολιτισμών.
- Πολιτισμική Ευαισθησία (Cultural Sensitivity)
 - Ανάπτυξη σεβασμού και αποδοχής των πολιτισμικών διαφορών.
- Πολιτισμική Επάρκεια (Cultural Competence)
 - Η ικανότητα να παρέχουμε αποτελεσματική, κατάλληλη και με σεβασμό φροντίδα, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τις πολιτισμικές ανάγκες κάθε ατόμου.
- Βασικές αρχές
 - Η ανάπτυξη πολιτισμικής επάρκειας είναι μια δια βίου διαδικασία, όχι ένα τελικό στάδιο.
 - Περιλαμβάνει εκπαίδευση, αυτοανάλυση και πρακτική εμπειρία.
 - Ο επαγγελματίας εξελίσσεται συνεχώς καθώς έρχεται σε επαφή με νέες πολιτισμικές εμπειρίες.
- Το μοντέλο βοηθά τους επαγγελματίες να:
 - Επικοινωνούν αποτελεσματικά με άτομα από διαφορετικά πολιτισμικά περιβάλλοντα.
 - Προλαμβάνουν πολιτισμικές παρεξηγήσεις.
 - Προσαρμόζουν τη φροντίδα στις ανάγκες και αξίες του κάθε ατόμου.
 - Προωθούν ισότητα και συμπερίληψη στις υπηρεσίες υγείας.

CULTURAL COMPETENCE CULTURAL AWARENESS Assesment skills Diagnostic skills Self awareness Cultural Identity Clinical skills Challenging and addressing Heritage adherence prejudice, dicrimination and Ethnocentricy inequalities CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE CULTURAL SENSITIVITY Health beliefs and Empathy behaviours Interpersonal / Stereotyping communication skills Ethnohistory / Trust Anthropological Acceptance understanding Appropriateness Sociological understanding Respect Psychological and Biological understanding Similarities and variations

Figure 3. The Papadopoulos, Tilki, and Taylor Model for Developing Cultural Competence (Papadopoulos, 2006). Used with permission.

Ικανότητα Νοσηλευτών για την Παροχή Διαπολιτισμικής Φροντίδας



- Διαθέτουν την ικανότητα να κατανοούν σύνθετες πολιτισμικές διαστάσεις,
- Υιοθετούν μια ολιστική προσέγγιση στη φροντίδα αντί για την βιοκεντρική προσέγγιση,
- Επιδεικνύουν προσπάθειες για την επίτευξη ταχέως αυξανόμενων πολιτισμικών πεποιθήσεων και δραστηριοτήτων που είναι μοναδικές για ξεχωριστές ομάδες και άτομα,
- Είναι σε θέση να υπερασπίζονται την ισότητα των φυλών,
- Διαθέτουν ικανότητες να πραγματοποιούν πολιτισμικές αξιολογήσεις,
- Αναπτύσσουν επικοινωνιακές και επιστημονικές γλωσσικές δεξιότητες,
- Αντιμετωπίζουν τις πολιτισμικές διαφορές με πραγματικούς όρους,
- Χρησιμοποιούν κατάλληλες τεχνικές πολιτισμικής διδασκαλίας
- Επιδεικνύουν σεβασμό της κοινωνικοπολιτισμικής ποικιλομορφίας των γυναικών, των νεογέννητων μωρών και των οικογενειών τους.

Διαπολιτισμική επάρκεια...

- Η διαπολιτισμική επάρκεια στη νοσηλευτική αναφέρεται επίσης στην ικανότητα των παρόχων υγειονομικής περίθαλψης να κατανοούν, να σέβονται και να ανταποκρίνονται κατάλληλα στις πολιτισμικές και γλωσσικές ανάγκες των ασθενών.
- Αυτή η έννοια εκτείνεται πέρα από την απλή επίγνωση των πολιτισμικών διαφορών.
- Περιλαμβάνει την ενσωμάτωση της πολιτισμικής γνώσης στην κλινική πρακτική για την παροχή φροντίδας που ευθυγραμμίζεται με τις πολιτισμικές πεποιθήσεις, πρακτικές και αξίες των ασθενών.



