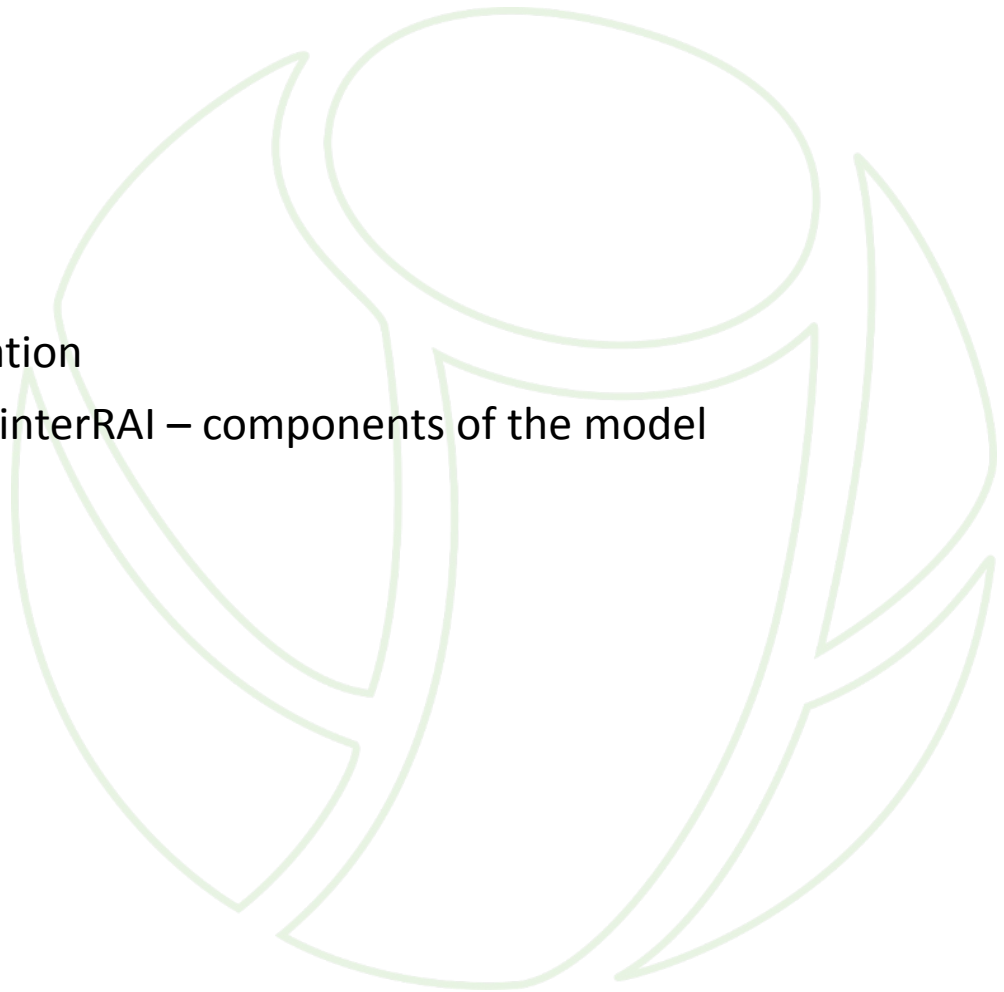


Integrating the Meihana Model when training and completing interRAI assessments

Ashleigh Wiley, interRAI Educator

- What is interRAI?
- What is Meihana Model?
- Importance of cultural conversation
- Using the Meihana model with interRAI – components of the model



What is interRAI?



