SpeechPathology.com Tech Support: 800.242.5183 **Cultural Sensitivity and** Dysphagia: A good Blend? Presenter: Luis Riquelme, M.S., CCC-SLP, BRS-S Moderated by: Amy Natho, M.S., CCC-SLP, CEU Administrator, SpeechPathology,com SpeechPathology.com Tech Support: 800.242.5183 Live Expert eSeminar ATTENTION! SOUND CHECK! Unable to hear anything at this time? Please contact Speech Pathology for technical support at 800 242 5183 TECHNICAL SUPPORT Need technical support during event? Please contact Speech Pathology for technical support at 800 242 5183 OR Submit a question using the  $\operatorname{Chat}$   $\operatorname{Pod}$  - please include your phone number.

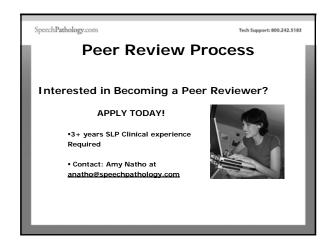
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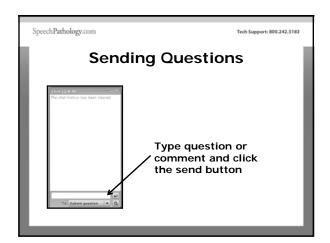
## **Earning CEUs**

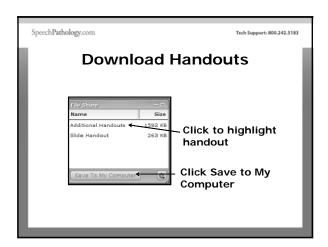
#### EARNING CEUS

- •Must be logged in for full time requirement
- •Must pass 10-question multiple-choice exam

- Post-event email within 24 hours regarding the CEU exam (ceus@speechpathology.com)
  •Click on the "Start e-Learning Here!" button on the SP home page and login.
- •The test for the Live Event will be available after attendance records have been processed, approximately 3 hours after the event ends
- •Must pass exam within 7 days of today
- •Two opportunities to pass the exam







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Cultural	
Sensitivity and	d
Dysphagia:	
A Good Blend	?
Asst. Professo Director, Cente	uelme, M.S.,CCC-SLP, BF or, New York Medical College er for Swallowing & Speech- hology, New York Methodist
OVERVIEW	
+Introduction	+Advanced
+Culture	directives
	+Bioethics: tube
+Cultural dynamics of	feeding
stigma	+Death and dying
+Practice issues	+Questions
Tradition locado	, daggarang
+INTRODUCTIO	N
■Why culture an	d dysphagia?
Dala	
■Kelevance to e	veryone's practice
■Thoughts on "n	ninority" and "majority"
terminology	milonty and majority
<b>0</b> ,	

### + DEMOGRAPHICS: IN BRIEF

- ■The proportion of individuals from ethnic minority backgrounds has increased from 20% or 57 million people in 1980 to 31% or 89 million Americans in 2000.
- ■These demographic changes profoundly affect healthcare delivery because "race and ethnicity correlate with persistent, and often increasing, health disparities among U.S. populations" and older adults use a disproportionate share of healthcare resources
- ■Children in the schools...

### +CULTURE

- +Definition
- +Going beyond race/ethnicity. Broadening one's own definition
- +Cultural sensitivity
- +Cultural humility
- +Understanding Assimilation/Acculturation
- +In dysphagia practice:
- +Going beyond preferred "ethnic" foods

# GENERAL QUESTIONS: EXPLORE

- + What is considered medicinal?
- + From whom does one seek medical advice?
- + How is medicine used?
- + What are the methods of healing?
- + What beliefs affect Tx?
- ALSO: Ethnographic interviewing (Westby)
- + What are the causes of handicaps?
- + How can handicaps be treated?
- + How are healthcare providers perceived?
- + What steps should be taken in seeking a cure?
- + How is illness perceived?