Cultural Competence in Nursing





Reviewed by Karen Luu, MSN, PMHNP-BC Expert verified

Cultural competence in nursing can be observed through the following examples:

- Using terms patients understand
- Make sure a medical interpreter is present if the patient speaks another language, asking a family member to translate may not be enough
- Respecting patients' cultural and religious beliefs that conflict with treatment plans
- Recruiting health professionals from underserved, diverse, and <u>LGBTQ+ communities</u>
- Analyzing the ethnic composition demographics of patients currently served
- Identifying patients in underserved populations and communities
- Forming a committee of diverse nursing staff members to promote and coordinate <u>cultural awareness measures</u>, such as signage and forms in different languages and community outreach

https://nursejournal.org/resources/cultural-competence-in-nursing/

Ικανότητα Νοσηλευτών για την Παροχή Διαπολιτισμικής Φροντίδας



- Διαθέτουν την ικανότητα να κατανοούν σύνθετες πολιτισμικές διαστάσεις,
- Υιοθετούν μια ολιστική προσέγγιση στη φροντίδα αντί για την βιοκεντρική προσέγγιση,
- Επιδεικνύουν προσπάθειες για την επίτευξη ταχέως αυξανόμενων πολιτισμικών πεποιθήσεων και δραστηριοτήτων που είναι μοναδικές για ξεχωριστές ομάδες και άτομα,
- Είναι σε θέση να υπερασπίζονται την ισότητα των φυλών,
- Διαθέτουν ικανότητες να πραγματοποιούν πολιτισμικές αξιολογήσεις,
- Αναπτύσσουν επικοινωνιακές και επιστημονικές γλωσσικές δεξιότητες,
- Αντιμετωπίζουν τις πολιτισμικές διαφορές με πραγματικούς όρους,
- Χρησιμοποιούν κατάλληλες τεχνικές πολιτισμικής διδασκαλίας
- Επιδεικνύουν σεβασμό της κοινωνικοπολιτισμικής ποικιλομορφίας των γυναικών, των νεογέννητων μωρών και των οικογενειών τους.

• ...



Ας συζητήσουμε με βάση σχετικές δημοσιεύσεις...



Qual Health Res. 2018 Jan;28(1):145-158. doi: 10.1177/1049732317737980. Epub 2017 Nov 2.

"I Can Never Be Too Comfortable": Race, Gender, and Emotion at the Hospital Bedside

Marci D Cottingham 1, Austin H Johnson 2, Rebecca J Erickson 3

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 29094641 PMCID: PMC5714163 DOI: 10.1177/1049732317737980

Abstract

In this article, we examine how race and gender shape nurses' emotion practice. Based on audio diaries collected from 48 nurses within two Midwestern hospital systems in the United States, we illustrate the disproportionate emotional labor that emerges among women nurses of color in the white institutional space of American health care. In this environment, women of color experience an emotional double shift as a result of negotiating patient, coworker, and supervisor interactions. In confronting racist encounters, nurses of color in our sample experience additional job-related stress, must perform disproportionate amounts of emotional labor, and experience depleted emotional resources that negatively influence patient care. Methodologically, the study extends prior research by using audio diaries collected from a racially diverse sample to capture emotion as a situationally emergent and complex feature of nursing practice. We also extend research on nursing by tracing both the sources and consequences of unequal emotion practices for nurse well-being and patient care.

Keywords: United States; audio diary method; emotion practice; emotional capital; gender; nursing; patient care; race.

Glob Qual Nurs Res. 2020 Nov 19:7:2333393620972958. doi: 10.1177/2333393620972958. eCollection 2020 Jan-Dec.

"My Color Doesn't Lie": Race, Gender, and Nativism among Nurses in the Netherlands

Marci D Cottingham 1, Lana Andringa 1

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 33283021 PMCID: PMC7683842 DOI: 10.1177/2333393620972958

Abstract

Nursing in white-majority populations tends to be associated with white women. Yet as Western Europe and North America undergo demographic shifts, such associations are challenged as people of different racial and national backgrounds take on positions in nursing and other professional roles in healthcare. This article explores the work experiences of nurses from diverse backgrounds as they confront intersecting forms of sexism, racism, and nativism in the Netherlands. We use the conceptual framework of "appropriate labor" to help explain these experiences in connection with the wider climate of Dutch native homogeneity and race and racism denial. These findings have implications for work policies that might better support minority nurses in contexts of increasing superdiversity while also challenging wider cultural norms in the Netherlands that continue to associate nursing with whiteness and deny the presence of racism.

Keywords: appropriate labor; nativism; nursing; race; racism; sexism; the Netherlands.

> BMC Med Educ. 2023 Nov 1;23(1):819. doi: 10.1186/s12909-023-04800-5.