Comprehensive clinical assessment tools



International best practice



Used in all 20 DHBs for home care needs assessment

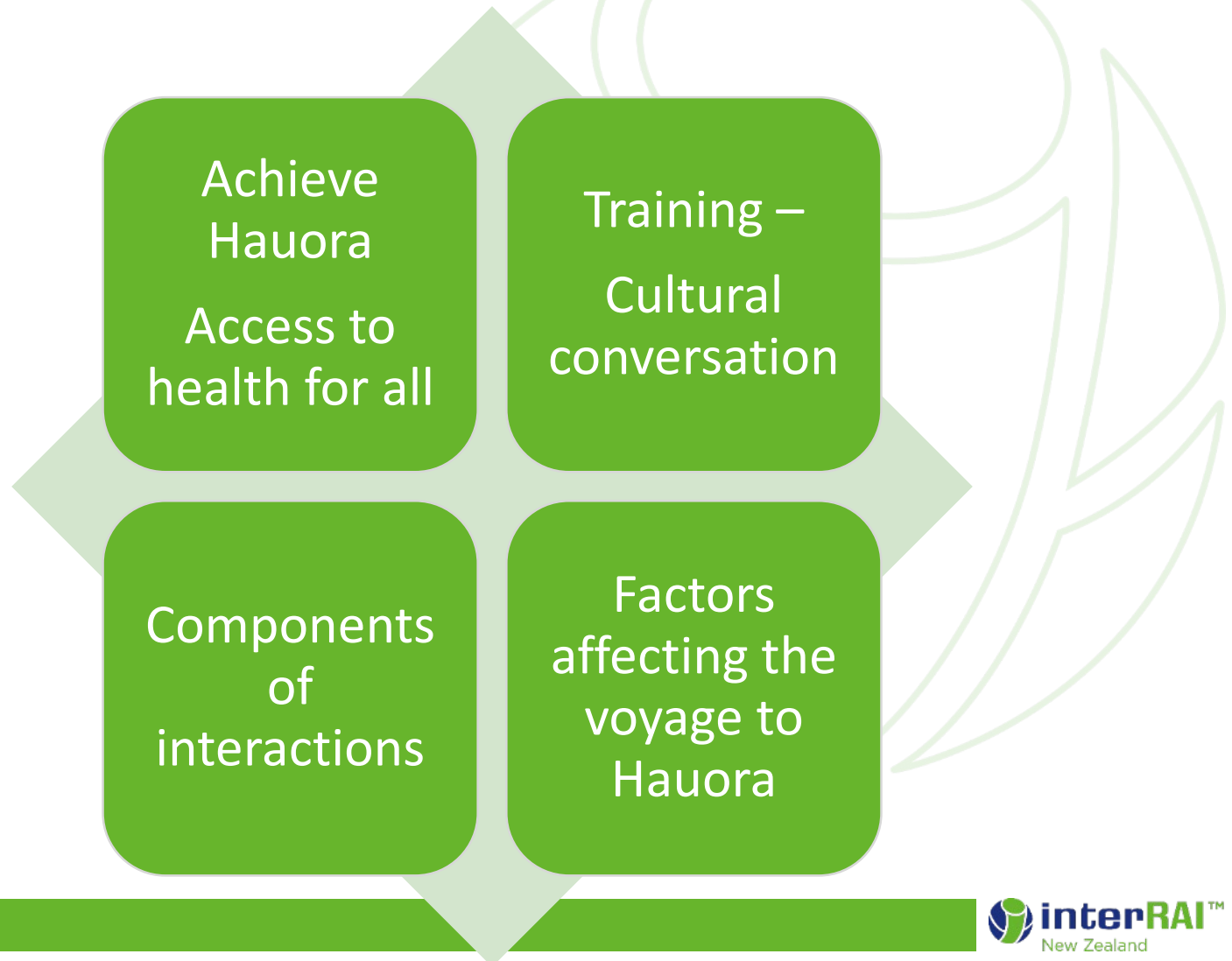


