

*CareSearch: Extending
Our Reach to Specific
Populations*

Deb Rawlings, CareSearch Project

CareSearch *palliative care knowledge network*

- **A website that enables access to information and resources**
- **A Project that:**
 - Finds research evidence
 - Develops content using defined quality processes
 - Supports moving evidence to practice

Public Health Approach

- The World Health Organisation and Palliative Care Australia have both identified that a public health approach to palliative care needs to respond to all community needs and expectations including those of disadvantaged, marginalised and culturally and linguistically diverse groups (Sepúlveda et al 2002, PCA 2005).

Public Health: Specific Populations

- Public health looks at the social, environmental and behavioural determinants of health and health service delivery in Australia.
- It identifies groups that may have differential access to resources and services, or who may have specific needs in ensuring equitable care.

CareSearch: Public Health Approach

- Uses a structured process to identify specific populations
 - Australian Bureau of Statistics data
 - Consultation with National Advisory Group
 - Review of the palliative care literature
 - Policy priorities

CareSearch: Specific Populations

- Purposes:
 - Raise awareness for clinicians of those with specific care needs
 - Identify resources that can support individualised care and increases equitable access
 - Provide targeted information for patients, families and the community

CareSearch: Quality Processes

- All materials on the website are developed and peer reviewed by Australian health professionals:
 - Relevant to palliative care
 - Trustworthy
 - Reflect the best available evidence

Multicultural as an example

- Outline population based approach to the development of the Specific Populations pages within CareSearch
- Quality processes involved in producing the content
- Multicultural pages as example of 13 specific populations within CareSearch

Rationale for inclusion

- Australia is home to over 20 million people
- One in four of Australia's population was born overseas
- The Australian Bureau of Statistics¹ in 2006 found Australians reported more than 250 different ancestries
- 28% of the population selected two ancestries

Identifying content

- Search of published literature
 - Structured search approach
 - Australian literature
- Identifying resources
 - Web search
 - Departments, organisations, peak bodies

Content Development

- Reviewing literature
- Working in partnership
 - Multicultural Communities Council of SA
 - Multicultural SA / Interpreting and Translating Centre

Content Development

- Two corresponding pages:
 - Clinical Practice – with information for clinicians on care issues for CALD patients and their families
 - Patient and Family - with translated information for consumers on issues they may face
- Associated PubMed Search Topic

Content Review

- Structured process
 - Internal comments from two people in the field – such as those working in services with CALD populations
 - Formal peer review from expert, academic, peak body (such as those with a record of authorship on the subject)

Additional Resources

- English is the only language spoken at home in 78% of households

BUT..

- Almost 400 different languages were spoken in homes across Australia by nearly 3 million people

Translating existing content

- Seven DVDs revoiced into 3 languages other than English
 - Identified from the Australian Bureau of Statistics¹ (main language spoken at home)
 - Italian, Greek, Cantonese

Content Dissemination

- Promote pages to intended audiences
 - What's new in CareSearch, @CareSearch newsletter
 - Promotion through palliative, community and multicultural newsletters
 - Mail outs to services



Welcome to CareSearch. CareSearch is an online resource of palliative care information and evidence. All materials included in this website are reviewed for quality and relevance.

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Proudly linked to:



CareSearch is funded by the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing as part of the National Palliative Care Program.

This page was last updated on 26 May 2008

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Specific Populations

Population health looks at the social, environmental and behavioural determinants of health and health service delivery in Australia. These approaches identify groups that may have differential access to resources and services, or who may have specific needs in ensuring equitable care.

The [Standards for providing quality palliative care for all Australians](#) (Palliative Care Australia, 2005) represent a whole of sector approach to ensure high quality and needs based care at the end of life. These standards note that special consideration needs to be given to particular groups in our community when applying the Standards particularly those people who are disadvantaged or marginalised. They identify populations with special needs such as [children with a life-limiting illness](#) and people who live in [residential aged care facilities](#).

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Transgender](#)[> Homelessness](#)[> Indigenous](#)[> Intellectually Disabled](#)[Login](#) | [Contact CareSearch](#) [Email Page:](#)  [Search](#)You are here: [Clinical Practice](#) » [Specific Populations](#) » [Multicultural](#)Font size: [A](#) [A](#) [A](#) [Print page:](#) **Multicultural****Cultural and linguistic diversity issues (Non-English speaking background)**

Since World War II, 5.6 million immigrants have made Australia their home, only 46% of whom have been Anglo-Celts. The Australian Bureau of Statistics [2006 Census Report](#) reports more than 250 different ancestries, with 28% of the population selecting two ancestries. Although almost 400 different languages are spoken in homes across Australia, and 79% of Australia's population speak only English at home.

