| Medicine | | | |
|----------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Bachelor | TR-NQF-HE: Level 7 | QF-EHEA: Second Cycle | EQF-LLL: Level 7 |

Course Introduction and Application Information

| Course Code: | UNI199 | | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Course Name: | Transculture | el Nursing | | | |
| Semester: | Spring Fall | | | | |
| Course Credits: | ECTS 5 | | | | |
| Language of instruction: | Turkish | | | | |
| Course Condition: | | | | | |
| Does the Course Require Work Experience?: | No | | | | |
| Type of course: | University E | Elective | | | |
| Course Level: | Bachelor | TR-NQF-HE:7. Master`s Degree | QF- EHEA:Second Cycle | EQF-LLL:7. Master`s Degree | |
| Mode of Delivery: | E-Learning | | | | |
| Course Coordinator: | Öğr. Gör. ATİYE TÜRKER | | | | |
| Course Lecturer(s): | Atiye Türker | | | | |
| Course Assistants: | | | | | |

Course Objective and Content

| Objectives: to realize the impact of culture on health, disease, religion and diet; take into account the patient's cultural structure in planning nursing care; to explain their goals by knowing intercultural nursing models; by collecting cultural data from the patient, specific to the patient's culture |
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| | to plan nursing care. |
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| Course Content: | Culture, Nursing and Culture, Intercultural Nursing Care, Intercultural Nursing Models, Intercultural Communication |

Learning Outcomes

The students who have succeeded in this course;

- 1) Defines the concept of culture
- 2) Knows intercultural nursing models and can explain their goals
- 3) Can collect cultural data from the patient
- 4) Considers the patient's cultural structure in planning nursing care

Course Flow Plan

| Week | Subject | Related Preparation |
|------|---|---------------------|
| 1) | Explanation of the learning outcomes of the course, general definitions | |
| 2) | People and Culture | |
| 3) | Health, Disease and Culture | |
| 4) | Cultural Factors Affecting Health and Disease | |
| 5) | Culture, Health and Religion | |
| 6) | Culture and Nutrition Immigration and Culture | |
| 7) | Nursing and Culture | |
| 8) | Cultural Processes and Intercultural Nursing | |
| 9) | Cultural Processes and Intercultural Nursing | |
| 10) | Cross-Cultural Nursing and Its Historical Development | |
| 11) | Intercultural Nursing Models | |
| 12) | Intercultural Nursing Models | |
| 13) | İntercultural Approaches in Nursing Care | |
| 14) | İntercultural Approaches in Nursing Care | |
| 15) | Final | |

Sources

| Course Notes / Textbooks: | • Seviğ Ü. Tanrıverdi G. (2014). Kültürlerarası Hemşirelik. Akademi Yayınları, İstanbul. |
|---------------------------|--|
| References: | Tanrıverdi G. (2019). Farklı Dinler ve Hemşirelik Yaklaşımları. Nobel Kitapevi, Ankara. Seviğ Ü. Tanrıverdi G. (2014). Kültürlerarası Hemşirelik. Akademi Yayınları, İstanbul. Şahin, N.H., Bayram, G.O., Avcı, D. (2009). Kültüre Duyarlı Yaklaşım: Transkültürel Hemşirelik. Hemşirelikte Eğitim ve Araştırma Dergisi, 6 (1): 2-7. Taylan, S., Alan, S., Kadıoğlu, S. (2012). Hemşirelik Rolleri ve Özerklik. Hemşirelikte Araştırma Geliştirme Dergisi, 2, 66-74. Altunbey T., Yağbasan M. (2020). Kültürlerarası Çalışmalarda Yöntemler, Yaklaşımlar ve Kuramlar Üzerine Genel Bir Değerlendirme. Karadeniz İletişim Araştırmaları Dergisi, 10(2), 1-18. |

Course - Program Learning Outcome Relationship

| Course Learning Outcomes | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Outcomes | | | | |
| 1) When Istinye University Faculty of Medicine student is graduated who knows the historical development of medicine, medical practices, and the medical profession and their importance for society. | | | | |
| 2) knows the normal structure and function of the human body at the level of molecules, cells, tissues, organs and systems. | | | | |
| 3) is capable of systematically taking an accurate and effective social and medical history from their patients and make a comprehensive physical examination. | | | | |
| 4) knows the laboratory procedures related to diseases; In primary care, the necessary material (blood, urine, etc.) can be obtained from the patient with appropriate methods and can perform the necessary laboratory procedures for diagnosis and follow-up or request laboratory tests. | | | | |
| 5) can distinguish pathological changes in structure and functions during diseases from physiological changes and can Interpret the patient's history, physical examination, laboratory and imaging findings, and arrive at a pre-diagnosis and diagnosis of the patient's problem. | | | | |
| 6) knows, plans and applies primary care and emergency medical treatment practices, rehabilitation stages. | | | | |
| 7) can keep patient records accurately and efficiently, know the importance of confidentiality of patient information and records, and protects this privacy. | | | | |
| 8) knows the clinical decision-making process, evidence-based medicine practices and | | | | |

