Incorporating the 4 Core Competencies with Cultural Awareness in Geriatric Veteran Patient with Depression

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INTRODUCTION

The College of Nursing and Health Innovation (CONHI) and School of Social Work (SSW) is currently funded through the Health Resources and Services Administration for the development of an Interprofessional Education (IPE) Program for the CONHI graduate students enrolled in the Adult-Gerontology Primary and Acute Care Nurse Practitioner programs and SSW students enrolled in Military Social Work. Nurse Practitioner and Social Work students are given unique opportunities to work together to provide insight and knowledge to each other’s Scope of Practice, Roles and Responses.

OBJECTIVES & METHODS

To increase the number of culturally competent Adult-Gerontology Acute & Primary Care Nurse Practitioners and Social Workers who are educated within an IPE model. An interprofessional team meeting exercise was used to evaluate cultural awareness using a simulated case study. Cultural awareness between the two groups was assessed post simulation exercise using the Cultural Awareness Scale (CAS).

SIMULATED CASE STUDY

- 65 year old retired military pilot
  - Joined US Military when immigrated to US at fall of Saigon
  - Major War: Desert Storm
- Vietnamese-first generation American
- Married
  - 2 adult children, 5 grandchildren
- Catholic
- Positive depression screening
- Medical Hx: Angina, BPH, HTN
  - c/o: premature ejaculation, dry climax

IMPACT OF MENTAL ILLNESS IN VETERANS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes of Disability</th>
<th>US, Canada, and Western Europe, 2000 (WHO)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mental Illnesses</td>
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<td>Cardiac Disease</td>
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<td>Respiratory Diseases</td>
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<td>Renal Disease</td>
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<td>Diabetes</td>
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<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
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<td>Mental Health Issues</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALL OTHER CAUSES OF DISABILITY</td>
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Impact of Mental Illnesses (of which Depression is the most prevalent)

SIMULATED GROUP TRAINING EXERCISE QUESTIONS

- How should this situation be approached, based on the Translating Initiatives for Depression into Effective Solutions (TIDES) protocol?
- What is the role of the Nurse Practitioner (NP) and the Social Worker (SW) in question #1?
- What are the diagnoses and key health issues in this case and how can the NP and the SW best assist this patient with these issues?
- What other medical information is needed?
- What other team members are needed to help this man with his current situation?
- What potential barriers could be affecting this man’s recovery?
- What are the goals for this patient—over the next 1 month, 3 months, and 6 months?
- How can/do the medical home model benefit this patient and the partner?
- What other psychosocial information is needed?
- What is the medical home model; how would you explain it to the patient/dyad?

SIMULATED CASE TRAINING MODEL

- Team STEPPs Training
- Team Roles Training
- Military Culture Training
- Cultural Aspects of Care Training
- TIDES
- Patient-Centered Care

TRANSLATING INITIATIVES FOR DEPRESSION INTO EFFECTIVE SOLUTIONS (TIDES)

- Collaborative Depression Nurse Care Management fills the gap between primary care and mental health specialty care.
- Components:
  - Leadership Buy-In/Support
  - Depression Care Manager
  - Provider Education
  - Informatics Support
  - Patient Education
  - Performance Feedback

CULTURAL AWARENESS SCALE (CAS) RESULTS

We were given permission by the author of the CAS to modify the items by removing the modifier “nursing” from each item in the scale; thus allowing us to administer it to students from other disciplines besides nursing.

Although 65 students completed the CAS at the beginning of the semester, only 31 students completed it at the end; 12 Master’s of Social Work (MSW) students and 19 NP students. Although there were male students in the classes, only females completed the surveys. Mean age was 39.5 years; 32% white, 13% black, 10% Asian, 7% Hispanic, and 40% were not identified.

There were no significant differences on 4 of the 5 subscales within the CAS. The only subscale difference between the groups was found in “general educational experience”; where NP students had a significantly higher mean than MSW students on items relating to their confidence in their faculty and program’s skill and knowledge in addressing culturally sensitive issues. There were no differences between NP and MSW students on any other subscale. When white students were compared with all other races, there were no differences on any subscale.

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