

Delivering Culturally Competent Care in Anesthesia

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Why is becoming and remaining culturally competent important?

- Changing demographics in the US
- AB 1195
- Appropriate patient care
- Council on Accreditation of Nurse Anesthesia Programs
- Physiologic responses
- Ethical responsibility as nurses, certified registered nurse anesthetists and all healthcare providers

Question?

As a nurse anesthetist, why is becoming culturally sensitive important since I only spend a few minutes with the patient?

One student's answer

The solution for being culturally competent is administering versed!

Becoming culturally competent is a life-long process

Cultural Awareness



Knowledge Acquisition

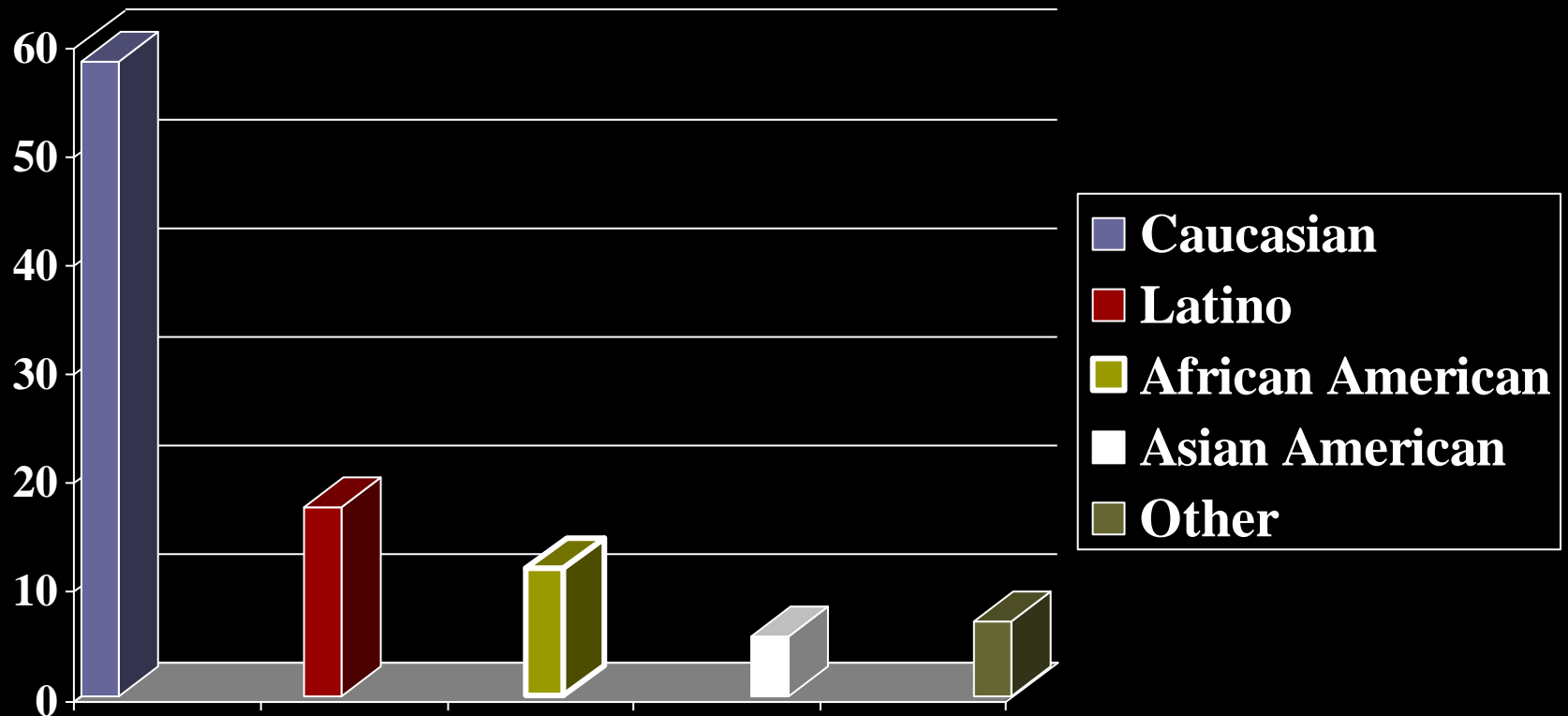


Skill Development

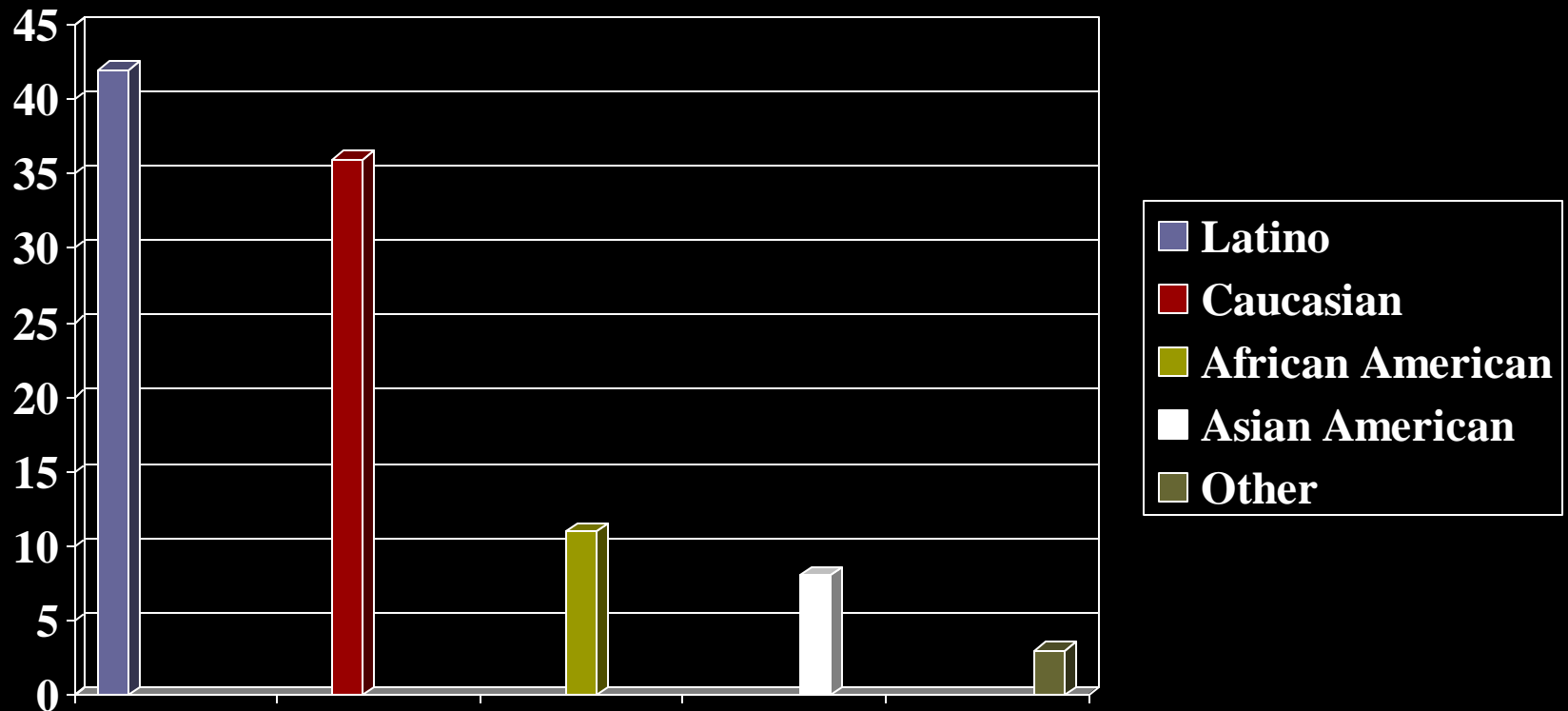


Continuous Learning

Kaiser Permanente SCAL Membership, 2000



Kaiser Permanente SCAL Membership, 2010



Kaiser School of Anesthesia Curriculum Development

- **Module 1-Introduction to diversity and culturally competent care**
- **Module 2-Cultural awareness**
- **Module 3-Cultural knowledge**
- **Module 4-Cultural skills**

A successful partnership to help
reduce health disparities: The
institute for Culturally Competent
Care and the Kaiser Permanente
School of Anesthesia/CSUF.
AANA Journal, Dec 2008.

Module 1: Introduction to Diversity and Culturally Competent Care

- Facilitators discuss the concepts of diversity, culture, cultural awareness, and culturally competent care.
- Assumptions exercise

- **Stereotypes**=the belief that a concept is shared by all people in a given group

- **Prejudice**=Negative feelings such as hatred or hostility toward people belonging to a social group
- **Racism**=Belief in superiority of one ethnic group over another
- **Discrimination**=Unfavorable behavioral response towards members of an ethnic group

