

Interculturality In The Elderly From The Perspective Of Madeline Leininger's Theory

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KEYWORDS

Madeline Leninger's theory,
Interculturality, Older
Adult

ABSTRACT

This bibliometric review analyzes the scientific production related to the variable Madeline Leininger's Theory registered in the Scopus database during the period 2018-2023. The main objective of the study was to identify and characterize the volume of publications, achieving a total of 28 documents. The information collected was organized by graphs, categorizing it by Year of Publication, Country of Origin, Area of Knowledge and Type of Publication. The results reveal that Brazil is the country with the highest number of publications, reaching a total of 17 scientific papers. The area of Nursing stood out as the most prolific in terms of bibliographic contribution, with 22 documents. Likewise, Journal Articles accounted for 82% of total publications. This analysis also includes a qualitative study on the positions of various authors in relation to the topics addressed, providing a comprehensive view of the current state of research in this field. Among the main conclusions, it is possible to determine that Leininger's theory and model enriches the work of professionals since it stimulates the nursing profession to provide care in accordance with the culture, taking into account all the aspects that influence the health of the human being as they are according to the model of the rising sun: This model addresses factors such as education, economic, political, cultural, among others.

1. Introduction

Leininger's theory is based on a discipline in the area of medicine. This theory has defined transcultural nursing as "The main area of nursing which has as its epicenter the comparative study and analysis of cultural and subcultural differences in the world with respect to the values of care, expression and beliefs of health and nursing"

The purpose of this theory is to discover the particularities and universalities of human care from a global perspective, considering social structure and other dimensions. Then allow us to discover new ways of providing culturally appropriate care to people from different cultures with the aim of prevailing their well-being and health.

Based on this premise, Leininger's theory addresses interculturality as a a fundamental concept in health care, especially in the elderly population, since this population often represents specific and diverse needs due to its cultural context. At the global level, there is a growing trend in demographic dynamics; therefore, good practices in nursing care make it necessary to systematize and synthesize scientific evidence on cultural competence and transcultural nursing, since it seeks to improve the quality of care for this population. (Leal LMR, 2014)

Providing care for the elderly involves learning and analyzing their way of life, their customs, feelings, concerns, beliefs, values, among others. In the implementation of Leininger's principle of cross-cultural nursing, it aims to encourage many authors to try to perceive the cultural landscape of what people feel, think and do about their health care.

By understanding from each culture, this care can be expressed under the different ways of promoting and maintaining health, the different ways in which disease is prevented and dealt with and different

pathologies. This theory expresses a humanistic academic purpose focused on the well-being of the patient through care, recognizing and respecting the cultural particularities of older adults, integrating them into the health care plan. For this reason, this article seeks to describe the main characteristics of the compendium of publications indexed in the Scopus database related to the variables Madeline Leininger's theory, as well. Such as the description of the position of certain authors affiliated with institutions, during the period from 2018-2023.

2. Methodology

This bibliometric review was carried out with the aim of analyzing the scientific production related to the variable Madeline Leininger's Theory, using the Scopus database during the period 2018-2023. The steps followed for this review are detailed below:

2.1 Definition of the Objective and Scope:

The main objective was to identify and characterize scientific publications in the study area. The period of analysis spanned from January 2018 to December 2023, and all relevant publications in English and Spanish were included.

2.2 Literature Search:

A comprehensive search of the Scopus database was performed using the following keywords: "Madeline Leninger's theory". Boolean operators were used to refine the results (AND):

TITLE-ABS-KEY (theory AND OF AND madeleine AND leininger) AND PUBYEAR > 2017 AND PUBYEAR < 2024

The initial search yielded a total of 28 articles.

2.3 Selection of Studies:

The following inclusion criteria were applied:

✓ **Relevance of the topic:**

The studies chosen for analysis are in accordance with the objective set out in this document, ensuring that the results obtained are concise, clear, objective and coherent with the purpose proposed.

✓ **Publication date:**

Studies published within the period between 2018-2023 are included.

✓ **Type of study:**

The documents reported in Scopus are analyzed, without distinction of their type. Journal Articles, Conference Articles, Books, Book Chapters, Reviews, among others.

✓ **Language:**

The search is carried out in Scopus with the variables in English, ensuring that the results are reported in that language, and thus ensuring the universality of the documents consulted.