The development of cultural competences in nursing students and their significance in shaping the future work environment: a pilot study

Sabina Ličen ¹, Mirko Prosen ²

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 37915004 PMCID: PMC10621240 DOI: 10.1186/s12909-023-04800-5

Abstract

Background: Working in a culturally diverse environment entails a moral and professional responsibility to provide culturally competent care. This has been recognised as an important measure to reduce health inequalities, improve the quality of care and increase patient satisfaction. The aim of this study was to assess the level of cultural competence in nursing students a decade after the introduction of transcultural nursing content into the nursing curriculum in Slovenia.

Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional design with 180 s-year nursing students as a convenience sample was used. Cultural competence was assessed using the Cultural Competence Assessment Tool (CCATool) via an online survey. IBM SPSS facilitated statistical analysis, using descriptive statistics and inferential methods, including the chi-square test. Non-parametric tests (Mann Whitney U, Kruskal-Wallis H and Wilcoxon signed-rank) were used for non-normally distributed data (Shapiro-Wilk test, p < 0.05). The significance was set at $p \le 0.05$.

Results: The results indicate that students demonstrate a high level of cultural competence, although there is room for improvement in terms of cultural sensitivity, as determined by coding the CCATool. The results also show a remarkable contrast between their self-assessed scores and the objective scores obtained from CCATool coding of the statements in each subscale (p < 0.005). In addition, significant differences (p = 0.002) are found in subscale "Cultural Knowledge" particularly between students who have lived abroad for more than 6 months and those who have not. The latter group has a higher score in the CCATool, indicating greater cultural knowledge.

Conclusions: The study suggests that the presence of transcultural elements in the Slovenian nursing curriculum is associated with higher self-reported levels of cultural competence among nursing students, although the present research design does not allow for causal interpretations. This competence is of immense importance in preparing students for their future professional environment. However, it is crucial to further refine the nursing curriculum, especially through greater integration of transcultural content in all health disciplines. In addition, the introduction of innovative teaching and learning approaches can better prepare students to deal with the diverse cultural experiences they will encounter in their nursing careers.

Keywords: Cultural competence; Cultural competence Assessment Tool; Nursing curriculum; Nursing students; Transcultural nursing.

PLoS One. 2021 Dec 17;16(12):e0259802. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0259802. eCollection 2021.

Nursing students' experience of learning cultural competence

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Isabel Antón-Solanas <sup>1</sup>, Elena Tambo-Lizalde <sup>2</sup> <sup>3</sup>, Nadia Hamam-Alcober <sup>4</sup>,
Valérie Vanceulebroeck <sup>5</sup>, Shana Dehaes <sup>5</sup>, Indrani Kalkan <sup>6</sup>, Nuran Kömürcü <sup>6</sup>, Margarida Coelho <sup>7</sup>,
Teresa Coelho <sup>7</sup>, Antonio Casa Nova <sup>8</sup>, Raul Cordeiro <sup>8</sup>, Lucía Sagarra-Romero <sup>9</sup>,
Ana B Subirón-Valera <sup>1</sup>, Isabel Huércanos-Esparza <sup>9</sup>
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Affiliations + expand

PMID: 34919540 PMCID: PMC8683022 DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0259802

Abstract

Introduction: European societies are rapidly becoming multicultural. Cultural diversity presents new challenges and opportunities to communities that receive immigrants and migrants, and highlights the need for culturally safe healthcare. Universities share a responsibility to build a fair and equitable society by integrating cultural content in the nursing curricula. This paper aims to analyze European student nurses' experience of learning cultural competence and of working with patients from diverse cultural backgrounds.

Materials and methods: A phenomenological approach was selected through a qualitative research method. 7 semi-structured focus groups with 5-7 students took place at the participants' respective universities in Spain, Belgium, Turkey and Portugal.

Results: 5 themes and 16 subthemes emerged from thematic analysis. Theme 1, concept of culture/ cultural diversity, describes the participants' concept of culture; ethnocentricity emerged as a frequent element in the students' discourse. Theme 2, personal awareness, integrates the students' self-perception of cultural competence and their learning needs. Theme 3, impact of culture, delves on the participants' perceived impact of cultural on both nursing care and patient outcomes. Theme 4, learning cultural competence, integrates the participants' learning experiences as part of their nursing curricula, as part of other academic learning opportunities and as part of extra-academic activities. Theme 5, learning cultural competence during practice placements, addresses some important issues including witnessing unequal care, racism, prejudice and conflict, communication and language barriers, tools and resources and positive attitudes and behaviors witnesses or displayed during clinical practice.

Conclusion: The participants' perceived level of cultural competence was variable. All the participants agreed that transcultural nursing content should be integrated in the nursing curricula, and suggested different strategies to improve their knowledge, skills and attitudes. It is important to listen to the students and take their opinion into account when designing cultural teaching and learning activities.