Multicultural policies have been adopted by local, state and commonwealth governments since the 1970s to ensure that all Australians are treated justly and equally regardless of their race and ethnicity. This has included the health care system, where acknowledging the needs of those who come from a different background and / or speak another language is considered

PubMed Searches (Multicultural)

Free full text only
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Multicultural PubMed Topic Search

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[Everything](#)

All citations

[Strongest evidence](#) (systematic reviews or randomised controlled trials)

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Multiculturalism = Cultural diversity: The coexistence of numerous distinct ethnic, racial, religious, or cultural groups within one social unit, organization, or population (Source: MeSH)



Review Collection: Multicultural

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Review Collection: Multicultural

22 reviews

2010

Hall-Lipsy EA, Chisholm-Burns MA. [Pharmaceutical disparities: racial, ethnic, and sex variations in medication treatment](#). Am J Health Syst Pharm. 2010 Mar 15;67(6):462-8.

2009

Anderson KO, Green CR, Payne R. [Racial and ethnic disparities in pain: causes and consequences of unequal care](#). J Pain. 2009 Dec;10(12):1187-204.

Haour-Knipe M. [Families, children, migration and AIDS](#). AIDS Care. 2009 Aug;21(Supp 1):43-8.

Mitchell BL, Mitchell LC. [Review of the literature on cultural competence and end-of-life](#)

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For Patients and Families

Palliative care will affect all of us at some stage in our lives whether as a patient, carer, family member, neighbour or friend. The sections below will take you to detailed information and resources.

<p>About Palliative Care</p> <p>What is palliative care and why is it important?</p>	<p>Living with Illness</p> <p>Information on living with illness, and changes over time.</p>	<p>How to Care</p> <p>Information on the practical things that can help daily life.</p>
<p>At the End</p> <p>What happens when someone is nearing the end of life?</p>	<p>Bereavement, Grief, Loss</p> <p>Information on how to manage after someone has died.</p>	<p>Groups with Specific Needs</p> <p>Some groups have specific needs such as the aged or homeless.</p>
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Information in other languages

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Leaflets and brochures

You can find information about palliative care in other languages on the [Department for Health and Ageing](#) website and the [Palliative Care Council of SA](#) website

DVD's

There are short DVDs available in [English](#), [Greek](#), [Italian](#) and [Cantonese](#) which highlight some of the important issues for patients and families.

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A

Advance care planning

[About advance care planning](#)

A guide from Respecting Patient Choices

[FAQs – Information about advance care planning for the general public](#)

For consumers. From Respecting Patient Choices

[Choosing whether to have treatment](#)

A pamphlet for consumers. From Kidney Health Australia

[End of Life Palliative Education Resource Centre](#)

Produces factsheets including:

- > [The living well interview](#)
- > [CPR survival in hospital](#)
- > [Implantable cardiac defibrillators at the end of life](#)
- > [Advance care planning in end-stage renal disease and dialysis decisions](#)
- > [Withdrawal of dialysis](#)
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- > [Advance care planning in chronic illness](#)
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See also

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[Prescribing in palliative care](#)

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Or sections on specific symptoms

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Multicultural

[Multicultural Palliative Care Guidelines](#)

From Palliative Care Council of South Australia

[Getting to know your medicines - Multilingual resources](#)

For consumers. From the National Prescribing Service

[Cultural diversity at the End of Life: Issues and guidelines for family physicians](#)

Article from American Family Physician

[Improving the use of translating and interpreting services](#)

From Victorian Government

[Pain assessment tool in multiple languages](#)

