

Based on arab culture

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Case Study: Based On Arab Culture

Mrs. Nasser brought her 16-year-old daughter, Samia, who was experiencing a burning sensation upon urination, itching around her genital area, and a high fever. She was worried about the condition but was against vaginal examination on her daughter. Attempts by the nurse to calm her down were futile and she insisted that the doctor write a prescription without the examination or she would leave the clinic.

The nurse's suitable response to Mrs. Nasser's request

The nurse should respond to Mrs. Nasser through the implementation of the negotiation approach to intervention, in which she should demonstrate cultural competence in convincing Mrs. Nasser into accepting the vaginal examination for Samia. Negotiation, according to Schim and Doorenbos (2011, p. 1), is a suitable approach in cases where cultural appreciation and cultural accommodation alone cannot permit care objectives. An understanding of cultural orientations that establish a barrier is necessary, a factor that is consistent with the fourth standard of the Expert Panel on Global Nursing & Health (2010, p. 7). With background knowledge of reasons for the barrier to vaginal examination, the nurse can engage Mrs. Nasser, focus her attention on the issue, and help her understand that the examination will not compromise the girl's virginity and that the girl's health, which could extend to her reproductive health, is far more important than the value of virginity. This would allow for consent and preventive care that Mrs. Nasser, as an Arab, values (Purnell, 2014, p. 172).

Culturally congruent strategies that may be effective in addressing Mrs. Nasser's needs

Accommodation and negotiation are the suitable culturally congruent strategies that may be effective in addressing Mrs. Nasser's needs.

Accommodation involves accepting a client's need because the performance of the need is possible and the need offers no harm. In the case, Mrs. Nasser's concern is a direct examination of her daughter's genitals and if an alternative test criterion exists, such as analysis of urine or blood sample, then the nurse should accommodate the client's demand and use the alternative measures. Negotiation would, however, be suitable if alternative tests are either ineffective or not applicable to the case. It would then require a tactical approach, which demonstrates cultural competence, to convince Mrs. Nasser against her position. Understanding value on virginity as the barrier, convincing Mrs. Nasser that the virginity would not be compromised or convincing her that the traditional value for virginity is not as important as the real value for the girl's reproductive health would help in overcoming the barrier to vaginal test (Schim and Doorenbos, 2011, p. 1).

Possible way of ensuring that Mrs. Nasser's concerns were addressed appropriately and that Samia received appropriate treatment

The nurse might ensure that Nasser's concerns are addressed appropriately and that Samia receives appropriate treatment by proposing alternative examination strategies that are consistent with Mrs. Nasser's traditional values or by convincing Mrs. Nasser to compromise on her cultural values, should no effective examination strategy exist. using an alternative examination would be the best option for meeting both needs but changing Mrs. Nasser's value for traditions and that of Samia would also be effective (Schim and Doorenbos, 2011, p. 1; Purnell, 2014, p. 173).

References

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