

LECTURE 1

Indigenous Australians are the most marginalized people in Australia, they still remain to live in third world living conditions and have the highest infant mortality and suicide rates in the world, that Indigenous health rates are considered third world standard.

Sympathy: Feelings of pity and sorrow for someone else's misfortune.

Empathy: The ability to understand and share the feelings of another.

LECTURE 2- CULTURAL SAFETY/COMPETENCE

Transcultural nursing:

- Transcultural nursing is a comparative study of cultures to understand similarities (culture universal) and difference (culture-specific) across human groups

Cultural awareness:

- Someone's cultural awareness is their understanding of the differences between themselves and people from other countries or other backgrounds, especially differences in attitudes and values.

Cultural diversity:

- Being respectful to other cultures besides your own.

Multiculturalism:

- Of or relating to a social or educational theory that encourages interest in many cultures within a society rather than in only a mainstream culture.

CULTURE: A way of life, of an entire society, and this will include codes of manners, dress, language, rituals, norms of behaviour and systems of belief.

- Is a human construction and not biologically determined.
- Is projected in knowledge, beliefs, art, literature, law, morals, and human behaviour.
- Is passed from generation to generation.
- Constantly being challenged.

Values:

- Socially shared ideas or feelings of a society, about what is good and right, and what is wrong and harmful

Ethnocentric:

- Tend to see the world as having one standard that of one's own cultural group and to judge other cultural groups in relation to it

Egalitarian:

- Affirming, promoting, or characterized by belief in equal political, economic, social, and civil rights for all people. Egalitarian nursing practices can result in Culturally safe nursing care.

CULTURAL SAFETY

- Cultural Safety is a concept developed in New Zealand by nurses working with Māori that moves beyond the traditional concept of cultural sensitivity (being acceptable to difference) to analyzing power imbalances, institutional discrimination, colonization and relationships with colonizers.
- It develops the idea that to provide quality care for people from different ethnicities than the mainstream, health care providers must embrace the skill of self-reflection as a means to advancing a therapeutic encounter and provide care congruent with the knowledge that cultural values and norms of the patient are different from his/her own.

CULTURAL COMPETENCE

- Meets the needs of the client
- Assists the nurse in the holistic care
- Includes all family members

Student and staff knowledge and understanding of Indigenous Australian cultures, histories, and contemporary realities and awareness of indigenous protocols, combined with the proficiency to engage and work effectively in Indigenous contexts congruent to the expectations of Indigenous Australian peoples.

- The concept has been modified and also now incorporating cultural competence
- Refers to an ability to interact effectively with people of different cultures.