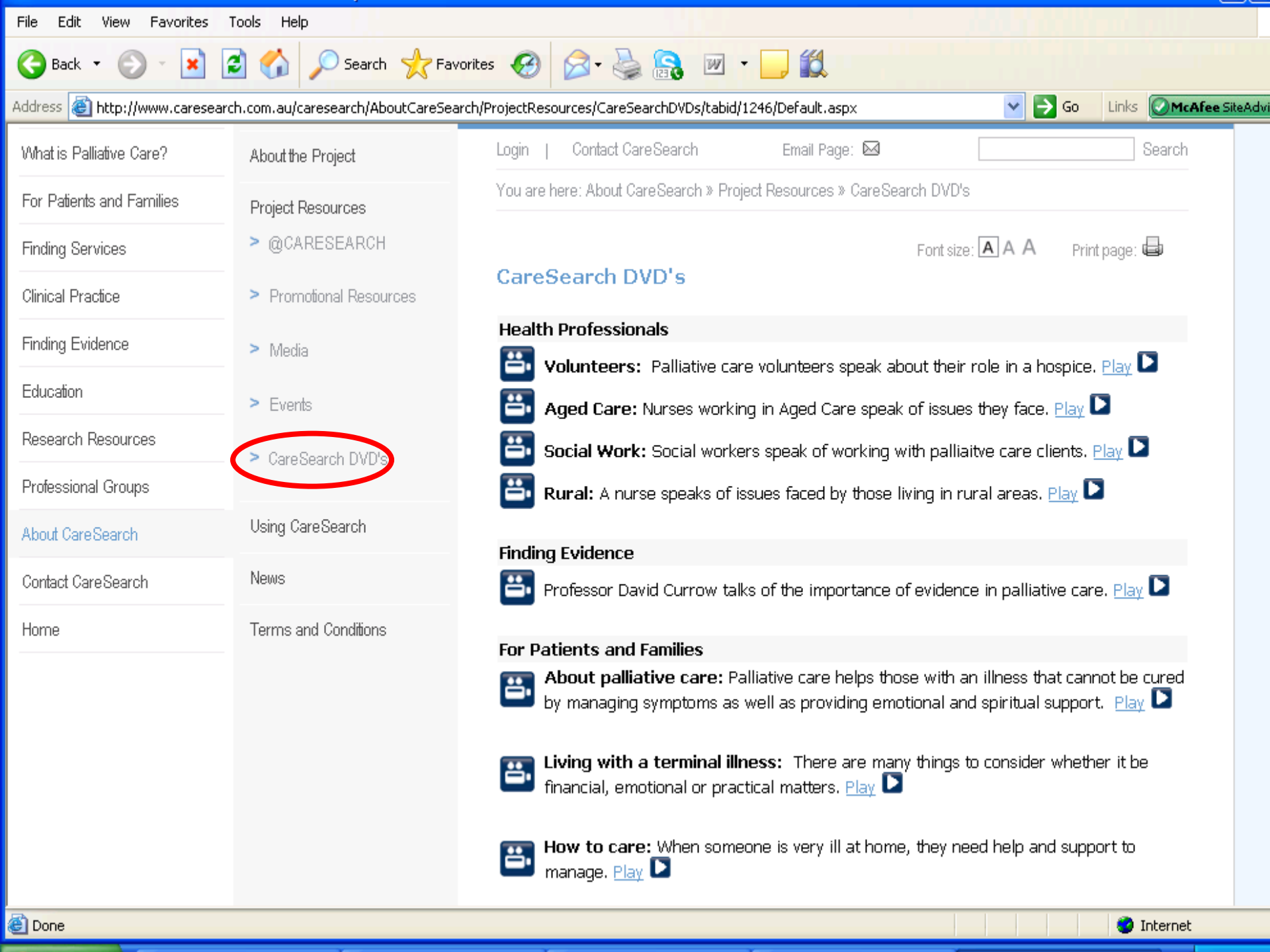
From the British Pain Society

[Cross cultural care resources](#)

From Royal Australian College of General Practitioners website

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CareSearch DVD's

Health Professionals

- Volunteers:** Palliative care volunteers speak about their role in a hospice. [Play](#)
- Aged Care:** Nurses working in Aged Care speak of issues they face. [Play](#)
- Social Work:** Social workers speak of working with palliative care clients. [Play](#)
- Rural:** A nurse speaks of issues faced by those living in rural areas. [Play](#)

Finding Evidence

- Professor David Currow talks of the importance of evidence in palliative care. [Play](#)

For Patients and Families

- About palliative care:** Palliative care helps those with an illness that cannot be cured by managing symptoms as well as providing emotional and spiritual support. [Play](#)
- Living with a terminal illness:** There are many things to consider whether it be financial, emotional or practical matters. [Play](#)
- How to care:** When someone is very ill at home, they need help and support to manage. [Play](#)

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For Patients and Families

 **About palliative care:** Palliative care helps those with an illness that cannot be cured by managing symptoms as well as providing emotional and spiritual support. [English](#) / [Greek](#) / [Italian](#) / [Cantonese](#) **Living with a terminal illness:** There are many things to consider whether it be financial, emotional or practical matters. [English](#) / [Greek](#) / [Italian](#) / [Cantonese](#) **How to care:** When someone is very ill at home, they need help and support to manage. [English](#) / [Greek](#) / [Italian](#) / [Cantonese](#) **Groups with specific needs:** Death is a reality of life, but the circumstances can vary greatly as different groups have different needs. [English](#) / [Greek](#) / [Italian](#) / [Cantonese](#) **At the end:** Many people have little or no prior experience of dying and death. As much as possible, people like to have choice at the end of life. [English](#) / [Greek](#) / [Italian](#) / [Cantonese](#) **Bereavement, Grief and Loss:** Even when it is expected, death can be a shock. Grief and loss can be felt in many ways. [English](#) / [Greek](#) / [Italian](#) / [Cantonese](#) **Finding out More:** People vary in their knowledge and understanding in regard to death and dying. Being informed can help make the right decisions.

Summary

- A public health approach to palliative care needs to respond to all community needs and expectations including those of culturally and linguistically diverse groups.

Summary

- It is vital that the palliative care community have access to relevant evidence-based information and resources to support the care of specific populations.
- Providing clinically and culturally appropriate evidence based care is one way in which CareSearch can support clinicians and consumers.

Specific Populations

- In looking to provide evidence-based information about people with palliative care needs it is apparent that there is no one size fits all.
- CareSearch has been slowly ‘extending its’ reach’ by providing information and developing materials to many of the groups in the community who have specific needs.

CareSearch would like to thank the many people who contribute their time and expertise to the project including members of the National Advisory Group and the Knowledge Network Management Group.

CareSearch is funded by the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing as part of the National Palliative Care Program.

www.caresearch.com.au