✓ **Post Source:**

Studies published in peer-reviewed scientific journals are preferred, guaranteeing a minimum standard of quality and academic rigor.

2.4 Data Analysis:

Various bibliometric analyses were carried out, including:

Analysis of co-occurrence networks: to visualize the relationships between studies cited together. The data was analyzed and visualized using VOSviewer software, allowing the creation of network

maps and distribution graphs.

Publication count: To determine the number of studies published per year.

Publications by country of origin: In order to know the distribution of scientific production according to its country of origin.

Influence of the areas of knowledge: to identify the interference of the different areas of knowledge in the execution of research work related to the variables studied.

Publication Type: To determine the number of publications corresponding to each type of format accepted in Scopus.

2.4 Data Visualization:

Graphs were prepared to represent the distribution of publications by year, country, area of knowledge and type of publication.

In addition, heat maps were generated to visualize the density of publications by country and network diagrams to show the co-occurrence of keywords.

2.5 Interpretation and Discussion of Results:

The patterns and trends observed in the bibliometric data were interpreted, comparing them with previous studies and discussing their implications for the field of research.

Emerging areas of research and gaps in the current literature were identified.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Word co-occurrence

In the following figure, it is possible to identify a cattle diagram to show the co-occurrence between the keywords identified in the data search for the proposed bibliometric analysis.

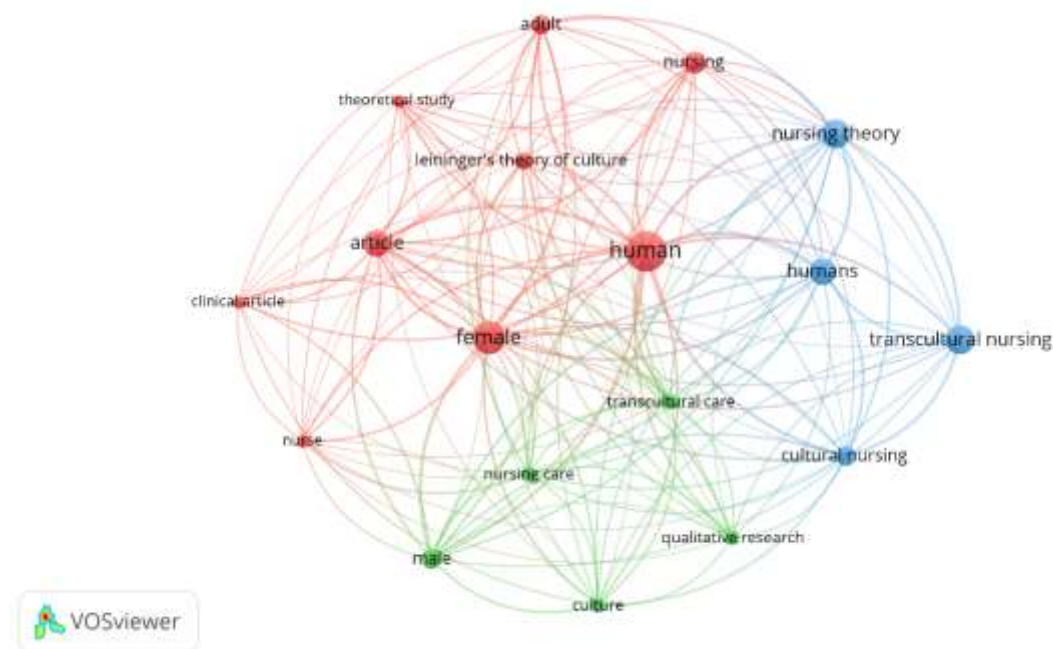


Figure 1. Word co-occurrence

Source: Own elaboration (2024); based on data exported from Scopus.

Cross-cultural care was the keyword most frequently used within the studies identified through the execution of Phase 1 of the Methodological Design proposed for the development of this article.

Transcultural Nursing is among the most frequently used variables, associated with variables such as Leininger Culture Theory, Clinical Articles, Theoretical Nursing, Culture. Older adults represent a demographic with rich cultural diversity, which can include differences in health care practices, languages, family values, and spiritual beliefs. Understanding these differences is critical to effective and compassionate care. Madeline Leininger's theory of cultural care provides a robust framework for understanding and responding to the diverse cultural needs of older people. Nursing must engage in a cross-cultural dialogue with cultural identities, allowing a dialogue of equality, more effective and humane care, improving the quality of life of this population in a transcendental way.

