



Cultural Development Guidelines

Introduction

The Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 (HPCA Act) commenced on 18 September 2004. The principal purpose of the HPCA Act is to “*protect the health and safety of members of the public by providing for mechanisms to ensure that health professionals are competent and fit to practise their profession*”. Section 118 (i) of the HPCA Act requires that the Authority “*set standards of clinical and cultural competence, and ethical conduct to be observed by health practitioners of the profession*”. The Dietitians Board is required to set and monitor standards of Competence for registration and practice, which ensures safe and competent care for the public of New Zealand.

The functions of the Board will include:

- Reviewing and maintaining the competence of dietitians.
- Setting standards of cultural competence as well as clinical competence and ethical conduct.
- Setting programmes to ensure the on-going competence of dietitians.

The Treaty of Waitangi

The Government affirms that Maori as Tangata Whenua hold a unique place in our country, and that the Treaty of Waitangi is the nation's founding document. The introduction of the New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000, confirms the Treaty's place within the health sector as fundamental to the improvement of Maori health.

The Treaty is an integral part of the HPCA Act. In the health sector, key Treaty principles for involving Maori include **partnership, participation and protection**. The Board is committed to ensuring these principles are acknowledged and actioned.

The New Zealand Dietitians Code of Ethics

The Code of Ethics for Dietitians acknowledges the relevance of the Treaty of Waitangi in the delivery of dietetic services to all New Zealanders and honours the principles of partnership, protection and participation as an affirmation of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Continuing Competence

Competence requires current dietetic knowledge and skills and their appropriate application. Competence fosters best practice with the explicit purpose of protecting public safety. The fostering of best practice is achieved by delivering dietetics in a supportive environment. This environment enables the individual practitioner - who is responsible for his or her own behaviour - to constantly acquire new knowledge, skills and attitudes, and to apply these in an environment that invites robust challenge, reflective practice, participation and openness.

The Dietitians Board recognise that Continuing Competence is achieved by a commitment to learning. The four dimensions that establish the essential elements of quality learning are constant acquisition and maintenance of knowledge, skills and attitudes, an understanding at a conceptual level, an understanding of the legal, ethical and social implications of dietetic practice and a lifelong process. For dietitians to effectively maintain competence, learning activities must incorporate the four elements of quality learning in their learning activities (*Continuing Competence Programme - MyCCP*). This applies equally to clinical expertise, continuing education and cultural competence.

Cultural Competence

Cultural Competence refers to the acquisition of skills to better understand members of other cultures in order to achieve the best health outcome. It is important to recognise that culture includes, but is not restricted to age, gender, sexual orientation, occupation, socioeconomic status, ethnic origin or migrant experience, religious or spiritual belief and disability. A culturally competent dietitian will acknowledge:

- The status of Maori and the Treaty of Waitangi in the New Zealand health sector.
- That New Zealand has a culturally diverse population.
- That a dietitian's culture and belief systems influence his or her professional practice.

Cultural Competence Standards

Recognising that the maintaining of competence is a lifelong process, dietitians should continue to build on the Competence requirements required at registration. The learning outcomes that relate to cultural competence at entry level are:

- Demonstrates professionalism and is developing an understanding of culturally appropriate practice.
- Has a working knowledge of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and their application to dietetic practice.
- Conducts her/his practice acknowledging their personal limits of cultural safety.
- Demonstrates the ability to communicate with people from different cultural backgrounds and practises in a way which respects other culture's customs.
- Has an awareness of the ethical and cultural implications of research.
- The following attitudes, knowledge and skills are the basis for the cultural component of the Dietitians Board's cultural competencies.

Dietitian's Attitudes

Dietitians:

- Understand culturally appropriate practice by respecting patients' cultural beliefs, values and practices.
- Are committed to the on-going development of their own cultural competence and that of colleagues and staff.
- Recognise their personal cultural values and the influence these can have on interactions with patients.
- Do not seek to impose own values on patients.
- Challenge the bias of colleagues or systemic bias within health care services, where this will have a negative impact on patients.

