

How can Māori adult deceased organ donors be cared for in a culturally safe manner in intensive care units?

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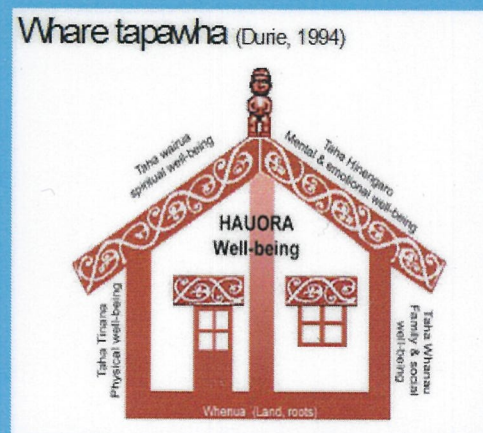


CLINICAL ISSUE

- Registered nurses advocate for those who are unable to communicate their needs themselves.
- Māori have distinct cultural needs, enshrined in the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
- Competency 1.5: *Kawa whakaruruhau*: “the effective nursing practice of a person or family from another culture, and is determined by that person or family.”
- Caring for deceased donors has long been a part of intensive care units (ICU).
- Yet culturally appropriate care has only been in formal existence in New Zealand since 1990.
- Problematic in New Zealand because of a lack of research and low donor numbers.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
European	29	37	46	47	58
Māori	3	4	5	5	7
Pacific people	0	2	0	1	4
Other	4	3	2	8	4
Total	36	46	53	61	73

Ethnicities of deceased donors. Organ Donation NZ, 2017.



LITERATURE REVIEW

- Practise care focused around “*ngā tāngata whakamana*” (I will care for the mana of people first).
 - Relinquish the “I treat all people the same” attitude. Māori are not the same as everyone else.
 - When a nurse practises *kawa whakaruruhau*, they become a *kaitiaki* (guardian), for the client and their *whānau*, and their needs.
- Incorporate holistic healthcare.
 - Māori cultural values, beliefs and practices are *taonga* (valued treasures).
 - Each side of the *whare tapa wha* (spiritual, emotional, cultural and social) needs consideration.
 - For instance, allowing *whānau* to invite *tohanga* or *kaumātua* to assist in the end of life process.
- Involve *whānau*.
 - In Māori culture individual and family identities are not distinct entities.
 - Requires intensive care staff to develop skills and abilities beyond traditional ICU environments.
 - Historically, ICU environments have not been designed for *whānau*-orientated care. For instance, the lack of private rooms.

RECOMMENDATIONS & CONCLUSION

- 1. A study around providing culturally-safe nursing care in ICU, focused around Māori.
 - To redress the lack of literature in New Zealand to guide nursing practise.
 - Will increase the awareness about the need for, benefits and process of Māori organ donation.
- 2. Developing training for nurse-lead Māori deceased organ donation.
 - Nurses are unique patient advocates.
 - Nurse-led donation services are practised effectively in United States and United Kingdom.
- The idea of using body parts in a medical manner is new to Māori: “One hundred years ago there were no options for Māori. This is all new for Māori ... ” (Te Puni Kōkiri, 1999).

References

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- Moeke-Maxwell, T. (2014). What *whānau* need at the end of life. *Nursing New Zealand*, 20(4), 12-14.
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Submission Rationale

Evidence-based nursing is focused on expanding the knowledge base of practising nurses. One way of disseminating research findings is through a visual form, such as a poster. Posters are visual communication tools that allow research to be presented in a clear and concise format (Schneider & Whitehead, 2016). The purpose of a nursing research poster is to provide a summary for healthcare providers to make a change in their practise (Forsyth, Wright, Scherb, & Gaspar, 2010). A poster is a unique opportunity to convey complex research findings while interacting with individual in a clear, structured manner (Miller, 2007). When presented at a forum or conference, posters are interactive and provide the viewers with a concise overview of the research, which can be supplemented with informal discussion to enhance knowledge and inform practice (Ilic & Rowe, 2013). Furthermore, a poster is easy to produce while being financially viable (Schneider & Whitehead, 2016). The topic of this poster creates a talking point across a wide variety of viewers, catching the eye of *whānau*, healthcare professionals and interested members of the public, in a clinical research setting, a hospital foyer, or on the wall of an intensive care unit (Maiocco, 2002). For these reasons, I decided to create an informative poster to visually present this information.

Forsyth, D., Wright, T., Scherb, C., & Gaspar, P. (2010). Disseminating evidence-based practise projects: Poster design and evaluation. *Clinical scholars review*, 3(1), 14-21.

Ilic, D., & Rowe, N. (2013). What is the evidence that poster presentations are effective in promoting knowledge transfer? A state of the art review. *Health information & libraries journal*, 30 (1), 4-12.

Maiocco, G. (2002). Posters give nursing staff relevant information. *Critical care nurse*, 22(2), 152.

Schneider, Z., & Whitehead, D. (2016). Writing and presenting research findings for dissemination. In Z. Schneider, D. Whitehead, G. LoBiondo-Wood, & J. Haber. (Eds.). *Nursing and midwifery research methods and appraisal for evidence (5th ed.)*. (pp. 363-379). Sydney, Australia: Elsevier.

PECOT Model

	Information relating to the question	Explanation
Population	Māori adults (18 y.o and older) who have received a diagnosis of circulatory, cardiac or brain death	Māori are the <i>tanagata whanua</i> (people of the land), and a different cultural group residing in NZ. It is recognised that Māori have significant and distinct cultural needs relating to the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
Intervention	Intensive care units in tertiary healthcare providers	Intensive care units are the only medical facility capable of sustaining deceased organ donors.
Comparison	New Zealand European deceased organ donors	NZ European deceased organ donors are significantly represented in statistics and I will look at the differences and similarities in types of cultural care.
Outcome	Implications for registered nursing practise	I want to know how RNs can implement and improve the quality of service towards Māori service users using <i>kawa whakaruruhau</i> .
Time	N/a	N/a

Whitehead, D. (2013). Identifying research ideas, questions, statement & hypotheses. In Z. Schineider, D. Whitehead, G. LoBionda-Wood, & J. Haber (Eds.). *Nursing and midwifery research methods and appraisal for evidence-based practice (4th ed., p. 57-76)* Sydney, Australia: Mosby/Elsevier.