> Worldviews Evid Based Nurs. 2016 Dec;13(6):402-410. doi: 10.1111/wvn.12176. Epub 2016 Oct 25.

How Effective is Cultural Competence Training of Healthcare Providers on Improving Patient Satisfaction of Minority Groups? A Systematic Review of Literature

Linda Govere 1, Ephraim M Govere 2

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 27779817 DOI: 10.1111/wvn.12176

Abstract

Background: With the rapid growth of minority populations in the United States, the need to train healthcare providers to give culturally competent care has never been greater. Extensive research on cultural competence of healthcare providers has been conducted, but no systematic review specifically focused on the effect of cultural competence training on patient satisfaction of clients from minority groups.

Aims: To search and critically appraise published research articles that evaluated the effectiveness of cultural competence training of healthcare providers on improving patient satisfaction of clients from minority groups.

Methods: Using MeSH entry terms: Competency, Cultural; Cultural Competencies; Cultural Competence; Competence, Cultural; Satisfaction, Patient; and non-MeSh text words: Cultural Awareness, Cultural Sensitivity, Cultural Competence Training, Cultural Sensitivity Training, and Cultural Awareness Training, a comprehensive literature search of peer-reviewed articles from 2002 to 2014 in CINAHL, Cochrane, PsycINFO, PubMed, and Web of Science databases was conducted. Original studies that reported cultural competence training and measured its impact on patient satisfaction were included. Quality of the reviewed studies was assessed on the basis of methodological limitations related to experimental design, sample size and sampling approaches, and ethnic spread of the participants.

Results: Seven studies met the inclusion criteria. Six studies revealed that cultural competence training intervention significantly increased the cultural competence level of healthcare providers. Five studies demonstrated that cultural competence training of healthcare providers was significantly associated with increased patient satisfaction.

Linking evidence to action: Cultural competence training is an effective intervention that enables healthcare providers to give culturally competent care that increases satisfaction of patients from minority groups. However, more research with better research designs, large sample sizes, and validated standardized cultural competence and patient satisfaction assessment tools is needed to unequivocally attribute cultural competence training to patient satisfaction.

Keywords: cultural competence; cultural competence training; healthcare providers; minority groups;

> Healthcare (Basel). 2023 Sep 22;11(19):2609. doi: 10.3390/healthcare11192609.

The Effects of the Situated Simulation Program on the Cultural Competence of Hemodialysis Nurses: A Quasi-Experimental Study

Jui-Chin Hsu 1, Min-Shu Wang 2, Pao-Yu Wang 3, Shu-Yu Lian 4, Mei-Hsiang Lin 4

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 37830646 PMCID: PMC10572368 DOI: 10.3390/healthcare11192609

Abstract

The rise in the number of hemodialysis (HD) patients underscores the importance of culturally competent HD nurses. This study aimed to examine the effectiveness of a situated simulation program on HD nurses' cultural competence. This was a quasi-experimental pilot study with a total of 40 participants who met the inclusion criteria from an HD center in northern Taiwan. Participants took part in two separate 3 h education programs. The first program focused on the basic concepts of cultural competence, while the second program involved situated simulations utilizing the Gather-Analyze-Summarize (GAS) method of debriefing. The generalized estimating equations (GEEs) were employed to estimate the intervention effect. The baseline scores were divided into low-score and high-score groups using the median score for subgroup analysis. The subgroup analysis revealed that a significant group-time interaction was identified regarding cultural competence and subscale, verifying the situated simulation's immediate effect. In this study, an integration of the GAS method of debriefing and situated simulation teaching was implemented. The results showed that this approach empowered HD nurses with the ability to foster positive attitudes and demonstrate professional expertise in an organized manner when facing similar clinical scenarios in the future.

Keywords: cultural competence; hemodialysis; nurses; situated simulation.

> Jpn J Nurs Sci. 2020 Jul;17(3):e12326. doi: 10.1111/jjns.12326. Epub 2020 Feb 6.

Effectiveness of cultural competence educational interventions on health professionals and patient outcomes: A systematic review

Duckhee Chae 1, Jinhee Kim 2, Suhee Kim 3, Jina Lee 4, Seojin Park 5

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 32030876 DOI: 10.1111/jjns.12326

Abstract

Purpose: This systematic review aimed to identify, appraise, and synthesize the best available evidence for the effectiveness of cultural competence educational interventions on health professional and patient outcomes.

Methods: We conducted a systematic review of randomized and non-randomized controlled trials. We searched seven electronic databases including MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane Library, and four Korean databases in June 2018. Studies that provided cultural competence educational interventions for health professionals and measured the impact on health professional outcomes, patient outcomes, or both were included. A narrative synthesis of study findings was performed.

