

Chapter 4

Transcultural Nursing in the Community 2021

Intended learning outcomes

1. Identify the common trans-culture-related concepts.
2. Identify five characteristics shared by all cultures.
3. Contrast the health-related values, beliefs, and practices of selected culturally diverse populations with those of the dominant in Jordan.



Definition of Culture

The act of developing the intellectual and moral faculty especially by education”

- Culture is the beliefs, values, behaviors that are shared by members of society.
 - Acceptable vs. non acceptable behaviors

Definition of Culture

- Culture is the knowledge people use to design their own actions and, in turn, to interpret others' behavior
(Spradley & McCurdy, 2000)
- The shared values, traditions, norms, customs, arts, history, and institutions of a group of people that are unified by race, ethnicity, language, nationality, or religion.

Definition of Culture

A patterned behavioral response that develops over time as a result of imprinting the mind through social and religious structures and intellectual and artistic manifestations.”

Cultural Diversity



- Difference in Race, ethnicity, language, nationality, or religion among various groups within a community is said to be culturally diverse if its residents include members of different groups.

- **Race** refers to biologically designated groups of people whose distinguishing features, such as skin color, are inherited



ethnic group

- Is a collection of people who have common origins and a shared culture and identity; they may share a common geographic origin, race, language, religion, traditions, values, and food preferences.



Concepts

Ethnocentrism

- Beliefs and feelings that one's own culture the best.
- To judge other people's beliefs and behaviors using values of native culture.

Ethno-sensitivity

- Process of becoming more sensitive and respectful of cross cultural differences



Characteristics of culture

1. Culture Is Learned:

- Patterns of cultural behavior are acquired, not inherited.
- the way people dress, what they eat, and how they talk are all learned.
- Each person learns his or her culture through socialization with the family or significant group, a process called enculturation.



Characteristics of culture

2. Culture Is Integrated

- All parts of a culture are interrelated and interdependent.
- The various components of a culture, such as its **social mores or religious beliefs**, perform separate functions but come into relative **harmony** with each other to form an operating and cohesive whole.

Characteristics of culture

3. Culture Is Shared

- Culture is the product of aggregate behavior, not individual habit.
- Certainly, individuals practice a culture, but customs are phenomena shared by all members of the group.

Characteristics of culture

4. Culture Is Mostly Tacit

- That is, mostly unexpressed and at the unconscious level
- Members of a cultural group, without the need for discussion, know how to act and what to expect from one another.

Characteristics of culture

5. Culture Is Dynamic

- Every culture undergoes change; none is entirely static. Within every cultural group, some individuals generate innovations.

Beliefs about cause and effect of disease

- Biomedical view
- Majico-religious view
 - Supernatural forces
 - Committing sin
 - Going against god will
- Holistic view
- Folk medicine
- Home remedies
- Herbalism

- Traditional health beliefs and practices in Jordan community

- العين والحسد
- العلاج بالاعشاب
- العناية بسرة الوليد
- الكي بالنار
- لبس التمائم (تميمة)

Role of the Community Health Nurse

- When working with different cultural groups in the area of health care practices, the community health nurse can be an effective **advocate** for the client.
- First, the nurse must be prepared to speak knowledgeably about health care practices and choices.
- The nurse also must be able to assess the client or family adequately so as to know what belief system motivates their choices.

Role of the Community Health Nurse

- The nurse must be prepared to teach clients about the limits and benefits of cultural health care practices. The community health nurse should always
- individualize assessment and caregiving for the client within his or her culture and should not generalize about the client based on cultural group norms.