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Submission date: 07-Oct-2020 04:50PM (UTC-0400)

Submission ID: 1408385613

File name: TIP_Model.edited.docx (18.02K)

Word count: 671

Character count: 4003

Transcultural Interprofessional Practice (TIP) Model

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Transcultural Interprofessional Practice (TIP) Model

Globalization has resulted in people migrating from one country to another, making the world have diverse cultures. This diversity in cultures requires people to understand each other to ensure equality and peace. Andrew and Boyle developed a Transcultural Interprofessional Practice (TIP) model to enhance cultural competence among individuals. Consequently, the model is among the helpful nursing tools utilized in training, discussions and exercise by healthcare providers in transcultural settings. Furthermore, the TIP model focuses on giving patient-centered care, rational decision making for harmless, culturally competent and compatible as well as quality and accessible care to different backgrounds.

Despite the TIP model aiming at ensuring cultural competency is maintained through different components such as the cultural context either religion, geographic setting, or ethnicity, challenges are facing cultural competency in this context. One of the challenges is inadequate knowledge on cultural and linguistic competence. For example, according to Healthy Androscoggin (2017), Najma was informed to book an appointment at B Street Health Center after realizing that she was pregnant. However, upon reaching the B Street Health Center Najma was not given adequate knowledge pertaining to medical registration in the United States.

Similarly, there is a strain in defining and operationalizing the cultural and linguistic competence. For instance, Somalia's being resettled by the United Nations took a lot of time to adapt their situations because they were forced to adjust to a new culture without understanding why they must do certain things (Healthy Androscoggin, 2017). While language plays a critical role in an interprofessional team, the challenge of verbal and nonverbal communication could result in medication errors. For instance, when Najma was given a piece of paper with a diet that she should take to ensure that she is safe with her pregnancy she did not follow the procedures

due to poor communication. Although the woman understood that several foods on the list are critical to her health she did not care because based on their culture, one only goes to the hospital when they are sick. Besides, a diet was given to her without being informed of what she was suffering from.

The fourth challenge is a cultural bias in decision making because there will be a need for encouraging nurses and social workers to provide services based on patient welfare. Moreover, inspiring community-based organizations to understand cultural bias is problematic because of the beliefs and values they are raised with. Finally, there is an increase in staff turnover because the nursing practices' transformation requirement will depend on the staff available, including the nurses, secretaries and doctors. Therefore, according to Andrews & Boyle (2019), the interprofessional association is essential in delivering transcultural patient-centered care.

Social determinants of health have a significant effect on racial, gender and ethnic disparities. For instance, according to Singh et al. (2017), the impact of social determinants of health on differences was ignored because psychosocial factors including depression, apparent stress and social support indicate a relationship with quality of life and self-care. Furthermore, race, gender and ethnic differences result in health inequities and thus TIP model aims for this inequity are eliminated and there is effectiveness in medical interventions and care.

In summation, Andrew and Boyle's Transcultural Interprofessional Practice (TIP) model aims to offer patient-centered care based on rational decision-making for safe cultural competency. However, several challenges are encountered including communication barriers and inadequate knowledge of cultural competence. However, the social determinants of health such as ethnicity, race and gender differences result in health inequity.

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