3.2 Post Count

Figure 2 shows how scientific production is distributed according to the year of publication.

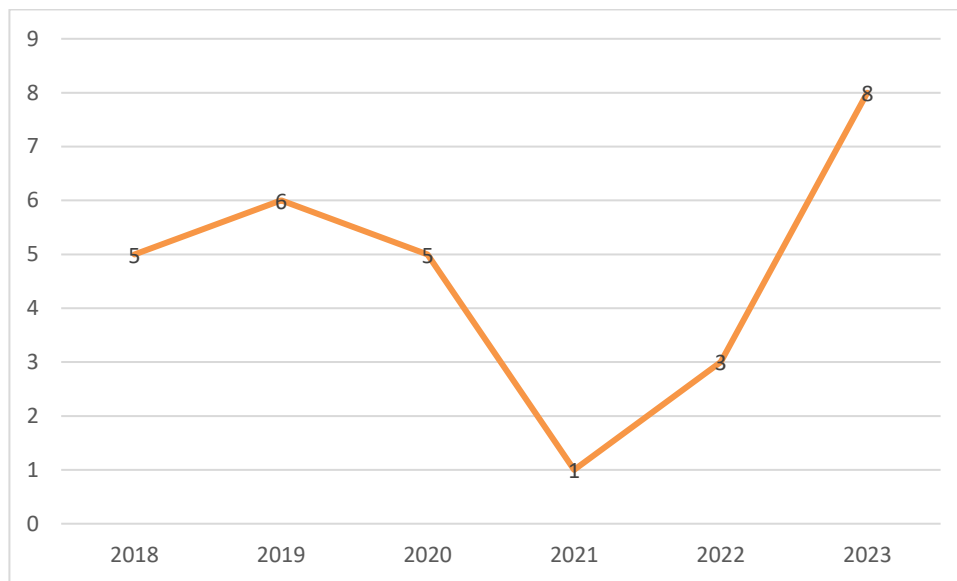


Figure 2. Annual distribution of scientific production

Source: Own elaboration (2024); based on data exported from Scopus

As evidenced in the figure above, the growth of scientific production around the variables Madeline Leininger's theory, has had a great growth in terms of the volume of annual registrations, in 2018 the global was 5 publications while in 2023 there were 8. Among the most outstanding articles of this last year, is the one entitled "Analysis of the theory of diversity and universality of cultural care of Madeleine Leininger" This study aimed to analyze the Theory of Diversity and Universality of Cultural Care of Madeleine Leininger. It is an interpretive analysis study based on the theory evaluation model proposed by Johnson, carried out in the months of January and February 2022. It is confirmed that Leininger's theory has theoretical consistency and the ability to contribute to nursing practice, science and the profession. . The theory is presented as easy to understand, with accessible and clear language, and presents well-defined concepts that stimulate the formulation of propositions. It presents more variations and assumptions that contribute to the interpretation and understanding of the propositions, as well as theoretical knowledge that helps to explain and make predictions about two phenomena of interest in the disease. By analyzing it, it is possible to demonstrate the theoretical consistency of Leininger's theory and its ability to contribute to nursing practice. (da Silva, 2023)The relevance of the application of the hair is highlighted Nursing in diverse care contexts by the scope of care that is culturally and consistently guided by the context and needs of two individuals.

3.3 Publications by country of origin.

Figure 4 shows how scientific production is distributed geographically.



Figure 3. *Geographical distribution of scientific production.*

Source: Authors' elaboration (2024); based on data provided by Scopus.

