

# 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.



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# 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 التمام (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.