

Developing Cultural Competence in Healthcare

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Why Cultural Competence?

Cultural competence is the key to providing quality care to patients of all cultural backgrounds.



What is Cultural Competence?

Definition:

"Culture" refers to integrated patterns of human behavior that include the language, thoughts, communications, actions, customs, beliefs, values, and institutions of racial, ethnic, religious, or social groups.

"Competence" implies having the capacity to function effectively as an individual and an organization within the context of the cultural beliefs, behaviors, and needs presented by consumers and their communities.

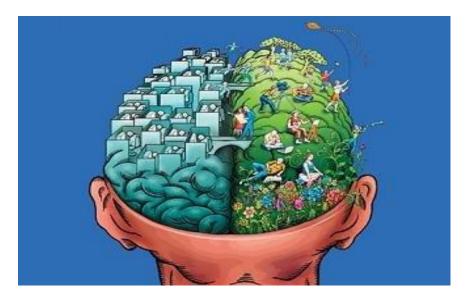
Source: Based on Cross, Bazron, Dennis, & Issacs, 1989



West Brain, East Brain

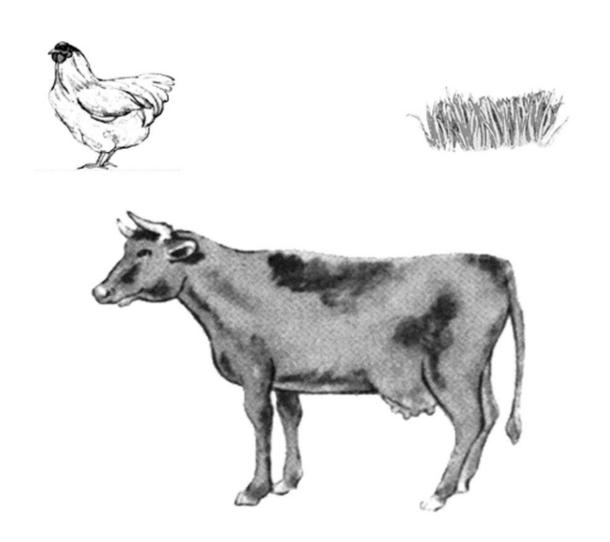
- Cultural Neuroscience
 - ▶ How deeply the language we speak, the values we absorb shapes the brain

The Americans showed more activity in regions that recognize objects.



The Asians showed more activity in areas that process figure-ground relations—holistic context

