

PALLIATIVE CARE FOR MAORI

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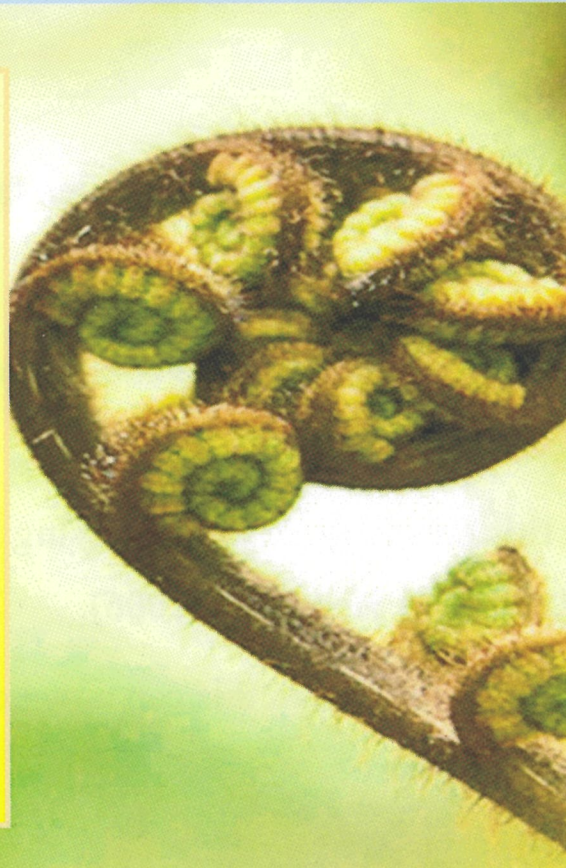
INTRODUCTION TO PRACTICE ISSUE

When providing palliative care towards Maori their cultural requirements, beliefs and practices should be comprehended, affirmed and accommodated by each individual that cares for them. Although palliative care services have improved their service of care for Maori, cultural safety and holistic care has been identified as an area that still needs improvement (Muircroft, McKimm, William, & MacLeod, 2010). The search question discussed in this poster presentation has now being refined to: “How can palliative care providers and nurses deliver effective care for Maori in hospice facilities or community palliative home care”.

IMPLICATIONS OF PRACTICE

Cultural safety issues and non-holistic care, can disempower Maori to access and engage with health care services (Slater, Matheson, Davies, Earp, Gellatly, Holdaway, & Ellison-Loschmann, 2015).

Failing to work in partnership with whanau towards health discussions, takes away the consumer's autonomy to make decisions as a whanau together and diminishes the protection of health and wellbeing of all members involved (Ministry of Health, 2016).



NURSING RECOMMENDATIONS

- To identify preference of care for each consumer, as this allows for an acceptable and appropriate plan of care to be implemented and suit each individuals needs. Therefore, it could also encourage Maori to engage with mainstream services and feel satisfied with the care that they have received (Bellamy, & Gott, 2013).
- Use Te Whare Tapu Wha Maori model of health as a guide to deliver a holistic service of care to promote the wellbeing and quality of life until one's last breath (Ministry of Health, 2015).
- Work in partnership with Maori health providers and whanau to provide support and access to resources for on going palliative care requirements and whanau needs. This will include consumers and whanau in decision making on every aspect of their loved one's needs and enhance a better delivery of care (Ministry of Health, 2016).
- On going education and training to palliative care providers and staff on Maori cultural needs to enhance an understanding and be able to implicate this knowledge into practice. This could potentially reduce the number of cultural mistakes that Maori experience and provide culturally safe competent care (Taylor, Ensor, & Stanley, 2012).

CONCLUSION

For the essential part of Maori wellbeing and care in any situation is that they have their whanau around them and that their traditional beliefs and practices are respected and incorporated into care plans. In situations where this happens Maori are able to die in a manner that meets their own needs as well as the whanau's. Involving Maori consumers and whanau in health care needs is important to Maori and this increases their opportunities to benefit from all cares offered.

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The PECOT model is a framework that I have utilized to refine my question of palliative care for Maori:

POPULATION: Maori adults

EXPLANATION: Due to the increasing health inequalities that Maori experience, I decided to analyse Maori adults, as there is more of a demand in palliative care needs within this targeted population throughout New Zealand.

EXPOSURE/ INTERVENTION: Maori experiences of end of life care at palliative care facilities.

EXPLANATION: I will be searching for articles that used a qualitative study in palliative care for Maori within a hospice facility.

COMPARISON/CONTROL: Maori experiences of palliative care at home.

EXPLANATION: It would be interesting to review the difference on how whanau care for their loved one at home compared to how hospice facilities would care for the terminal ill consumer and whanau members.

OUTCOME: Preference of place for Maori at end of life care and why this is so important to this ethnicity. Also identifying what patient and whanau require during the journey of end of life care (Jackson, Ameratunga, Broad, Connor, Lethaby, Robb, Wells, Glasziou, & Heneghan, 2006).

Therefore, by utilizing the PECOT framework from above the question which I chose was **Palliative care for Maori**, this can now be refined to: **how can palliative care providers and nurses deliver effective care for Maori in hospice facilities or community palliative home care?.**

Summary

I chose to present my clinical issue in the form of a poster, as I felt that it was the most appropriate form of communication to relay the information to members of the public or colleagues within the health sector. Providing a poster that stands out within a room is enough to catch an individual's eye to want to read it. Various forms of presentations are best suited in a poster format. Therefore, individuals can view and process the information on the poster for as long as they would like too. Poster presentations are also an excellent option to communicate specialized or narrow topics (Manojlovich, 2008).

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Manojlovich, M. (2008). Posters: A great option for conference presentations! *Occupational Therapy Now*, 10(3), 11-12. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com.op.idm.oclc.org/docview/229537248?accountid=39660>