Aged residential care facilities



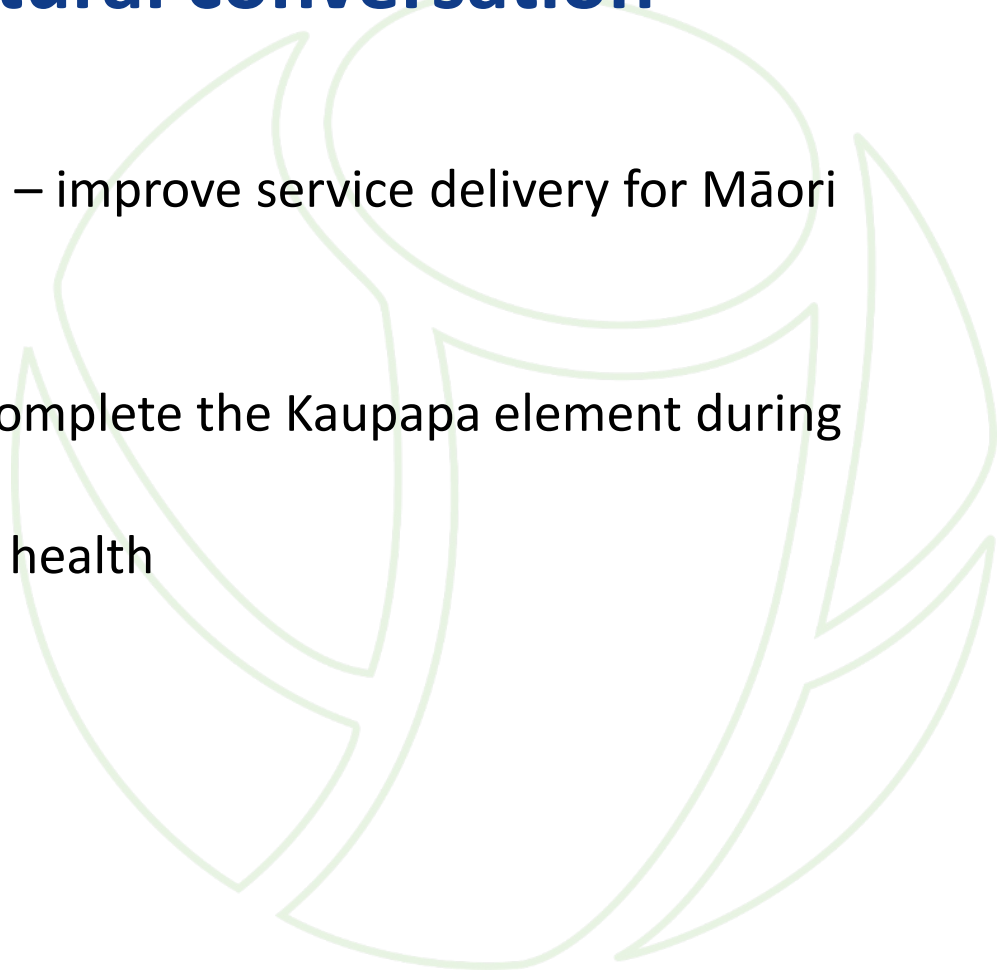
Over 100,000 assessments per year

How does the model help us train and understand health/needs of Māori?