Results: Eleven studies met the inclusion criteria. Studies used a randomized (n = 5) and a non-randomized controlled trial (n = 6) design and were conducted in the USA (n = 7), South Korea (n = 3), and Sweden (n = 1). Cultural competence education was provided mostly to those of single occupations, nurses (n = 5) or physicians (n = 4). The delivery mode was classroom (n = 7), online (n = 3), or blended learning (n = 1), using mainly lectures, discussions, and case studies as teaching and learning methods. Education duration ranged from less than 1 hr to 3 days. Nine studies reported significantly improved health professional outcomes compared to the control group. Patient outcomes were reported in three studies. Only one study reported significant effect on patient satisfaction (d = 0.94) and trust (d = 0.71). There was no significant effect on patient physiological outcomes.

Conclusions: Cultural competence educational interventions had a positive effect on health professional outcomes. There is a considerable lack of research assessing patient outcomes, and there is limited evidence on whether interventions can change patient outcomes.

Keywords: cultural competence; education; health personnel; nursing; systematic review.

© 2020 Japan Academy of Nursing Science.

> Nurse Educ Today. 2022 Nov:118:105500. doi: 10.1016/j.nedt.2022.105500. Epub 2022 Aug 8.

Does cultural competence training for health professionals impact culturally and linguistically diverse patient outcomes? A systematic review of the literature

Elizabeth Vella 1, Victoria M White 2, Patricia Livingston 2

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 35964378 DOI: 10.1016/j.nedt.2022.105500

Abstract

Objective: To assess the impact of cultural competence training for health professionals on patient outcomes.

Method: A systematic review of cultural competence training interventions for healthcare workers including papers published January 2010 to January 2021, identified through MEDLINE, CINAHL, ERIC and APA PsychlNFO. Health conditions were not specified, however, only studies reporting patient outcomes were included. Training frameworks and delivery, measures of health professional cultural competence, and patient outcomes were reviewed.

Results: Of 7879 unique studies identified, five met inclusion criteria including two randomised control trials, two mixed method and one multi-method pre/post study. Professionals reported the training was beneficial, and some improvements in patient perceptions of health providers' cultural competence were found. However, patient health outcomes did not improve significantly in any study.

Conclusion: Cultural competence training is promoted to improve outcomes of patients from culturally diverse backgrounds; however, few studies assess outcomes when examining training impact. Inconsistencies in theoretical frameworks and training makes it difficult to assess the efficacy of training on patient outcomes.

Results: Of 7879 unique studies identified, five met inclusion criteria including two randomised control trials, two mixed method and one multi-method pre/post study. Professionals reported the training was beneficial, and some improvements in patient perceptions of health providers' cultural competence were found. However, patient health outcomes did not improve significantly in any study.

Conclusion: Cultural competence training is promoted to improve outcomes of patients from culturally diverse backgrounds; however, few studies assess outcomes when examining training impact. Inconsistencies in theoretical frameworks and training makes it difficult to assess the efficacy of training on patient outcomes.

Practice implications: To ascertain the benefits of health professional cultural competence training on patient outcomes, research needs to address the issues of definition, theoretical frameworks and implementation approaches to training.

Keywords: Cultural competence; Framework; Health professional; Patient outcome; Training.

Int J Palliat Nurs. 2023 Jan 2;29(1):6-16. doi: 10.12968/ijpn.2023.29.1.6.

Challenges for palliative care professionals in providing spiritual care to patients from religious or cultural minority groups: a scoping review of the literature

Eva De Clercq 1, Claudia Gamondi 1

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 36692483 DOI: 10.12968/ijpn.2023.29.1.6

Abstract

In light of the increasing number of people living into advanced age and the intensification of migration flows, care provision to multi-cultural and religious patient populations has become an important concern for many palliative care professionals. The current scoping review aims to explore the main barriers to spiritual care provision for minority groups and identify some strategies to overcome such obstacles. The review draws some general recommendations for researchers, policymakers and clinicians. First, more empirical research on different patient groups is needed; studies should target not only nurses, but also other healthcare providers, to ensure that practice adequately reflects the multidisciplinary nature of palliative care. Secondly, training and education should be offered in various forms and at different levels, as well as go beyond factual knowledge about the beliefs and practices of various religions.

Keywords: cultural competence; minorities; palliative care; religion; spiritual care.

J Palliat Med. 2014 Jun; 17(6):642-56. doi: 10.1089/jpm.2014.9427. Epub 2014 May 19.