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+CULTURAL DYNAMICS OF STIGMA	
■Infant care: organized around health & survival goals	
■Family decides who/when care is needed	
■Infanticide/"weeding out" infants	
■Teething: from infant to human child	
■Health, beauty, survival	
■ <u>Western scientific view of the body</u> : organs & systems with functions.	
■ Nonscientific view of the body: holistic-soul & soma as 1	
	-
+ OTHER DYSPHAGIA-SPECIFIC QUESTIONS TO EXPLORE:	
+Attitudes towards independence in feeding	
+Duration of breast or bottle feeding	
+When to introduce solids/soft chewables	
+Role of self-feeding	
+Explore "healing value" of certain food	
types/textures	
+ WHO DEFINITIONS	
(WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION)	
<ul> <li>Disability: lack of ability relative to a personal or group standard or norm.</li> </ul>	

+<u>Handicap</u>: the <u>disadvantage</u> itself, in particular <u>physical</u> or <u>mental</u> disadvantages of people.

+ Impairment: a disability; loss of function.

+ PRACTICE ISSUES  Interpersonal communication View of the professional Ethnocentric questioning  Evaluation procedures Interviewing; obtaining information  Treatment recommendations Diet consistencies Exercise programs	
+ PRACTICE ISSUES: PEDIATRICS  • Mealtime stress • Fear of eating/drinking • Parents dealing with an increased number of professionals • Deciding on food preferences/formula	
+ PRACTICE ISSUES: ADULTS  ■Mealtime stress ■Fear of eating/drinking ■Managing "reduced PO intake" ■Cognitive component to eating ■Others	

treatments in the ever irreversible condition <u>Durable Power of A</u> person to name som	person's preferences tment. request to forgo certain ent of a terminal and ttorney: Allows a eone to make decision d they become unable ical decision-making	
+ OTHER HEALTHCA CULTURAL VARI		
+Cost of care		
+Ability to maintain life with artificial means		
+Increased complexity in making end- of-life decisions		
+Defining CHRONIC vs TERMINAL		
+ MODEL FOR CLIN	IICAL/ETHICAL	
DECISION-MAKING		
QUALITY OF LIFE  External assessment of benefits/burdens, subjective judgment	MEDICAL/CLINICAL INDICATIONS Medical Hx, Dx, Prognosis, Tx options	
CONTEXTUAL FEATURES	PATIENT PREFERENCES	
Economic, family preferences, legal issues, burden on caregivers	Personal Hx, values, expressed preferences, QOL, ability to make & communicate decisions	

<sup>+</sup> BIOETHICS: TUBE FEEDING	
+How much aspiration is too much?	
+Short-term vs Long-term	-
+Acceptance of "weaning" from TF	
+Decision-makers with insufficient time to consult other family members	
+Decision-makers: What to ask	
+Role of food	
■Comforting ■Hot/cold	
<sup>+</sup> BIOETHICS: TUBE FEEDING	
+Outcomes:	
■Aspiration pneumonia: 10-58%	
■Complications: infection, discomfort ■Increased use of restraints	
■Loss of social role and pleasure in eating	
■Prolongs life in some etiologies	
+No measurable benefit related to: ■Nutritional markers	
■Prevention of pressure ulcers, aspiration pna	
■Comfort ■Survival	
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DEATH AND DYING	
+Concerns re: Starvation	
+Perception of death	
+Acceptance of terminal illness	
+Role of "hospice care"	
+Role of the SLP in end-of-life comfort care:	
Communication and dysphagia/nutrition	

# <sup>+</sup>CONCLUDING REMARKS

- +No set patterns/approaches to dysphagia care in a culturally sensitive manner. Individual approach.
- +Go beyond ethnic foods and language
- +Clinician to consider notion of:
  - ■Culture
  - ■Cultural humility
  - ■Ethnographic interviewing/info gathering

CULTURAL SENSITIVITY AND DYSPHAGIA: A Good Blend?

■Questions?



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AAC in School Settings: What is the Role of the SLP? Monday, 3/21

Nancy Robinson, Ph..D., CCC-SLP

Tuesday 3/22 Use of AAC Devices and Strategies for People with

Aphasia Sarah Wallace, Ph.D.

Wednesday 3/23 Practicing AAC in Acute Care Settings

Debora Downey, M.A., CCC-SLP

AAC Funding and Report Writing for Medicare, Medicaid and Insurance Thursday 3/24

Lewis Golinker, Esq.

AAC Funding and Report Writing for Special Education Lewis Golinker, Esq. Friday 3/25

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