Cultural Competence

Name:

Institutional Affiliation:

Date:

**Cultural Competence**

**Introduction**

Healthcare providers must understand the factors influencing their relationships with their patients. These relationships are influenced by factors such as culture, awareness, and the setting of care delivery. This project will discuss some vital factors that influence the overall relationships between care providers and patient demands. The primary stakeholders can use Purnell's model in understanding and incorporating cultural awareness within the care delivery processes. This model provides 12 domains discussing diverse cultural dimensions. This project will discuss these domains concerning patient care delivery and the best approaches to accommodate the ideal interventions to promote cultural awareness.

**Explain culturally sensitive care and its application within the health care**

Culturally sensitive care empowers stakeholders such as nurses and other stakeholders in delivering the ideal services to patients depending on their backgrounds. It allows nurses to respond to patient demands depending on their feelings, attitudes, traditions, values, or cultural heritage, promoting customized services. This concept is vital for the healthcare setting since it empowers the practitioners to understand the current patient demands. Further, practitioners can respond to patient needs to be influenced by cultural awareness. Cultural awareness raises the overall sensitivity that practitioners exhibit in responding to their patients. Cultural sensitivity promotes patient care delivery because the primary stakeholders can craft their interventions to respond to the current workplace and population needs (Purnell & Fenkl, 2019). Nurses apply the available knowledge and skills to create an evidence-based framework for responding to the patient needs focusing on cultural awareness.

**Explain the theory and organizational framework of the Purnell Model, and discuss its relevance to transcultural health care**

The Purnell Model has been used as a framework and theory that defines the best approaches that healthcare practitioners must follow in responding to their patients' needs. This model employs the systems theory incorporating culture, people, health professionals, and stakeholders in a conducive approach for handling patient demands. The systems theory allows the primary stakeholders to understand the most effective approaches to fostering better outcomes focusing on patient empowerment. In addition, this theory creates a conducive framework for considering patient needs from a high level and holistic dimension (Purnell, 2021). This perception recognizes the primary stakeholders in the care continuum and their roles in influencing patient health outcomes.

On the other hand, the model is defined through a hierarchical framework and structure that defines the roles of the primary stakeholders in influencing patient health. The framework defines the interactions between the global society, community, family, and person at the individual level on patient health outcomes. The internal dimensions play a crucial role in informing the stakeholders' decisions concerning patient wellness and cultural awareness. This model is essential in transcultural healthcare since it encourages awareness using a holistic framework. This framework and dimension promote awareness about the patient's expectations and demands while upholding the cultural alignment of care solutions.

**Describe Purnell's 12 domains of culture, and assess how each of these domains plays an active role in the diversity of health care in your specific field**

This model comprises 12 dimensions that define the different aspects that influence patient care delivery through nursing interactions. Additionally, it allows nurses to perceive their patients differently concerning their cultural attributes such as feelings, experiences, and general perceptions towards their interactions, improving care delivery. Twelve domains govern this model. The first area concerns the population heritage ad culture. This domain defines the various factors that influence patients, such as politics, geographical location, education, and origin (Shepherd et al., 2019). These factors shape patient/practitioner interaction influencing nursing perceptions about culture. The second domain offers insight into the communication and the relevant factors shaping patient-practitioner interactions. Factors such as primary language and non-verbal communication can either promote or undermine care delivery in a diverse environment (Purnell & Fenkl, 2019).

The third domain describes the family roles and organization. Understanding the family or household head empowers nurses to create reliable intervention plans. The fourth domain is the issues arising within the underlying workforce. The language barrier, autonomy, and acculturation may affect care delivery when dealing with a diverse population. Nurses must understand the best cross-cultural skills to use in promoting patient wellness. The fifth domain defines the bicultural ecology, which allows practitioners to understand their patients based on observable features such as skin color. These features empower juries in understanding population needs based on their cultural attributes (Purnell, 2021). The sixth domain defines high-risk behavioral trends witnessed within the community. Patient behavior such as smoking and alcoholism may undermine care effectiveness. Nurses must understand this behavior before developing the ideal treatment plan.

In the seventh domain, the primary focus is nutrition. Practitioners must understand the best nutrition programs and interventions that will benefit their patients. Aligning them to the patient cultural beliefs will lead to better health outcomes. Nurses must understand each patient's foods depending on their origins in developing the ideal treatment plans. Pregnancy is the other domain discussed within the model (Purnell & Fenkl, 2019). This domain defines the various factors that will influence pregnant women's caring during birth and after delivery. Different communities have diverse beliefs and practices concerning caring for pregnant women and after birth. To ensure compliance and cultural awareness, nurses must first understand the perceptions defining the patient's beliefs about life phases.

Death ritual is the next domain and shows the differences in accepting or dealing with loss. In developing care plans, nurses should understand how different communities perceive death and loss to ensure alliance with the expected practices. Spirituality defines the religious backgrounds and traditions influencing a given population. Different communities observe diverse religious practices. These practices are vital for influencing population awareness and nursing perceptions about caring for various patients. The developed care intervention must align with the prevailing religious practices. The healthcare practices domain offers insight into the barriers to quality care and nursing responsibility in enhancing population wellness (Purnell, 2021). Nurses must evaluate the evidence-based practice models adopted in the care setting to align their work towards patient expectations. The selected models should align with patient beliefs and practices, such as traditional acupuncture treatments (Lin, Lee & Huang, 2017). The last domain explores the role of health professionals. This domain informs nursing interventions by creating a common ground for integrating the traditional and modern interventions to deal with patient demands. Practitioners must account for the role of traditional practices and their effects on patient health.

**Discuss how this model can be applied when working with different cultures in order to become a more culturally competent health care provider**

This model has been deployed in various environments to promote patient wellness. The model can be applied when working with different cultures to inform practitioners of the differences that patients exhibit based on their beliefs. Further, this model can be used as a pillar for enhancing the workplace through improved communication and collaboration with the patients (Henderson, Horne, Hills & Kendall, 2018). Nurses should use this model as a reference framework for addressing cross-cultural demands and expectations that the patients exhibit. Additionally, this model can inform nurses about the best approaches to follow to guarantee maximum patient relationships.

**Conclusion**

Nurses form a foundation for responding to the increasing community demands. Their competence is dependent on the ability to create a reliable approach for handling the increasing community demands and expectations while observing their cultural practices. Cultural awareness and competence are vital in the care setting because they ensure the alignment of traditional and modern medical practices. Furthermore, observing each patient's cultural requirements and attributes enhances care delivery since ethics and morals drive nurses. This project discussed the role of cultural competence and awareness following the Purnell Model.

**References**

Henderson, S., Horne, M., Hills, R., & Kendall, E. (2018). Cultural competence in healthcare in the community: A concept analysis. *Health & Social Care in the Community*, *26*(4), 590-603.

Lin, C. J., Lee, C. K., & Huang, M. C. (2017). Cultural competence of healthcare providers: A systematic review of assessment instruments. *Journal of Nursing Research*, *25*(3), 174-186.

Purnell, L. D. (2021). The Purnell Model and Theory for Cultural Competence. In *Textbook for Transcultural Health Care: A Population Approach* (pp. 19-59). Springer, Cham.

Purnell, L. D., & Fenkl, E. A. (2019). The Purnell model for cultural competence. In *Handbook for Culturally Competent Care* (pp. 7-18). Springer, Cham.

Shepherd, S. M., Willis-Esqueda, C., Newton, D., Sivasubramaniam, D., & Paradies, Y. (2019). The challenge of cultural competence in the workplace: perspectives of healthcare providers. *BMC Health Services Research*, *19*(1), 1-11.