Improving the spiritual dimension of whole person care: reaching national and international consensus

Christina M Puchalski 1, Robert Vitillo, Sharon K Hull, Nancy Reller

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 24842136 PMCID: PMC4038982 DOI: 10.1089/jpm.2014.9427

Abstract

Two conferences, Creating More Compassionate Systems of Care (November 2012) and On Improving the Spiritual Dimension of Whole Person Care: The Transformational Role of Compassion, Love and Forgiveness in Health Care (January 2013), were convened with the goals of reaching consensus on approaches to the integration of spirituality into health care structures at all levels and development

of strategies to c 2009 consensus of Conference organ recommendation of interprofession built on the 2012 integrating spirits were based on excompassionate hand actions of bo

Int J Palliat Nurs. 2023 Jan 2;29(1):6-16. doi: 10.12968/ijpn.2023.29.1.6.

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Συνοψίζοντας...



Ηθικές διαστάσεις & διαπολιτισμική φροντίδα...



- Οι νοσηλευτές είναι υποχρεωμένοι να παρέχουν υψηλής ποιότητας φροντίδα σε όλους τους ασθενείς.
- Οι ηθικές σκέψεις στην πολιτισμικά κατάλληλη νοσηλευτική πρακτική περιλαμβάνουν τις αρχές του σεβασμού, της αυτονομίας, της ευεργεσίας και της μη πρόκλησης βλάβης.
- Οι νοσηλευτές πρέπει να αναγνωρίζουν και να τιμούν τις πολιτισμικές διαφορές, παρέχοντας
 παράλληλα φροντίδα που ευθυγραμμίζεται με τις αξίες, τις πεποιθήσεις και τις πρακτικές των ασθενών.
- Αυτό σημαίνει ότι οι νοσηλευτές θα πρέπει να σέβονται την αυτονομία των ασθενών, εμπλέκοντάς τους στη λήψη αποφάσεων και προσαρμόζοντας τα σχέδια φροντίδας στις ανάγκες όλων.
- Οι νοσηλευτές έχουν την ευθύνη να παρέχουν την καλύτερη φροντίδα και να υποστηρίζουν και να παρεμβαίνουν για οποιαδήποτε πρακτική θέτει έναν ασθενή σε κίνδυνο βλάβης.

Συνοπτικά... asked?



THE COMPONENTS OF CULTURALLY COMPETENT CARE /

Remembering the most important components of self-examination as they pertain to cultural competemility can be accomplished using the mnemonic device ASKED:



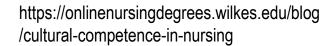












Source: Transcultural C.A.R.E. Associates

COMPONENTS OF CULTURALLY COMPETENT CARE

CULTURAL AWARENESS involves self-examination of in-depth exploration of one's cultural and professional background. This component begins with insight into one's cultural healthcare beliefs and values. A cultural awareness assessment tool can be used to assess a person's level of cultural awareness.

CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE involves seeking and obtaining an information base on different cultural and ethnic groups. This component is expanded by accessing information offered through sources such as journal articles, seminars, textbooks, internet resources, workshop presentations and university courses.

CULTURAL SKILL involves the nurse's ability to collect relevant cultural data regarding the patient's presenting problem and accurately perform a culturally specific assessment. The Giger and Davidhizar model offers a framework for assessing cultural, racial and ethnic differences in patients.

CULTURAL ENCOUNTER is defined as the process that encourages nurses to directly engage in cross-cultural interactions with patients from culturally diverse backgrounds. Nurses increase cultural competence by directly interacting with patients from different cultural backgrounds. This is an ongoing process; developing cultural competence cannot be mastered.

CULTURAL DESIRE refers to the motivation to become culturally aware and to seek cultural encounters. This component involves the willingness to be open to others, to accept and respect cultural differences and to be willing to learn from others.

Ιδιαιτερότητες στη φροντίδα παιδιών...

Τα παιδιά μεγαλώνουν σήμερα σε ένα περιβάλλον με διαπολιτισμικές επιρροές.

- Επίδραση φύλου
- Επίδραση πολιτισμικών πεποιθήσεων αναφορικά με την εγκυμοσύνη, τον θηλασμό κτλ...
- Επίδραση πολιτισμικών επιρροών στην ανάπτυξη
- Επίδραση στις αποφάσεις των γονιών για την υγεία και την αγωγή υγείας.
- Γονείκός δεσμός διαφοροποιήσεις
- Πολιτισμική διαφοροποίηση παιδιών (δυτικές επιρροές
- Πεποιθήσεις αναφορικά με την προέλευση της ασθένειας
- Σύστημα αξιών οικογένειας

Different culture influence lead to different outcomes, across different domain

- <u>Chinese adolescent</u> exhibit very independently selfconstrual and goals in the academic domain, beyond the average level displayed by the western students.
- <u>American student</u> rely on direct coping strategies that emphasize a change of the environment (e.g. problem solving and seeking social support)



Cultural Competence in the Care of LGBTQ Patients

Brittany Bass; Hassan Nagy.