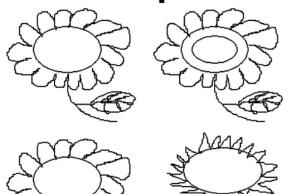


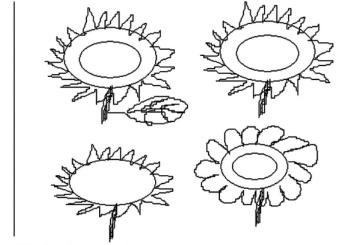




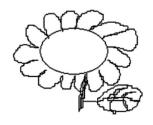
Group 1

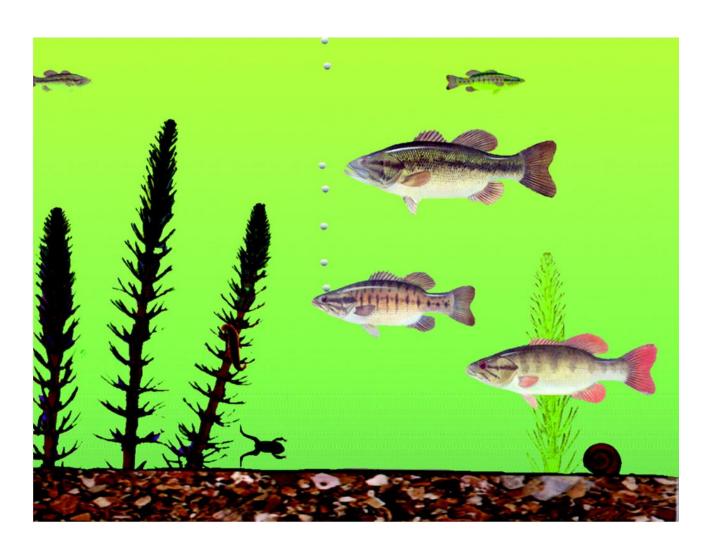
Group 2





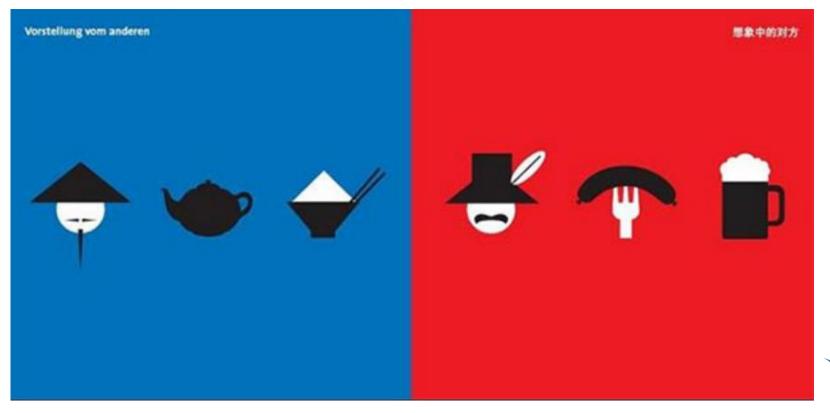
Target Object





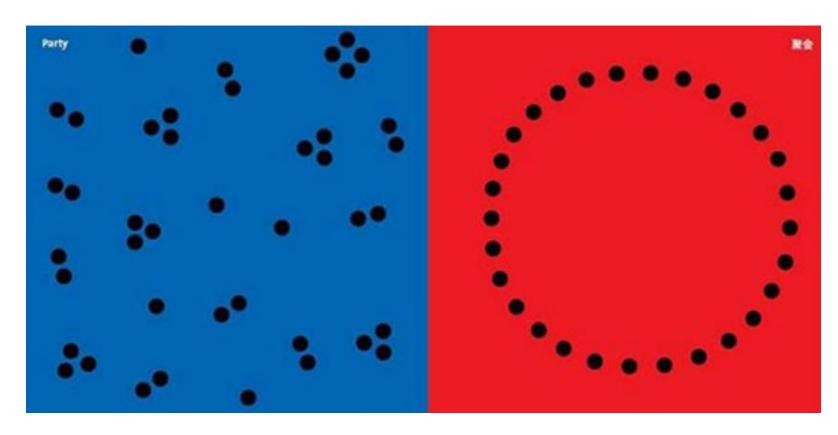


Perception: How Germans and Chinese See Each Other



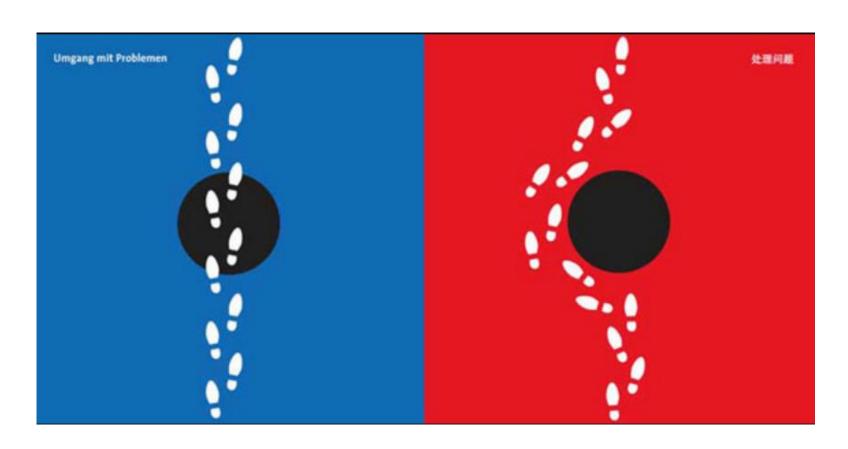


At a Party



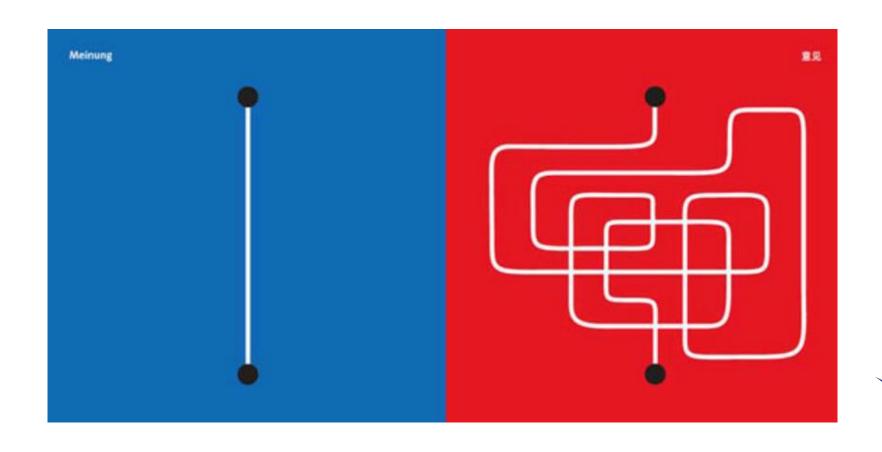


Problem Solving





Complexity of Self Expression





Importance of Cultural Competence in Health Care

Ethnocentrism

- Inaccurate diagnosis and treatment
- Exacerbated illnesses
- Noncompliance

Impact of culture on provider-patient relationships

 Lead to lack of trust, understanding, and loyalty in the patient-physician relationship.

Cultural Barriers in Patient Care

Economic, geographic, social and cultural

Cultural and linguistic

Fear

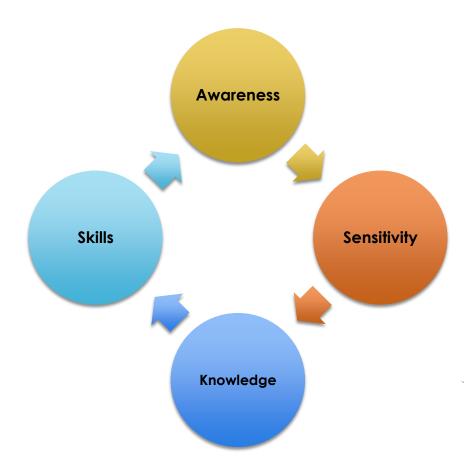
History

Level of comfort



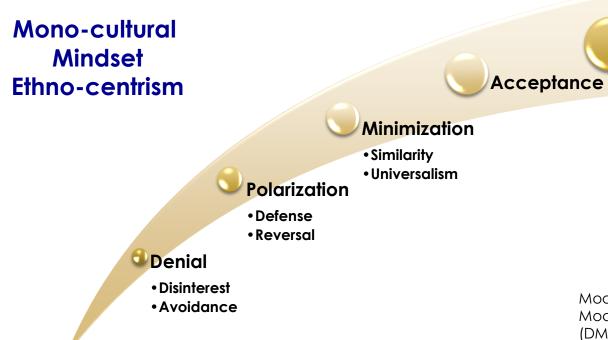
Acquisition of Cultural Competence

- Cultural competence is:
 - Developmental
 - Learned
- Four components:
 - Cultural awareness
 - Sensitivity
 - Knowledge
 - Skills





Intercultural Development Continuum



Adaptation

- Cognitive frame-shifting
- Behavioral code-shifting

Intercultural
Mindset
Ethno-relativism

Modified from the Developmental Model of Intercultural Sensitivity (DMIS), M. Bennett, 1986

Source: Mitchell R. Hammer, Ph.D.



Delivering Culturally Competent Care

- Patient-centered focus
- Effective physician-patient communication
- Fact-centered and attitude/skill-centered approaches to acquiring cultural competence
- Acquisition of cultural competence as a developmental process
- Understanding alternative sources of care
 - Other health information and resources traditional or folk health practices or remedies
 - Herbal remedies, acupuncture, massage, prayer rituals, traditional healers etc.
 - Not to be confused with alternative medicine which is based on traditional beliefs and practices that are integral to a person's culture

Medical Specialists

Patient-Centered Focus

- Traditional western medical model focuses on treating a disease rather than the whole patient
- ► Focus on the patient rather than the person's cultural group characteristic or the disease.
- Interview to elicit patient's explanatory model



Effective Physician-Patient Communication

- LEARN Model (Berlin & Fowkes, 1983)
 - Listen with sympathy and understanding to the patient's perception of the problem
 - Explain your perceptions of the problem
 - Acknowledge and discuss the differences and similarities
 - Recommend treatment
 - Negotiate agreement



Organizational Support

- Interpreter services
- Organizational training
- Use of community health workers
- Culturally competent health promotion
- Include family and/community members
- Immersion into another culture
- Administrative and organizational accommodations



Summary

► https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=78haKZhEqcg



Thank You!

