

People of jewish heritage

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People of Jewish Heritage People of Jewish Heritage Part The Jews believe in one God who is the creator of heaven and earth, and the giver of life. They also believe that God is beyond human understanding but always present in our lives. The Jews have various ways of connecting to God. Others do it through prayers while others experience the divine nature of God through the natural world. Others might not connect with God on a daily basis. This makes every person's relationship with God to be unique and personal. They also believe everyone was created in God's image. Consequently, everyone should strive to be righteous. In addition to this, they Jews have freewill to do what they wish. However, everyone is responsible for the choices he makes. They also believe they are connected to each other regardless of where they live. They form one global Jewish community. They also respect the Torah because it contains all the commandments given by God (Purnell, 2013).

Part 2

Jews believe in life after death. They believe that their souls continue to flourish even in death. They also argue that nothing should be used on a patient to prevent them from dying a natural death or extending their dying process. Therefore, drugs may be viewed as a substance which prevents death. It would be inappropriate for a health practitioner to treat a patient using drugs and yet the chances of the patient to survive are very minimal. However, regardless of the patient's health condition, pain among the patients must be relieved at all cost. The Jews do not carry out autopsies on the dead because they believe that a person's body should not be interfered with so that they can use it in the afterlife (Purnell, 2013).

Part 3

The nurse's words of comfort were inappropriate because it is only God who

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can decide when to give or take a life. Jews do not require another party to confess their sins. Instead, they pray individually and ask God for forgiveness. Nonetheless, the Jews have a personal confession prayer that they carry out when they are sure of death. The confession is called vidui and it might be said by the patient or someone on his behalf in case he is too sick to say. The Jews also believe God is the giver of life and can also take it. In addition to this, the Jews also view sickness as part of life that God has set in motion. They regularly recite a prayer for healing. The prayers can be said anywhere including hospitals. The Jews also have a tradition of visiting one another in hospital to give support and comfort (Purnell, 2013).

Part 4

Care tends to shift from curing measure to relieve of pain, emotional stress and symptoms. This is because; one should die with whole of his body in good shape. The nurse should try to make Samuel's life as much comfortable as possible. The caregiver should offer practical care and assistance. He should ensure Samuel is well fed, dressed up properly and assisted to walk in case he cannot. In addition to this, the nurse should treat him with dignity and also ensure he gets regular meaningful connections with his loved ones and family members (Purnell, 2013).

References

Purnell, L. D. (2013). *Transcultural health care: A culturally competent approach*. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis.