



# A concept analysis of transcultural in nursing practices

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Volume 3(2), 96-108

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.55048/jpn132>

e-ISSN 2827-8100

p-ISSN 2827-8496

Received : January 28, 2024

Revised : April 14, 2024

Accepted : April 14, 2024

Published: May 10, 2024



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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Differences in interpreting the term 'transcultural' in nursing practice need to be addressed. Inappropriate terminology in the nursing practice environment may impact the quality of health care.

**Objective:** The aim of this research is to identify the meaning of transcultural in concepts and theories and its relationship to the practice of the nursing profession.

**Methods:** This paper was designed for Walker and Avant concept analysis. Reputable articles from indexing databases were used for review. "Transcultural" AND "Transcultural Nursing Practice" were the two key concepts used in the literature search. The inclusion criteria for articles to be retrieved were determined by the authors with high rigor. Then, an organizing framework was formulated using Walker and Avant's conceptual analysis method.

**Results:** Antecedents, attributes, and consequences are inferred from the keywords or sentences in each article. The antecedents in this study include immigrants, acculturation, immigration, emigration, cultural diversity, cultural competence, interpersonal caring, transcultural nursing, and cross-cultural comparisons. The attributes in this study encompass cultural exchange, overcoming obstacles, research development, changes to standards and operating procedures. The consequences of the transcultural concept for nursing practice include its impact on organizations, patients/clients, and nurses.

**Conclusions:** We suggest that healthcare professional thoroughly comprehend transcultural concepts in nursing practice in order to effectively apply transcultural approaches in nursing practice. This is one way to improve the quality of healthcare services.

**Keywords:** transcultural nursing; nursing practice; concept analysis

## INTRODUCTION

The authors chose to analyze the concept of transcultural nursing due to the significant public interest in adopting transcultural approaches to healthcare. Many residents rely heavily on traditional health practices rooted in ancestral or local cultures, often overlooking scientific recommendations. This underscores the necessity for nurses in healthcare settings to adeptly provide care using a transcultural approach. [Berhanu](#)

## Nursing and Healthcare Practices

- *The public and health professionals are becoming more interested in transcultural nursing due to the issues of the modern world.*
- *Further investigation into the concept of transcultural nursing is required to avoid inconsistent, incorrect and confusing interpretations in nursing practice.*
- *Applying an appropriate transcultural nursing concept contributes to improving the recognized standards of nursing practice.*

et al. (2021) emphasized that the quality of care can be greatly enhanced when nurses deliver patient-centered care that considers patients' cultural backgrounds. Therefore, a consistent understanding of transcultural concepts in nursing practice is imperative. Currently, healthcare professionals frequently employ the concept of transcultural nursing, driven by contemporary trends such as advancements in health science, technological developments, increasing rates of immigration and emigration, shifts in demographic characteristics, lifestyle changes, and advancements in information and communication technologies. Berhanu et al. (2021) noted that transcultural nursing has evolved into a significant nursing field since Leininger began conceptualizing culture and developing the transcultural nursing theory in the 1960s. Furthermore, the modern state of globalization has further popularized the term 'transcultural' in nursing practice. Jose et al (2008) conducted research on the immigration experiences of Indian nurses and nurses from other countries. They found significant differences between groups based on years of immigration, as well as language and novelty subscale scores, highlighting the importance of transcultural and linguistic competencies. This underscores the need for a thorough analysis of the term 'transcultural nursing'. It is crucial for academics and researchers to clearly define concepts so that readers can understand their work accurately. As conceptual meanings are dynamic, they must be defined within the specific context of use by writers or researchers.

Martha Raile Alligood (2019) emphasizes the importance for health professionals to adapt and integrate the broad concept of transcultural nursing into their practice to become more organized, patient-centered, responsive, and applicable.

A concept is an abstract term used to denote phenomena occurring in nature or the mind, derived from certain attributes. It encompasses anything that can give meaning to phenomena directly or indirectly perceivable through the senses (Fawcett, 2011). Transcultural nursing is a comprehensive concept that encapsulates the complexity and immeasurability of various entities within a phenomenon (McEwen, 2013). Originating from other scientific disciplines, the term 'transcultural' has been directly developed within nursing practice. The analysis of the concept of transcultural nursing is imperative due to its frequent use in nursing practices coupled with inconsistent definitions. Variations in understanding the term contribute to interpretational discrepancies. Therefore, conducting a study on transcultural concepts in nursing practice is essential. This paper focuses on analyzing the transcultural concept within the context of nursing practice. The phenomenon of differing definitions for the same term necessitates scientific problem-solving through concept analysis. By scrutinizing the concept of transcultural nursing, writers and readers can cultivate a shared understanding. This understanding will be specific, focused, avoiding both overly broad and overly narrow interpretations.

Over the past decade, significant databases including PubMed, ResearchGate, and Scopus have yielded over 450 publications on transcultural nursing, underscoring its importance in both research and practice. While existing literature explores the evolution of theories and concepts in transcultural nursing, this paper delves into transcultural concepts within specific nursing practice contexts, addressing current issues and challenges. This paper conducts a concept analysis based on a review of literature utilizing various transcultural nursing research methodologies, including literature reviews, qualitative studies, and sequential studies. Multiple methods, such as literature review, scholarly critique, and thoughtful definitions (McEwen, 2013), are employed to ascertain the meaning of the concept. The primary aim of this paper is to identify the meaning of the concept of transcultural nursing, its underlying theoretical

**Table 1.** Article inclusion criteria.

Criteria	Inclusion
Time span	No year limit
Language	English
Variable	Transcultural in nursing
Article type	Original article / not a literature review
Content theme	Nursing, medicine, tradition

foundations, and its practical application in nursing practice.

## METHODS

### Design

This paper involves two systematic stages: a scoping review and a conceptual analysis using Walker and Avant's framework. A scoping review was selected as the initial step before conducting a concept analysis because it is recognized as the preferred approach for determining the scope of literature, providing a comprehensive overview of previous research, and offering a broad understanding of the concept under scrutiny. According to [W. Creswell \(2009\)](#), a scoping review involves gathering in-depth and comprehensive literature from diverse sources using various research methodologies, directly relevant to the study's focus.

The literature identified during the scoping review phase will inform the subsequent stage: Walker and Avant's concept analysis. As noted by [McEwen M. \(2013\)](#), concept analysis aims to clarify the definition of scientific concepts and is commonly utilized in nursing research. This method involves examining the internal structure, usage, representativeness, and connections of concepts. Walker and Avant's conceptual analysis framework was chosen for studying the concept of transcultural nursing in practice due to its clear, systematic, and comprehensive stages compared to other concept analysis techniques. Their framework comprises eight successive phases, as outlined in [Figure 3](#).

### Search and Strategy

Electronic and computer tools were employed to search reputable databases and retrieve literature relevant to the study. ScienceDirect, Scopus, ResearchGate, and PubMed were among the databases utilized. The

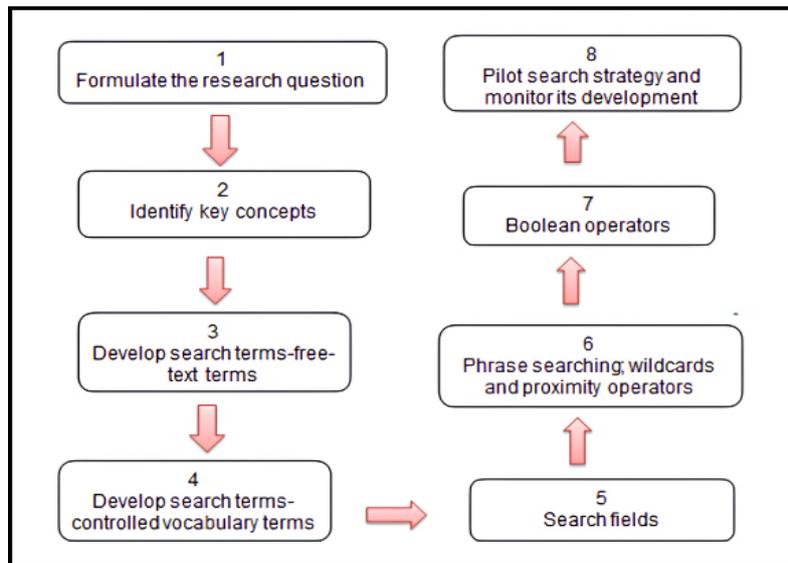
search strategy involved using the terms 'Transcultural' AND 'Transcultural Nursing.' The author established strict inclusion criteria for selecting articles to be included in the literature review, ensuring alignment with the research objectives. The literature search was conducted from January 19, 2023, to January 29, 2023, across disciplines relevant to nursing, medicine, and culture. Additionally, citation histories of previous studies were manually examined to identify additional relevant articles. All search results, abstracts, and full-text publications used in this literature review were stored and managed using the Mendeley reference manager.

### Study Selection

The study selection process comprises four successive stages: identifying articles, screening articles, determining article eligibility, and adding selected articles to the review list. During the article identification stage, researchers identified a total of 80 articles from PubMed, 200 from Scopus, and 202 from ScienceDirect, resulting in a total of 482 articles. Subsequently, all identified publications underwent assessment against the researcher's inclusion criteria. Articles failing to meet the criteria or lacking the specified antecedents were excluded from the review process, while those meeting the criteria and containing relevant antecedents were included for further review and conceptual analysis. In the event of duplicate articles, only the most recent ones were selected for review. The antecedents, attributes, and consequences of the transcultural concept on nursing practice will be analyzed based on all articles discovered during the literature search. [Figure 1](#) depicts the flow diagram illustrating the study selection process.

### Data Extraction

Eleven articles underwent data extraction, wherein variables such as the author's name,



**Figure 1.** The flow diagram for the study selection

publication year, study design, study context, and keywords were obtained. These variables were essential for analyzing the relevance of each article to the topic under investigation. The data extraction process identified 11 articles that met the inclusion criteria for this study. Table 2 provides detailed information on the author and research design, study context, as well as attributes, antecedents, and consequences related to the concept of transcultural nursing.

## Data Analysis

After completing the initial stage of the scoping review, the next phase entails concept analysis. Walker and Avant's concept analysis method was chosen for its aptness in elucidating the transcultural meaning of theories and concepts within the context of nursing practice. This paper adopts Walker and Avant's conceptual analysis, which encompasses eight distinct steps. These steps involve identifying concepts, determining the purpose of analysis, exploring possible uses of the concept, identifying defining attributes, highlighting model cases, discerning related, conflicting, found, or invalid cases, identifying antecedents and consequences, and defining empirical references. Figure 3 provides a visual representation of the eight-step process of conceptual analysis as delineated by Walker and Avant.

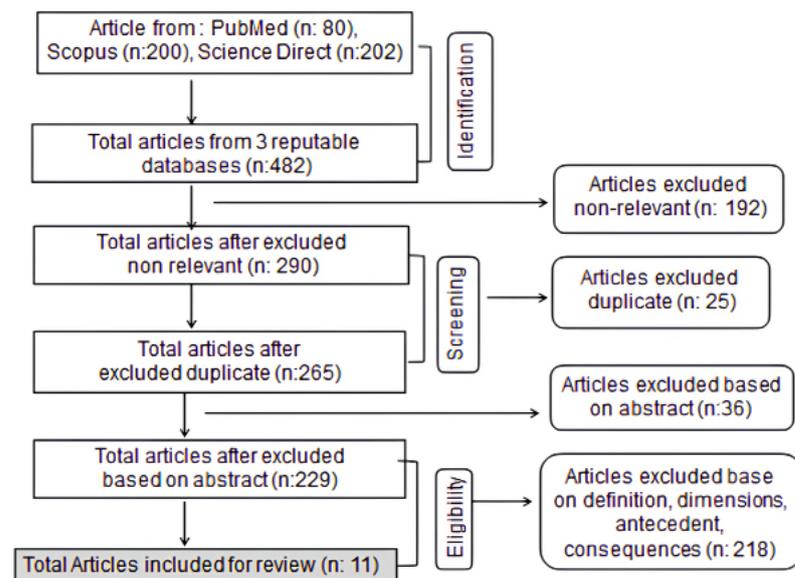
## RESULTS

### Literature Search

A comprehensive literature search was conducted using the key concepts "Transcultural" AND "Transcultural Nursing". In the article identification stage, researchers identified a total of 80 articles from PubMed, 200 from Scopus, and 202 from ScienceDirect, resulting in a combined total of 482 articles. Subsequently, all publications retrieved in this initial stage underwent assessment against the researcher's inclusion criteria. At the study selection stage, 192 articles were excluded due to irrelevance, while 25 articles were excluded due to duplication, leaving a total of 265 articles for further evaluation. In the third stage, an eligibility check was performed based on abstracts, leading to the exclusion of 36 articles. As a result, 229 articles passed the eligibility criteria. The final stage of article selection involved scrutinizing articles based on defined criteria, including definition, dimensions, antecedents, and consequences. At this stage, 218 articles were excluded, resulting in a total of 11 articles deemed acceptable for inclusion in the scoping review. Figure 2 provides a visual representation of the flow diagram illustrating the literature search process and scoping review analysis.

### Use of Concept

Transcultural is a topic of significant interest and discussion across various disciplines, including nursing, medicine, and social sciences. In nursing practice, Transcultural Nursing emerges as a prominent and trending discourse, reflecting a focus on cultural values



**Figure 2.** The flow diagram of literature search and scoping review analysis

and diversity in healthcare provision. According to Leininger, paying attention to cultural diversity and values is crucial in delivering nursing care to clients (Masters, 2018). The aim of this concept analysis is to elucidate the meaning of transcultural within theoretical frameworks and its implications for nursing practice.

The definition of transcultural, derived from a review of its components, stems from the combination of “trans” and “culture.” “Trans” denotes movement, connection, or linkage, while “culture” pertains to customs, values, and beliefs (Harefa, 2020). Culture embodies the reasons, values, and customs shaped by human activities and creations, reflecting the collective knowledge of society. Cultural manifestations encompass beliefs, arts, customs, and the comprehensive understanding of humans as social beings, serving as guiding principles for behavior.

Determining possible uses for concepts involves assessing the context of selected articles and identifying terms that reflect related concepts. These related concepts are identified during the initial stages of concept analysis and describe terms relevant to transcultural nursing. Examples of related terms include transcultural competence, acculturation, and cultural diversity. Transcultural nursing, which emphasizes the importance of culture in nursing care, has emerged as a prominent practice within nursing. Cultural competence entails possessing the skills to effectively interact with individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds

(Masters, 2018). Cultural care maintenance is a fundamental aspect of nursing practice. It involves assisting, supporting, facilitating, or enabling actions and decisions that help individuals, families, and communities uphold and perpetuate their cultural values to maintain well-being, recover from illness, or cope with disability or death (Fawcett, 2011). Nursing, as a humanistic, scientific, and learned profession, is focused on understanding and addressing human care phenomena to promote health, with a cultural approach being integral to this practice. Transcultural nursing, as a health service, prioritizes cultural sensitivity to aid individuals or groups in maintaining or restoring health. This service is delivered by professionals who uphold humanistic, scientific, and learned principles (McEwen, 2013).

### Attributes

Defining attributes represent a crucial stage in concept analysis, involving the comparison of analyzed terms with signs and symptoms. This stage is unique and fundamental, often closely associated with the concept under study. In the case of transcultural nursing, defining attributes are determined once possible uses of the term have been identified satisfactorily. These attributes are established based on a review of the research context of selected articles. The primary objective of the attribute defining stage is to clarify and delineate the concept under analysis, thereby distinguishing it from other similar or related concepts (Asurakkody & Shin,

**Table 2.** Author and study design, study context, attributes, antecedents and consequences.

Author and Study Design	Study Context	Attributes	Antecedents	Consequences
(Wabula et al., 2022), Phenomenology study design	“The concept of culture in the behavioral alteration of fracture healing can have an impact on the participants”	Change standards	Transcultural Nursing (key words)	For organization: Specification & standards  For patient/client: satisfaction
(Berhanu et al., 2021), Cross sectional study design	“Transcultural self-efficacy of nurses varies with several factors including sex, experience, intercultural”	Change standards	Transcultural self-efficacy (sentence) Cultural diversity (key words)	For organization: Organizational performance  For nurses: working competencies
(D. Chae & Park, 2018), Sequential study design	“The cultural competency scale for nurses-short form is an instrument for assessing the cultural competency of nurses”	Research development	Cultural competency (key words)	For organization: Organizational performance  For nurses: Working competencies
(Im & Lee, 2018), Literature review study design	“Transcultural nursing to reflect changes in the dynamic world of nursing”	Research development	Nursing dynamic (Sentence)	For organization: Organizational performance  For patient/client: New treatment strategies
(Ahn, 2017), Cross sectional study design	“Nurses’ cultural competence can be developed by offering multicultural nursing education, increasing direct/indirect multicultural experience, and sharing problem-solving experience to promote the coping ability of nurses”	Change standards	Coping abilities (sentence)	For organization: Solve organizational problem  For nurses: Working competencies
(Martinez et al., 2016), Sequential study design	“The transcultural adaptation consisted of translating the scale to the local language, back-translating it into its language of origin, establishing a consensus version, and having an expert committee verify its transcultural equivalence”.	Overcome obstacles	Transcultural equality (sentence)  Cross-Cultural Comparison (Key words)	For organization: Codes of ethics  For patient/ client: Satisfaction

**Table 2.** Author and study design, study context, attributes, antecedents and consequences (Continue).

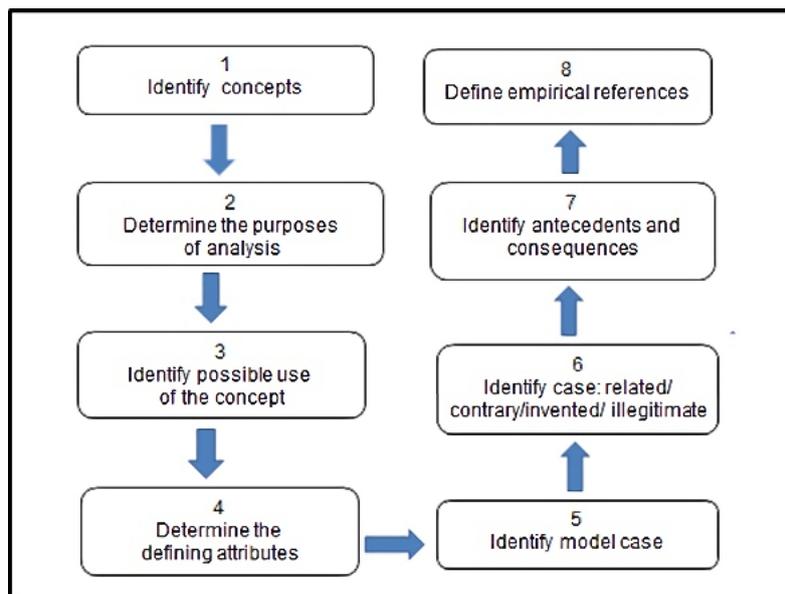
Author and Study Design	Study Context	Attributes	Antecedents	Consequences
(Chung, 2010), Phenomenology study design	“The participants were experiencing multiple acculturative stressors which negatively affected their capacity for rearing children”	Culture exchange application	Acculturation (key words)	for patient/ client: new treatment strategies for nurses: working competencies
(Cha, 2010), Sequential study design	“Health promotion among migrant populations is related to acculturation attitudes”	Research development	Immigration and emigration (key words)	for patient/ client: client satisfaction for nurses: working competencies
(Baisch et al., 2008), Qualitative study design	“The importance of cultural accommodations to improve early detection of cancer in certain communities”	Changes to standards	Acculturation (key words)	for organization: specification and standards for patient/client: new procedures
(Jose et al., 2008), Comparative study design	“Differences in immigration demands on domestic nurses and immigration nurses”	Change to standards	Immigrant (key words)	for organization: specification and standards for nurses: working competencies
(Kim & Kim, 2007), Case study	“The Interpersonal caring theory empirically emerged from problematic nursing situations”	Change standards	Interpersonal caring (key words)	for organization: codes of ethics for nurses: working competencies

2018). In this concept analysis, the attributes identified include cultural exchange application, overcoming obstacles, research development, and changes to standard operating procedures. These attributes were selected based on the phases 1, 2, and 3 of Walker and Avant's concept analysis framework. Through the initial stages of analysis in the eleven selected papers, findings pertaining to signs and symptoms were revealed, reflecting the overarching objective of analyzing transcultural nursing in the context of nursing practice

### Culture Exchange

Cultural exchange manifests in both direct and indirect forms. Direct cultural exchange occurs through migration flows, while indirect exchange can occur through advancements in information and technology. In the contemporary era,

social and electronic media serve as primary mediums for cultural exchange. However, direct exchange often leads to acculturation stress, as individuals from different cultures must adapt to local customs and norms. Transcultural nursing plays a crucial role in supporting individuals undergoing such adaptation processes. Berhanu et al. (2021) emphasize that nurses must possess competence in language, communication, understanding of health beliefs, and establishing mutual trust to effectively deliver transcultural care. In nursing practice, cultural exchange is reflected in adjustments to specialization indicators and professional standards within organizations. This attribute has implications for patient care, including the introduction of innovative healthcare approaches and enhanced patient satisfaction. However, the nursing profession



**Figure 3.** Walker and Avant's Concept Analysis

faces challenges as a result of this attribute, including increased demands for professional competency and the need for specialized expertise. Addressing these challenges necessitates ongoing education and training to ensure nurses are equipped to provide culturally sensitive care in an increasingly diverse healthcare landscape.

### Overcome Obstacles

The concept of transcultural nursing is undergoing rapid evolution, influenced by various factors such as lifestyle changes, migration flows, information developments, technological advances, individual characteristics, cultural climate, government policies, and leadership styles. In this dynamic landscape, transcultural nursing, constructed by nurses, must adapt to effectively address health issues in the current century. Internet media plays a significant role in overcoming health problems stemming from cultural or acculturation factors. Health education, promotion, and monitoring of nursing interventions for patients with limited access to healthcare can be facilitated through online platforms (Joseph et al., 2016). Transcultural nursing serves as a model approach for implementing health interventions in conjunction with modern health instruments. For instance, nurses can utilize transcultural nursing principles when conducting fall risk assessments on patients using tools such as the John Hopkins instrument, which has been demonstrated to be effective (Joseph et al., 2016). Furthermore, transcultural

nursing interventions are applied in clinical settings to enhance patients' transcultural adaptation abilities, thereby optimizing their health outcomes (Navarrete et al., 2018). As healthcare continues to evolve, transcultural nursing remains a vital framework for promoting culturally competent and patient-centered care, ensuring optimal health outcomes in diverse populations.

### Research Development

Expert nursing practice and ongoing nursing education play crucial roles in fostering research activities within the field. Research endeavors in nursing serve to explore phenomena in-depth, formulate hypotheses, and guide the testing of interventions. In the realm of transcultural nursing, research developments have far-reaching positive impacts on various aspects of organizational dynamics and patient care. Studies have shown that advancements in transcultural nursing research positively influence organizational code of ethics, organizational performance, specifications and standards, problem-solving processes, patient satisfaction, nurse job satisfaction, and the development of competence and skills in specific specialties. For instance, transcultural nursing interventions have been found to have the potential to effect behavioral change in patients or clients, encouraging them to adopt positive behaviors conducive to improved health outcomes (Wabula et al., 2022). Additionally, research in transcultural nursing highlights the differential effects of social

support, acculturation attitudes, and family perceptions of health on health promotion efforts. This underscores the importance of transcultural nursing in developing tailored learning programs for students from diverse ethnic backgrounds, ensuring that educational curricula are culturally sensitive and inclusive (Torregosa & Morin, 2012). Overall, research in transcultural nursing serves as a catalyst for advancing patient care, organizational practices, and educational initiatives, contributing to the overall improvement of healthcare delivery and outcomes.

### Change to Standard

In the concept of transcultural nursing, socializing the professionalism of nurses across various professions and society necessitates inevitable changes in standards. These evolving standards encompass nurse education and competency, which also apply to transcultural nursing. Nurses engaging in transcultural nursing must possess robust self-efficacy. The level of nurses' transcultural self-efficacy is influenced by factors such as gender, experience, intercultural communication skills, cultural sensitivity, interpersonal communication skills, and cultural motivation (Berhanu et al., 2021). Transcultural nursing, as an integral component of nursing, requires continual development utilizing available theoretical approaches to effectively respond to dynamic health challenges (Im & Lee, 2018). It is particularly crucial for immigrant nurses intending to work in another country to possess competence in transcultural nursing care (Jose et al., 2008). The Cultural Competency Scale for Nurses' Short Form serves as a concise and effective tool for assessing nurses' competence in transcultural nursing care and clinical practice (Chae D.H & Lee, 2014). Nurses demonstrate transcultural nursing competence through various domains of interpersonal caring, including paying attention, participating, sharing, active listening, accompanying, praising, comforting, hoping, forgiving, and accepting (Kim & Kim, 2007). These domains underscore the multifaceted nature of transcultural nursing, emphasizing the importance of interpersonal skills and cultural sensitivity in delivering patient-centered care across diverse cultural contexts.

### Operating Procedures

Transcultural nursing influences nursing operational procedures. Nursing procedures

that evolve positively are required to increase the quality of healthcare. Transcultural concepts in nursing practice can influence nursing procedures. A transcultural approach can increase the effectiveness of nursing care services (Collins-McNeil et al., 2012). Therefore, nurses must continuously develop transcultural competence. Transcultural nursing competence can be developed through multicultural nursing education, increasing direct or indirect multicultural experiences, and organizational support (Ahn, 2017).

### Defining Transcultural Nursing

Transcultural nursing is a nursing specialty that emphasizes the importance of culture in nursing care. The literature indicates that the definition of transcultural nursing overlaps, to some extent, with other concepts such as cross-cultural and cultural diversity. Cross-cultural involves the comparison of various psychological, sociological, or cultural factors to assess the similarities or diversities occurring in two or more different cultures or societies. Berhanu et al. (2021) highlight cultural diversity as the varied cultural backgrounds of patients, which must be carefully understood by nurses because it can influence nurses' transcultural self-efficacy.

### Model Case

Model cases can describe concepts effectively. The following is a model case that illustrates the concept of transcultural nursing: Mrs. A, a 28-year-old Muslim woman from Indonesia, visited the city of Mecca, Saudi Arabia, to perform the worship pilgrimage known as Umroh. The Umroh activity lasts for 20 days and involves cultural exchange aspects. Mrs. A has had Diabetes Mellitus since the birth of her first child four years ago. While in Mecca, all Umroh participants, including Mrs. A, experienced daily routine activities and weather circumstances different from their home countries. On the fifteenth day, all Umroh participants visited Jordan's Dead Sea area, which has similar weather to Mecca. During this activity, Mrs. A's physical condition deteriorated due to exhaustion and a history of uncontrolled Diabetes Mellitus. Despite nurses' efforts to address her health problems, Mrs. A's health continued to decline. She rapidly experienced severe hypoglycemia and lost consciousness. Nurses attempted to overcome obstacles by coordinating with local hospitals in Jordan City, but faced challenges such as language barriers.

Unfortunately, Mrs. A passed away in Jordan. This model case illustrates the transcultural context for nursing practice, highlighting the need for changes in standards and operating procedures to accommodate transcultural care.

### Additional Model Cases

Nurse F is responsible for overseeing overseas activities at a tourism bureau. Despite participants passing health examinations before undertaking these activities, there are frequent reports of health problems among them throughout the overseas trips. Factors such as body immunity, culture, weather, and psychology contribute to these health issues among participants. Acculturation, which indirectly affects immigrants' health adaptation processes, is another factor at play. Nurses must possess transcultural competence to effectively address transcultural obstacles in such situations. Healthcare organizations should clearly outline competency indicators for transcultural nurses. The antecedent relevance with borderline cases in this paper's case model includes transcultural nursing and cultural competency. Professional organizations must define cultural competency indicators that nurses assigned to overseas activities must meet. The antecedent relevance to related cases in this paper includes interpersonal nursing and transcultural nursing. It is known that nurses' interpersonal concerns can manifest through transcultural nursing activities.

The attributes used in both the case model and additional cases above are cultural exchange, overcoming obstacles, changes in standards, and operational procedures. In the case above, it is evident that health activities require transculturally competent nurses. Transcultural competency is utilized to overcome obstacles when delivering care to patients from diverse cultural backgrounds. Professional organizations must clearly define indicators of transcultural competence among nurses. All nurses need to be aware of and properly meet these evolving transcultural competency standards. Transcultural attributes have consequences on an organization's code of ethics, appearance, and standardization of specialty. The consequences of transcultural attributes in patients include the adoption of new treatment strategies, procedures, and increased patient satisfaction. For nurses, the consequences of transcultural attributes include enhanced job satisfaction, working competence, and expertise in specific areas. The case model and additional cases offered currently do not cover aspects connected to research development. However, in the actual application of nursing practice, research development is a transcultural attribute with significant consequences

### Antecedents

Antecedents are the factors that give rise to the concept (Asurakkody & Shin, 2018). Researchers identify antecedents through

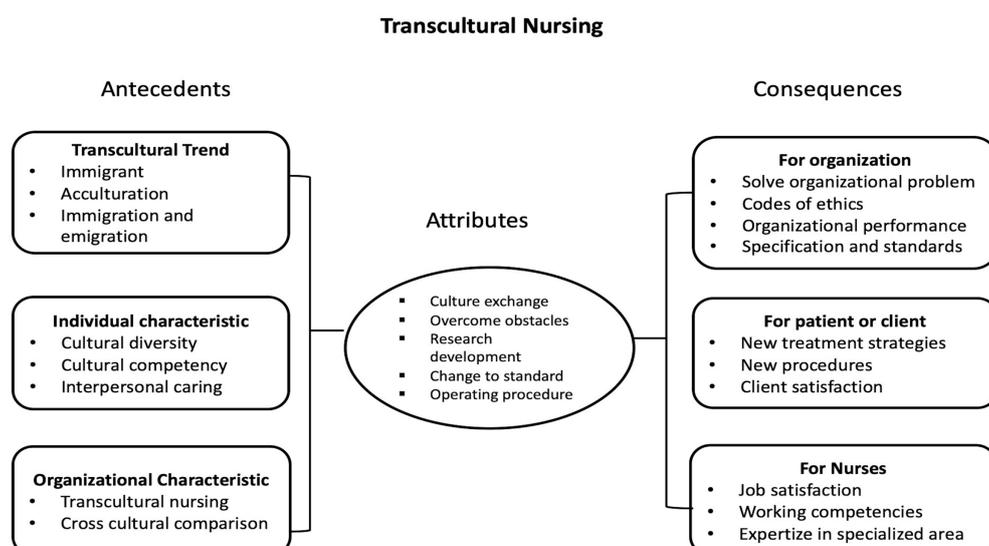


Figure 4. The diagram of transcultural nursing concept

contextual studies and by identifying relevant keywords related to transcultural matters. Antecedents of transcultural nursing are categorized into three groups: transcultural trends, individual characteristics, and organizational characteristics. The identified antecedents included in the category of transcultural trends are immigrants, acculturation, emigration, and immigration. Antecedents categorized under individual characteristics include cultural diversity, cultural competency, and interpersonal caring. Finally, antecedents categorized under organizational characteristics are transcultural nursing and cross-cultural comparison.

### Consequences

The consequence of transcultural nursing is to improve health status and enhance quality of life (Asurakkody & Shin, 2018). Discussing the term “antecedent” means discussing the consequences of using the term “antecedent.” The consequences are events caused by the involvement of the concept. Identifying the consequences is important for further research. In general, the consequences of transcultural nursing benefit three groups: the organization, the clients, and the employees. The consequences of transcultural nursing in organizations include overcoming organizational problems, adherence to codes of ethics, improvement in organizational performance, and establishment of specifications and standards. The consequences of transcultural nursing for patients include the adoption of new treatment strategies, implementation of new procedures, and increased client satisfaction. The consequences of transcultural nursing for nurses entail job satisfaction, enhanced working competencies, and expertise in specialized areas.

### Empirical Reference

Empirical references are the classes or categories of actual phenomena that demonstrate the occurrence of the concept itself (Asurakkody & Shin, 2018). A scoping review and concept analysis using Walker and Avant’s approach were conducted to analyze the ambiguous concepts of transcultural nursing. Transcultural concept analysis effectively identifies attributes in empirical references such as cultural exchange, overcoming obstacles, research development, standard changes, and operating procedures. However, empirical references of transcultural nursing

must encompass a wider range of aspects than personal knowledge or aesthetic knowledge (McEwen, 2013). For instance, the nurse’s ability to provide interventions appropriate to the patient’s/client’s cultural background.

## DISCUSSION

Specifically, the term transcultural nursing would harmonize or complement current nursing practice. Transcultural nursing represents a term that primarily focuses on transcultural issues in the field of nursing science and nursing practice. Analysis of the concept of transcultural nursing can contribute to increasing the effectiveness of nursing services in a diverse and multicultural healthcare landscape. Through concept analysis, nurses and professional healthcare workers will share the same meaning and comprehension regarding the term transcultural in the context of nursing practice. Walker and Avant’s analysis found that the attribute transcultural nursing consists of cultural exchange application, overcoming obstacles, research development, changes to standards, and operating procedures. All attributes of transcultural nursing are considered suitable for use in daily nursing practice. Transcultural nursing attributes are feasible to use and have strong scientific, practical, social, and personal relevance. Attributes of transcultural nursing ethically fulfill the provisions of the code of ethics and respect human dignity. The transcultural nursing attributes resulting from Walker and Avant’s analysis are considered to be in accordance with the core discipline of nursing, have relevance to nursing practice, and provide direction for the development of specifications and standardization.

### Implication and Limitations

The concept of transcultural nursing needs to be analyzed, and its benefits are intended for the development of nursing practice, nursing science, and the nursing profession. If the findings of the concept analysis study are not implemented in actual nursing practice, then optimal achievement of transcultural nursing practice will not be realized. Limitations in this concept analysis can be caused by imperfect analytical methods, the large number of articles reviewed, or limited time to carry out investigations, thus affecting the depth of the discussion of transcultural concepts in the context of nursing practice.

## CONCLUSION

Transcultural nursing is an important concept in nursing practice, utilized in education, practice, and research. This transcultural concept analysis study expands academic understanding of the attributes of transcultural nursing and examines its definition from the perspective of other scientific disciplines. The results of the concept analysis identified five dimensions of transcultural nursing: cultural exchange application, overcoming obstacles, research development, changes to standards, and operating procedures. To avoid ambiguity, future research on transcultural nursing must align with the concept developed from the most recent concept analysis.

### Declaration of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

### Author Contribution

Each team member carries out research based on the division of tasks that have been mutually agreed upon.

### Acknowledgment

Thank you to Dr. Ronnell D. Dela Rosa and Dr. Liwayway T. Vallesteros for the generous sharing of expertise and guidance.

### Funding

None

### Data Availability

None

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