Within the distribution of scientific production by country of origin, records from institutions were taken into account, establishing Brazil as the country of that community, with the highest number of publications indexed in Scopus during the period 2018-2023, with a total of 17 publications in total. In second place, the United States with 6 scientific documents, and Colombia and Canada occupying the third place presenting to the scientific community, with a total of 2 documents among which is the article entitled "Transcultural Care In Maternity Hospitals To Puerperal Girls And Newborns Exposed To Psychoactive Substances In The Prenatal" this study aimed to inform the limitations and potentialities of transcultural care to the binomial mother who uses alcohol or other drugs and her newborn, observed in the daily life of motherhood. The data were obtained through participant observation and interviews with postpartum women and health professionals, discussing them in the light of Madeleine Leininger's Theory. The limitations and potentialities of care focused on reception, communication between professionals and patients, identification of signs of dependence and abstinence in puerperal women, health guidelines and routine neonatal evaluation. Cultural understanding and ethnographic links allowed for a relationship of trust, search for knowledge, and collective construction for effective and culturally congruent care in the face of the limitations encountered.(Fátima, 2023)

3.4 Distribution of scientific production by area of knowledge

Figure 4 shows the distribution of scientific production, according to the prevalence of theories in different areas of knowledge.

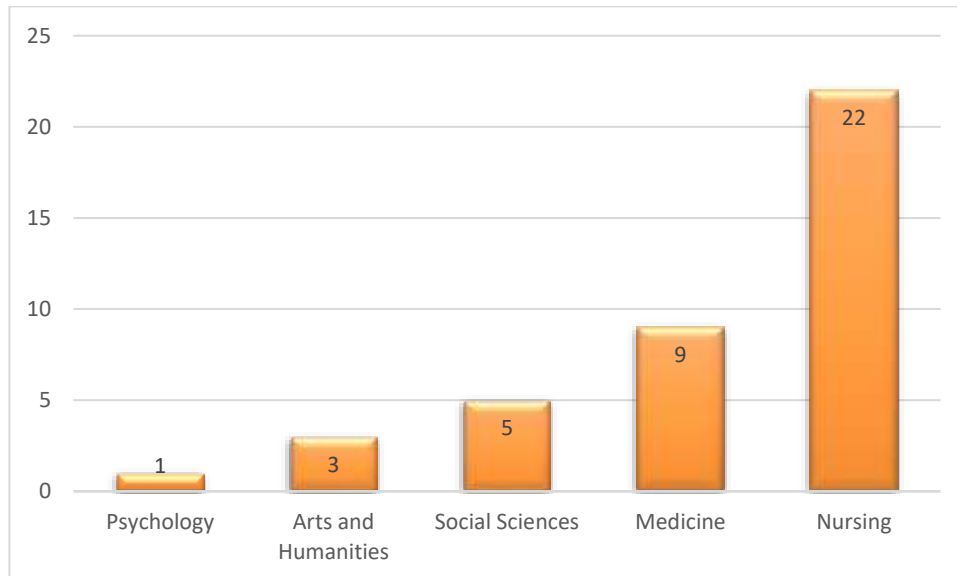


Figure 4. Distribution of scientific production by area of knowledge.

Source: Authors' elaboration (2024); based on data provided by Scopus.

Nursing was the area of knowledge with the highest number of publications registered in Scopus with a total of 22 documents that have based its methodology on Madeline Leininger's Theory. In second place, Medicine with 9 articles and Social Sciences in third place with 5. This can be explained thanks to the contribution and study of different branches, the article with the greatest impact was registered by Nursing entitled "Between rites and contexts: Decisions and meanings linked to humanized natural childbirth" The object of this study is the development of decisions and meanings assigned by women from different health contexts in humanized natural childbirth. This is a qualitative and descriptive study based on the stories of 14 women from Maceió/LA, Brazil. An interview form based on Madeleine Leininger's Transcultural Nursing Theory was used to generate the reports. The results highlight two groups: A) Women who wanted a natural, humanized birth; and, B) Women who did not want a natural, humanized birth. The first group did so believing in maternal-fetal benefits and also wishing to exercise their autonomy, giving birth respectfully through violence-free health care; while women in the second group reported different reasons for their choice, either because they understood the shortcomings of the national health system or even because of fear of pain and easy access to elective caesarean sections. It is understood that the meanings and decisions made by the informants about their childbirth are closely related to their contexts and the understanding of their health-disease process linked to childbirth.(De Araújo, 2019)

4.5 Type of publication

In the following graph, you will see the distribution of the bibliographic find according to the type of publication made by each of the authors found in Scopus.

