**A Current Perspective on Developing Cultural Competence in Nursing Care**

**Seda SÖGÜT\*,Merve ATSIZATA\*\***

**\*Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Midwifery, Dr. Lecturer. Member of**

**\*\* Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Institute of Health Sciences, Graduate Student**

**Objective:** In this review, it is aimed to examine the importance of developing cultural competence in nursing care in line with the literature.

**Method:** Studies on the subject were reached by using national and international databases.

**Results:** It is important for nurses to know the cultural characteristics behind health and illness behaviors in order to provide a certain quality of care (Kılınç and Aslan, 2021; Bektaş, 2013). The health needs of individuals in different cultures may also differ. It is a basic human right to openly express their cultural characteristics. Cultural values ​​of individuals should be respected and necessary nursing care should be given accordingly (Çelebi,2019). Yıldırım and Dündar (2017) concluded in their study that exchange programs in nursing would contribute to increasing cultural competence, learning new cultures and understanding the health needs of people with different cultures. In the study conducted by Zengin et al. (2021), in order to determine the difficulties that nurses face while giving care to Syrian refugee children, it was determined that nurses experience various difficulties while giving care. These were identified as communication difficulties, problems regarding treatment and care practices, and cultural differences. Yılmaz (2020) stated that in order to provide culturally competent care, 83.7% of nurses have adequate and trained interpreters, 60.5% in-service training, 26.0% care for patients from different cultures, 23.3% in departments. find resources and 2.3% find other situations useful. Köksal and Duran (2013) drew attention to the culturally adequate approach in labor pain, and it was concluded that health professionals should be aware of the effect of culture in the evaluation of labor pain.

In the study of Kurtüncü et al. (2018), on the other hand, it was determined that there was a significant relationship between the empathic tendency of nurses and their intercultural sensitivity score, between working time and empathic disposition score, and between the unit they worked in and their empathic disposition and intercultural sensitivity score. Ilgaz (2020) mentioned in his study that with the increase in the elderly population in multicultural societies, the importance of cultural competence and elderly care increases, and the importance of strengthening communication by health professionals providing culturally adequate care to the elderly. However, it has been concluded that it is possible to reduce health inequalities by increasing patients' compliance with follow-up and treatment, participating in care and health decisions, receiving qualified health care, and the Cultural Competence Process Model will create a framework for providing this care to elderly individuals.

**Conclusion:** Nurses are important role models in developing cultural competence in both hospitals and primary care services. In order for the practices he has done to reach his goal and be useful, he must know the cultural characteristics of the society and the individual. Cultural competence is an approach that nurses can develop by increasing their cultural knowledge, cultural sensitivity and cultural awareness. The dissemination of intercultural nursing courses in nursing programs, the use of intercultural nursing models, and the encouragement of students for programs such as Erasmus and Mevlana will contribute to the training of culturally competent nurses.

**Keywords:** Nurse, cultural competence, development, importance

**References:**

BEKTAŞ, H. HEMŞİRELİK EĞİTİMİNDE VE UYGULAMALARINDA KÜLTÜR. *Ege Üniversitesi Hemşirelik Fakültesi Dergisi*, *29*(1), 60-67.

KILINÇ, E., & ASLAN, G. K. (2021). Köyde Yaşayan Spinal Tümör Tanılı Erkek Hastanın Gündoğumu Modeli ile Kültürel Değerlendirilmesi. *Hacettepe Üniversitesi Hemşirelik Fakültesi Dergisi*, *8*(1), 108-116.

Çelebi, C. (2019). *Hemşirelerin farklı kültürden Olan Hastaya yaklaşımları* (Doctoral dissertation, Marmara Universitesi (Turkey)).

YILDIRIM, J. G., & DÜNDAR, B. N. Uluslararasılaşmanın Yansımaları: Avrupa Birliği Değişim Programlarının Hemşirelik Eğitimine Etkileri. *İzmir Katip Çelebi Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi Dergisi*, *2*(1), 37-43.

ZENGİN, M., DÜKEN, M. E., YAYAN, E. H., & Yeliz, S. U. N. A. HEMŞİRELERİN SURİYELİ ÇOCUKLARA BAKIM VERİRKEN YAŞADIĞI GÜÇLÜKLER. *İnönü Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksek Okulu Dergisi*, *9*(1), 252-263.

Yılmaz, M. (2020). *Çocuk kliniklerinde çalışan hemşirelerin kültürel yeterlilik düzeyleri:" bir Gaziantep Devlet Hastanesi örneği"* (Master's thesis, İstanbul Medipol Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü).

Köksal, Ö., & Duran, E. T. (2013). Doğum ağrısına kültürel yaklaşım. *Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi Hemşirelik Fakültesi Elektronik Dergisi*, *6*(3), 144-148.

Kürtüncü, M., Arslan, N., Çatalçam, S., YAPICI, G., & HIRÇIN, G. (2018). Yataklı tedavi kurumlarında çalışan hemşirelerin kültürlerarası duyarlılıkları ile sosyo-demografik özellikleri ve empati düzeyleri arasındaki ilişkisi. *Hemşirelikte Araştırma Geliştirme Dergisi*, *20*(1), 44-56.

ILGAZ, A. (2020). Yaşlı Bakımında Kültürel Yeterlilik Süreci Modelinin Kullanılması. *Hacettepe Üniversitesi Hemşirelik Fakültesi Dergisi* , *7* (3), 278-284.