| current approaches. Course Learning Outcomes | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| 9) knows and applies the basic principles of preventive health measures and the | | | | |
| protection of individuals from diseases and improving health, and recognizes the | | | | |
| individual and/or society at risk, undertakes the responsibility of the physician in public | | | | |
| health problems such as epidemics and pandemics. | | | | |
| 10) knows the biopsychosocial approach, evaluates the causes of diseases by considering the individual and his / her environment. | | | | |
| 11) is capable of having effective oral and/or written communication with patients and their relatives, society and colleagues. | | | | |
| 12) knows the techniques, methods and rules of researching. It contributes to the | | | | |
| creation, sharing, implementation and development of new professional knowledge and | | | | |
| practices by using science and scientific method within the framework of ethical rules. | | | | |
| 13) can collect health data, analyze them, present them in summary, and prepare forensic reports. | | | | |
| 14) knows the place of physicians as an educator, administrator and researcher in | | | | |
| delivery of health care. It takes responsibility for the professional and personal | | | | |
| development of own and colleagues in all interdisciplinary teams established to increase the health level of the society. | | | | |
| 15) knows employee health, environment and occupational safety issues and takes responsibility when necessary. | | | | |
| 16) knows health policies and is able to evaluate their effects in the field of application. | | | | |
| 17) keeps medical knowledge up-to-date within the framework of lifelong learning responsibility. | | | | |
| 18) applies own profession by knowing about ethical obligations and legal responsibilities, prioritizing human values and with self-sacrifice throughout own medical life. | | | | |

Course - Learning Outcome Relationship

| No Effect | 1 Lowest | 2 Average | 3 Highest |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | |

| | Program Outcomes | Level of Contribution |
|----|--|--------------------------|
| 1) | When Istinye University Faculty of Medicine student is graduated who knows the historical development of medicine, medical practices, and the medical profession and their | |

| | importance for society. | |
|-----|--|--|
| 2) | knows the normal structure and function of the human body at the level of molecules, cells, tissues, organs and systems. | |
| 3) | is capable of systematically taking an accurate and effective social and medical history from their patients and make a comprehensive physical examination. | |
| 4) | knows the laboratory procedures related to diseases; In primary care, the necessary material (blood, urine, etc.) can be obtained from the patient with appropriate methods and can perform the necessary laboratory procedures for diagnosis and follow-up or request laboratory tests. | |
| 5) | can distinguish pathological changes in structure and functions during diseases from physiological changes and can Interpret the patient's history, physical examination, laboratory and imaging findings, and arrive at a pre-diagnosis and diagnosis of the patient's problem. | |
| 6) | knows, plans and applies primary care and emergency medical treatment practices, rehabilitation stages. | |
| 7) | can keep patient records accurately and efficiently, know the importance of confidentiality of patient information and records, and protects this privacy. | |
| 8) | knows the clinical decision-making process, evidence-based medicine practices and current approaches. | |
| 9) | knows and applies the basic principles of preventive health measures and the protection of individuals from diseases and improving health, and recognizes the individual and/or society at risk, undertakes the responsibility of the physician in public health problems such as epidemics and pandemics. | |
| 10) | knows the biopsychosocial approach, evaluates the causes of diseases by considering the individual and his / her environment. | |
| 11) | is capable of having effective oral and/or written communication with patients and their relatives, society and colleagues. | |
| 12) | knows the techniques, methods and rules of researching. It contributes to the creation, sharing, implementation and development of new professional knowledge and practices by using science and scientific method within the framework of ethical rules. | |
| 13) | can collect health data, analyze them, present them in summary, and prepare forensic reports. | |
| 14) | knows the place of physicians as an educator, administrator and researcher in delivery of health care. It takes responsibility for the professional and personal development of own and colleagues in all interdisciplinary teams established to increase the health level of the | |

| | society. | |
|-----|--|--|
| 15) | knows employee health, environment and occupational safety issues and takes responsibility when necessary. | |
| 16) | knows health policies and is able to evaluate their effects in the field of application. | |
| 17) | keeps medical knowledge up-to-date within the framework of lifelong learning responsibility. | |
| 18) | applies own profession by knowing about ethical obligations and legal responsibilities, prioritizing human values and with self-sacrifice throughout own medical life. | |

Assessment & Grading

| Semester Requirements | Number of Activities | Level of Contribution |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Quizzes | 1 | % 20 |
| Presentation | 1 | % 20 |
| Final | 1 | % 60 |
| total | | % 100 |
| PERCENTAGE OF SEMESTER WORK | | % 40 |
| PERCENTAGE OF FINAL WORK | | % 60 |
| total | | % 100 |

Workload and ECTS Credit Calculation

| Activities | Number of Activities | Workload |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------|
| Course Hours | 15 | 29 |
| Study Hours Out of Class | 14 | 28 |
| Presentations / Seminar | 1 | 2 |
| Homework Assignments | 2 | 20 |
| Quizzes | 2 | 20 |
| Final | 1 | 28 |
| Total Workload | | 127 |