Author Information and Affiliations

Last Update: November 13, 2023.

Continuing Education Activity

Go to: ☑

The lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer/questioning (LGBTQ) community comprises a broad cross-cultural range of community members. It includes all races, ethnic and religious backgrounds, and a range of socioeconomic statuses. The healthcare needs of the LGBTQ community should be considered to provide the best care and avoid inequalities of care. This activity reviews the evaluation and treatment of members of the LGBTQ community. It highlights the role of the interprofessional team in caring for patients who are members of this community in a professional, ethical, and caring manner.

- Προσδιορίστε αποδεκτούς όρους για το φύλο και τη σεξουαλική ταυτότητα στην κοινότητα των λεσβιών, ομοφυλόφιλων, αμφιφυλόφιλων, τρανς...
- Εντοπίστε τις προκλήσεις στη φροντίδα της κοινότητας των λεσβιών, ομοφυλόφιλων, αμφιφυλόφιλων, τρανς ...
- Βελτιώστε τις στρατηγικές επικοινωνίας για να παρέχετε πολιτισμικά σωστή αξιολόγηση και μεταχείριση της κοινότητας των λεσβιών, ομοφυλόφιλων, αμφιφυλόφιλων, τρανς ...
- Χρησιμοποιήστε τις διεπαγγελματικές στρατηγικές για να διασφαλίσετε την πολιτισμική επάρκεια στη ...

Bass B, Nagy H. Cultural Competence in the Care of LGBTQ Patients. [Updated 2023 Nov 13]. In: StatPearls [Internet]. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; 2025 Jan-. Available from: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK563176/



Challenges To Caring for LGBTQ Community [9]

Healthcare providers without training and education often face challenges in the care of patients in the LGBTQ community, such as [13]

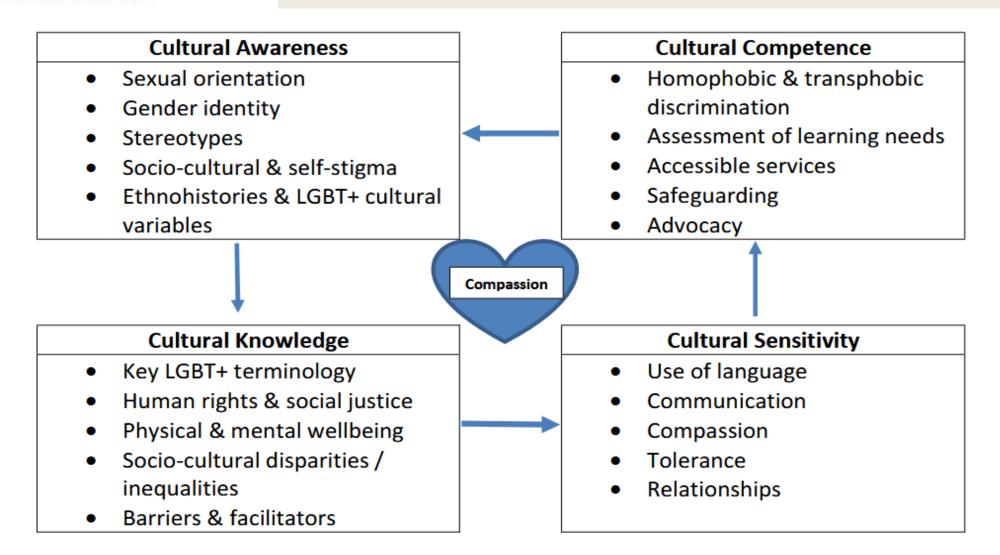
- · Difficulty in openly discussing sexual health-related issues
- Due to higher rates of sexually transmitted infections among MSM, the CDC recommends annual screening for chlamydia, gonorrhea, HIV, and syphilis, as well as immunization for hepatitis A and B
- · Failure to be familiar with gender modification surgeries
- · Failure to be sensitive in addressing sexual acts or complications unique to the LGBTQ community
- Failure to remember to use gender-neutral terms such as significant other or partner
- · Higher rates of anxiety, depression, and stress
- · Higher rates of eating disorders
- Higher rates of homelessness
- · Higher rates of sexually transmitted infections and HIV transmission
- · Higher rates of tobacco and substance abuse
- · Individuals may be reluctant to share sexual practices and hormone use
- Individuals may have prior traumatic experiences with clinicians
- Insensitivity towards individuals who may engage in relationships with multiple partners or individuals of the same sex
- Lack of understanding of behavior or terms and being uncomfortable in questioning meanings
- A tendency to make assumptions about behavior based on appearance
- Use of alternative medications such as black market hormones
- · Using language or words that are derogatory or discriminate