Cultural Awareness and Knowledge

Dietitians:

- Understand the relationship established by the Treaty of Waitangi between Maori and the Crown, based on the principles of partnership, participation and protection, and applies these to dietetic practice
- Demonstrate awareness of the status and needs of Maori in the New Zealand health sector.
- Demonstrate awareness of the factors impacting on health status of Maori and other cultures, and recognise Maori health is a health gain priority area for New Zealand.
- Recognise that the concept of culture is diverse, extends beyond ethnicity, and that patients may identify with several cultural groupings.
- Show awareness of the general beliefs, values, behaviours and health practices of particular cultural groups most often encountered by the dietitian, and has the ability to apply this knowledge.

- Develop, and apply, their understanding of the food, food practices and the significance of food to the cultural group that they work with.
- Recognise cultural factors which influence health and illness, including disease prevalence and response to treatment.
- Recognise that patients' cultural beliefs, values and practices influence:
 - perceptions of health, illness and disease; health care practices; interactions with dietitians and the health care system and treatment preferences.
- Are aware that general cultural information may not apply to specific patients; avoids stereotyping individual patients.
- Demonstrate an awareness of the ethical and cultural implications of research

Application by Practitioner

Dietitians:

- Are willing to establish rapport with patients of other cultures.
- Function effectively and respectfully when working with and treating people of different cultural backgrounds.
- Demonstrate an ability to communicate with people from different cultural backgrounds and practise in a way which respects other culture' customs.
- Integrate culture into the clinical context, eliciting patients' health perspectives, values and belief systems, their physical, emotional and mental symptom hierarchies, and their community's capacity for treatment and care.
- Where clientele includes Maori, are able to identify services that will be delivered as explicit contributions to Maori health gain priorities.
- Consider cultural information when making a diagnosis.
- Work with the patient's cultural beliefs, values and practices in developing a relevant management plan.
- Include the patient's family in their health care, when appropriate.
- Work co-operatively with other professionals and community resource people in a patient's culture where this is desired by the patient and does not conflict with other clinical or ethical requirements.
- Demonstrate an ability to communicate effectively cross-culturally.
- Recognise the verbal and non-verbal communication styles of patients may differ from their own and are able to adapt as required.
- Work effectively with interpreters when required.
- Acknowledge their own limits of cultural safety and seek assistance when necessary to better understand the patient's cultural needs

Meeting Cultural Competence Standards

There will be varying ways for dietitians to demonstrate that they meet the cultural competence standards.

New Zealand registered dietitians will show evidence of cultural Competence in the learning activities undertaken to meet the requirements of the Dietitians Board Continuing Competence programme. These will be assessed as part of the Dietitians Board audit programme, by demonstrating the following learning outcomes:

- Professionalism and an understanding of culturally appropriate practice.
- Has a working knowledge of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and their application to dietetic practice.
- Conducts her/his practice acknowledging their own limits of cultural safety.
- Demonstrates the ability to communicate with people from different cultural backgrounds and practises in a way that respects other culture's customs.
- Has an awareness of the ethical and cultural implications of dietetic research.

Learning activities could include:

- Reading and reflecting on information obtained from a Treaty of Waitangi website or other sources;
- Discussion of cultural management issues with Maori colleagues or colleagues of other cultures;
- Active reflection of cultural practice;
- Attending lectures or workshops;
- Doing a Treaty of Waitangi course; or
- Doing a Tikanga Maori course.

Overseas trained dietitians applying for Registration must:

- Develop an understanding of the Treaty of Waitangi in respect of dietitians practising in NZ by participating in a Treaty of Waitangi course and completing the online learning courses.

References

Code of Ethics & Conduct, New Zealand Dietitians Board, 2003

Durie M. Cultural Competence and Medical Practice in New Zealand. Report to the Australia and New Zealand Boards and Councils Conference, November 2001

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He Korowai Oranga, the Maori Health Strategy, Ministry of Health, November 2002

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Nursing Council of New Zealand, Review of Guidelines for Cultural Safety, the Treaty of Waitangi, and Maori Health in Nursing and Midwifery Education and Practice. Nursing Council of NZ, March 2002

Registration Competence Requirements, NZ Dietitians Board, January 2010