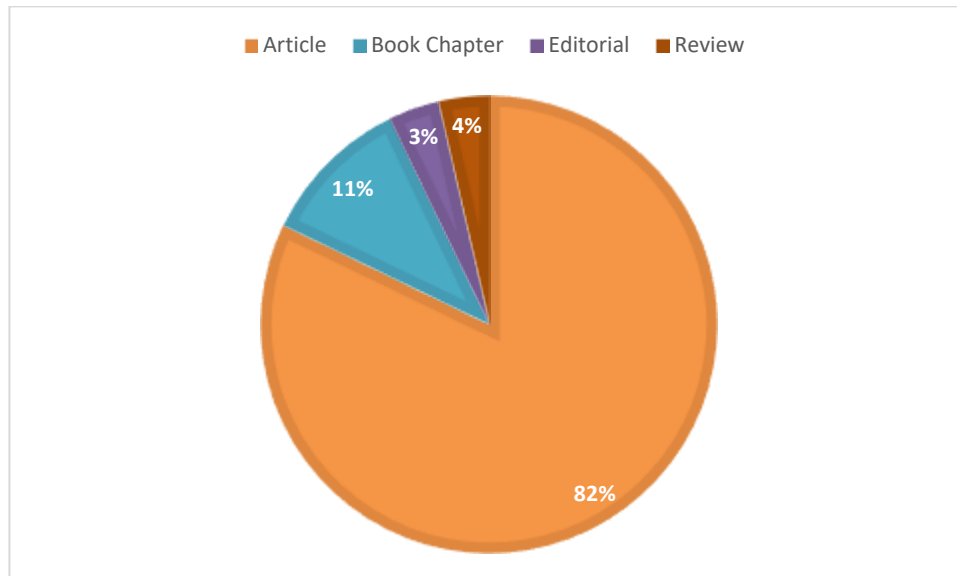


Figure 5. Type of publication.

Fountain: Own elaboration (2024); based on data provided by Scopus.

The graph reflects a diversity of types of scientific publications, with a clear predominance of articles and articles. Reviews and Editorial also have a significant presence. The other types of publications, although less frequent, complete the panorama of how academic and scientific work is distributed. Journal Articles represent 82% of the total publications, it was the most common and dominant type of publication in this distribution. In second place, Book Chapter represent 11% of the total publications Editorial in third place, they constitute 3% of the total publications, which allows inferring a significant number of publications dedicated to reviewing and summarizing the existing literature in a particular field. In this last category, the one entitled "A community of quilombola remnants: cultural health care practices used in the puerperium" stands out. The objective of this article is to describe the cultural health care practices of quilombola women in puerperium. It was observed that beliefs and values are maintained in the local culture in terms of care practices for puerperal quilombolas. Final considerations: the postpartum care practices applied by quilombola women were characteristically influenced by the beliefs, values and ways of life transmitted orally by other women who had already lived the puerperium.(Lucena, 2020)

4. Conclusion and future scope

Thanks to the bibliometric analysis carried out in this document, it is possible to conclude that, in terms of the geographical distribution of scientific production around the variables Madeline Leininger's theory, Brazil was the country with the highest number of publications registered in Scopus during the period between 2018 and 2023 with a total of 17 documents, followed by the United States with a total of 6 publications. As for the areas of knowledge with the greatest influence on the writing and publication of research papers related to the topic proposed for this article, Nursing, Medicine and Social Sciences stand out.

From the analysis of the application of Leininger's theory, it is concluded that:

- The factors of age and place of residence are very important for the applicability of this theory. Older adults have their culture, beliefs and values well defined in terms of taking care of their health and way of life.
- Leininger's theory and model enriches the work of professionals since it stimulates the nursing

profession to provide care in accordance with the culture, taking into account all the aspects that influence the health of the human being as they are according to the model of the rising sun: this model addresses factors such as education, economic, political, cultural, among others.

- Cultural competence requires acceptance and respect for cultural differences, sensitivity to understand how they directly affect the nurse-patient relationship. The implementation of this model allows us to seek strategies that improve care according to the needs expressed by the elderly.
- The work of nursing professionals today, in increasingly complex societies and where there is greater cultural diversity, requires new forms of knowledge and care practices. Transcultural nursing allows health practices to be developed with cultural care, becoming an effective tool at the service of the population.

In addition, it is necessary for health professionals to be involved and trained in the strengthening of cultural competencies. This would effectively address future challenges of diverse health care that unanimously ensures inclusive and equitable care. Integrating Leininger's theory into curricula and continuing education helps to develop critical skills for effective practice in multicultural contexts.

Reference

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