The Conceptual PTT European Training Model for Developing a Culturally
Competent and Compassionate LGBT+ Curriculum in Health and Social Care
Education (IENE9)

Developing a culturally competent and compassionate LGBT+ curriculum in health and social care education: IENE 9

Project Number - 2019-1-UK01-KA202-061955







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Enhancing Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Cultural Competence

in a Midwestern Primary Care Clinic Setting

Denise R. Felsenstein, DNP, RN, CRNP, WHNP-BC

Author information - Copyright and License information <u>Disclaimer</u>



PMCID: PMC5943069

PMID: 29659418



Culturally Competent Care for LGBTQ Youth

August 2015

Key Points

What is it?

Culturally competent care for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer or questioning youth (LGBTQ) is about providing the kind of care and support that is compassionate and reflects an understanding of their unique challenges, needs, and strengths.

Why is this issue important?

Providing culturally competent care to LGBTQ youth is very important because they have higher rates of suicide attempts than their straight peers. They generally have more risk factors, more severe risk factors, and fewer protective factors than heterosexual youth.

"We want to bring the LGBTQ community in, so we are planning services with the community, not necessarily for the community."

Ashby Dodge, LCSW, Clinical Director. The Trevor Project

Culturally competent care requires an awareness and knowledge of the issues specific to LGBTQ youth as well as the ability to communicate in a way that expresses acceptance and compassion. If professionals in the behavioral health field can provide culturally competent care to this population, then LGBTQ youth are more likely to seek care when they need it, and the care they receive will be more appropriate and effective.

What are the challenges to implementation?

- Discrimination is linked to risk factors for suicide, including lack of access to culturally competent care.
- Resources for the LGBTQ population are limited.
- Behavioral health providers may not have received the training and resources necessary to adequately understand the unique needs and challenges of the LGBTQ population.

How can we overcome those challenges?

- Become more educated: Learn all you can about the strengths and issues unique to LGBTQ people, including identity, disclosure, discrimination, and challenges with accessing services.
- When planning services/programs that will include this population, involve LGBTQ people in the process to ensure
 that the services/programs will be responsive to and affirming of their unique needs.
- Assume clients or patients could be any sexual orientation or gender identity, and convey acceptance.
- Assess and respect an LGBTQ youth's decision about coming out to others.
- Use a strengths-based approach when working with LGBTQ clients to help them identify their own internal strengths as well as the supports in their environment.
- . Ensure your behavioral health care office endorses inclusion and safety.
- Assess the cultural competency of the service providers you refer LGBTQ clients to, and share educational information with them on LGBTQ, if necessary.
- Provide information about LGBTQ suicide risk in all suicide prevention trainings alongside information about other at-risk groups.
- Include LGBTQ competency in graduate level education for behavioral health professionals.

Suicide Prevention Resource Center

Web: http://www.sprc.org | E-mail: Info@sprc.org | Phone: 877-GET-SPRC (438-7772)



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Evaluating the feasibility and effectiveness of an LGBTQ+ cultural humility training for community mental health providers *

Marissa DeCesaris a № №, Laura Fennimore B №, Krystal Gamez B №, Brenda Cassidy B №

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apnu.2024.09.003 7

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Abstract

Background

LGBTQIA+ patients face significant physical and mental <u>health disparities</u>, and providers often lack the training and knowledge to meet their needs.

Purpose

The purpose of this <u>quality improvement</u> project was to evaluate the feasibility and effectiveness of an LGBTQIA+ <u>cultural humility</u> training program.

Methods

Using a pre-posttest design, 20 <u>community mental health</u> center employees completed surveys on knowledge, attitudes, and skills related to working with LGBTQIA+ patients before and after completion of an interactive online training module.

Results

Results showed statistically significant improvement in clinical preparedness.

Discussion

Further research is needed to determine the impact of improved provider knowledge and skills on patient outcomes.



Ώρα για συζήτηση...

Ερωτήσεις;



Σας ευχαριστώ για την προσοχή σας!