Assumptions by Association

- Race/ethnicity
- *Cultural orientation
- *Occupation
- *Position within that occupation
- *Educational level
- *Married/single/divorced/partner/separated
- *Religious beliefs
- *Personality (introverted/extroverted, conservative/liberal)



Module 2: Cultural Awareness

- Students participate in a variety of exercises that help them identify their own biases and stereotypes. Students compare their present cultural and racial attitudes with those of their classmates.
- Kaiser Permanente Care Actors

Module 3: Cultural Knowledge

- Focuses on cultural beliefs, health practices, and nuances of specific cultural groups.

Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities

- The incidence of diabetes mellitus in Mexican Americans is 200% greater than in Whites.
- African-American, Native American, and Puerto Rican infants have higher death rates than White infants.
- Vietnamese women are 5 times more likely and Mexican and Puerto Rican women are 2 to 3 times more likely to have cervical cancer than White women.
- African American men have the highest rate of prostate cancer in the world. Nationally, the incidence rate in African Americans is 60 percent higher than in white males.
- Of the AIDS cases reported to CDC through 2001, African Americans and Hispanics accounted for 78% of the cases among women and 82% of the cases among children.

Module 4: Cultural Skills

- Focuses on the practical aspects of cross-cultural communication.
- Differences in pain perception based on culture and cultural beliefs.
- Case study

Postoperative Analgesic Requirements

“Ethnicity exerts a powerful impact on medical care. We are unable to determine whether differences in pain perception stem from differences in pain behavior, differences in medical staff’s perception and treatment of pain among the cultural spectrum, or differences in the physiologic responsiveness.