OBJECTIVE

- Define concept of trans cultural nursing
- Define cultural competence in nursing
- Explain Levels of Cultural Competence
- Know about nursing theorists in trans cultural nursing
  - Leininger’s Theory
  - Geiger and Davidhizer Model
Basic Concepts

- Transcultural Nursing—the study of the lifeways and patterns of persons of various cultures including their healthcare practices and nursing’s role in that culture.

- Cross Cultural Nursing—the study of the lifeways and patterns of persons of various cultures from an anthropological perspective that is being applied to nursing.
Concepts (Cont’d)

- **International Nursing**—the exchange of nurses between two or more nations/cultures.

- **Culture**—the patterns and lifeways that guide a group of people’s worldview and decision-making.

- **Cultural Imposition**—a situation where one culture forces their values and beliefs on another culture or subculture.
Concepts (Cont’d)

- **Acculturation**—the process of adapting or modifying the patterns and lifeways of an adopted culture as a result of contact with another group or individual.

- **Assimilation**—the process of accepting some of the cultural practices or traits of the prevailing culture into one’s own daily activities.

- **Refugee**—a person who flees from persecution, invasion, or political danger.
Concepts (cont’d)

- **Values**—something regarded as desirable, worthy, or right, as a belief, standard, or moral precept.
- **Beliefs**—a tenet or body of tenets; doctrine; creed.
- **Ethnocentrism**—the universal tendency of human beings to think that their ways of thinking, acting, and believing are the only right, proper, and natural ways. It can be a major barrier to providing culturally conscious care.
Concepts (Cont’d)

- Generalization—usually an oversimplification made about behaviors of an individual or large group.
- Stereotyping—to make a person possess or believe to possess characteristics or qualities that typify a particular group.
Cultural Competence in Nursing

- Developing an awareness of one’s own existence, sensations, thoughts, and environment without letting it have an undue influence on those from other backgrounds.

- Demonstrating knowledge and understanding of the client’s culture.

- Accepting and respecting cultural differences.

- Adapting care to be congruent with the client’s culture.
4 Levels of Cultural Competence

- **Unconscious incompetence**—not being aware that one is lacking knowledge about another culture.
- **Conscious incompetence**—being aware that one is lacking knowledge about another culture.
- **Conscious competence**—learning about the client’s culture, verifying generalizations about the client’s culture, and providing culturally specific interventions.
- **Unconscious competence**—automatically providing culturally congruent care to clients of a diverse culture.
What is YOUR goal re: Cultural Competence??

Through this course we hope that you will desire to strive for **CONSCIOUS COMPETENCE** regarding your client’s culture when you practice.
Madeleine Leininger—the founder of Transcultural Nursing.
Dr. Leininger studied anthropology in the 1950’s and early 60’s. She earned her PhD in Cultural Anthropology. She then decided that nursing was constantly dealing with the lifeways and patterns of peoples of many backgrounds and that in caring for these persons, nurses needed to be sensitive to the unique needs of all peoples. She felt strongly that we should NOT impose our views on others whenever possible.
Leininger’s Theory

- She developed the “SUNRISE MODEL” as a basis for assessment and research in nursing.

This model remains as a standard in Transcultural Nursing Theory.
Leininger’s Theory (cont’d)

- Note that the model looks like a Sunrise and the **Worldview** encompasses everything that makes people who they are.

- The **7 Cultural and Social Structure Dimensions** are the large areas that nurses need to learn about through interview and living among the people of different cultures.

- Below the Individuals, Families, Groups, Communities, & Institutions are the **Diverse Health Systems** that all persons deal with in various ways.
Leininger’s Theory (cont’d)

- **Generic or Folk Systems** are the everyday remedies an individual, family or group may use to promote wellness and healing. Some examples might include:
  - Chicken Soup
  - Chamomile Tea or other Herbal teas
  - Voodoo
  - Sacrifices of birds or animals to the spirits
  - Prayer
  - Curandero

- **Nurses** need to assess in all these areas to plan safe, effective care.
Leininger’s Theory (cont’d)

- **Professional Systems** are different depending upon the Health Care Delivery System of that culture. Whether there is socialized medicine, private insurance, communal healthcare, poor economic support vs. great wealth, all contribute to the influence of the utilization of Professionals to prevent illness, heal illness, and promote health and wellness.

- **Nursing** must collaborate within the healthcare delivery system to plan and implement safe, effective, culturally competent care.
How to Provide Culturally Congruent Care:

- Leininger suggests 3 approaches to plan and implement Culturally Congruent Care.

- The first is Cultural Care Preservation/Maintenance where we look at what we as nurses can do to preserve and maintain the cultural practices of an individual or family while receiving safe, holistic care somewhere in the Healthcare Delivery System.
The second approach is Cultural Care Accommodation/Negotiation where we look at what we as nurses can do to accommodate the patient and negotiate with the patient within the healthcare environment in order to provide culturally congruent care while he/she is in the Healthcare Delivery System.
How to Provide Culturally Congruent Care: (Cont’d)

- The third approach is **Cultural Care Repatterning/Restructuring** where we look at what we as nurses need to do with the patient and family to repattern or restructure their lifeways in order to promote healing and wellness, always being cognizant of the cultural influences that affect why they do what they do in their life experience.
“Culturally Competent Model of Care”
Joyce Newman Geiger and Ruth Davidhizer were inspired to develop a culturally competent assessment tool by their nursing students.
Geiger and Davidhizer Model

Culturally Unique Individual

- Communication
- Space
- Social Organization
- Time
- Biological Variations
- Environmental Control
In Summary

- You have been introduced to several theorists in Transcultural Nursing. We will explore the in greater depth as it will be the basis for your Cultural Presentations.
- I hope you have been inspired to learn more about cultures in order to be a CULTURALLY CONSCIOUS COMPETENT NURSE 😊
Thanks Everyone