Importance of cultural conversation

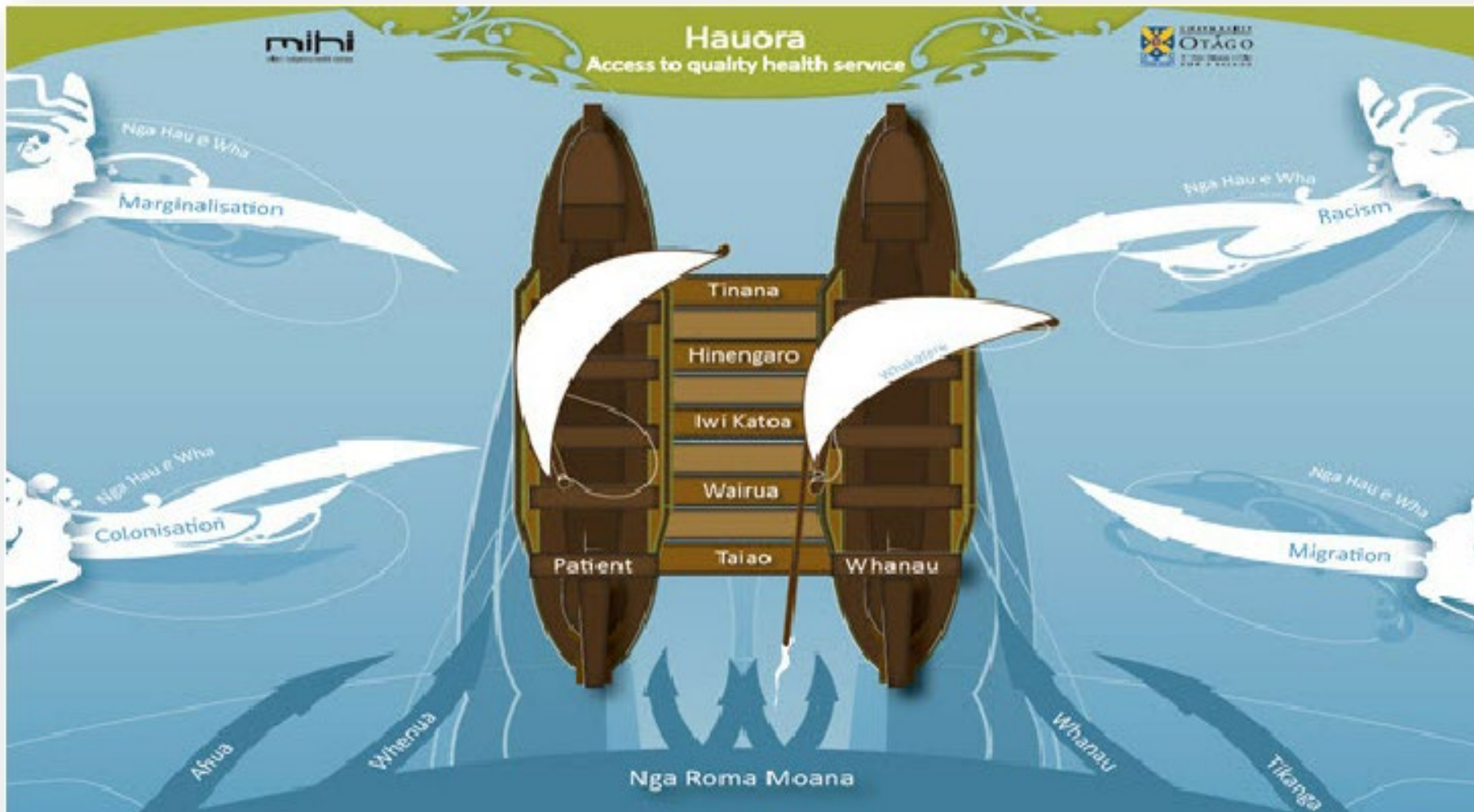
- Address health inequalities – improve service delivery for Māori patients and whānau
- Scope of practice
- Use of the Hui process to complete the Kaupapa element during clinical interaction
- Culture is a determinant of health



Non-Māori/Māori comparison



The Meihana model



Components of the Meihana Model



Patient: Patient identifying as Māori with ethnicity correctly confirmed

- Often inaccurately recorded
- All patients should be asked their ethnicity and have this reviewed over time
- Cultural safety/competency



Whānau: Support network available to the client

- Often feel excluded
- Inclusion important in gathering history and understanding symptoms and impact on patient/whānau
- Assess Whānau understanding of the condition, prognosis, and their expectations around management



Tīnana: Physical health and Functioning of the patient

- Encourages to assess past and current functioning to clearly understand the physical status of the patient
- Considers symptoms, treatments, exercise, diet, physical exam and substance use



Hinengaro: Emotional and psychological wellbeing of the patient

- Assessment needs to evaluate psychological wellbeing
- Explore the patients perception of their condition and impact this has on their wellbeing



Wairua: Beliefs regarding connectedness and Spirituality

- Explore attachments to people, places and taonga – treasured items
- Allow a conversation about religion, death and dying
- A lack of connectedness may be a key risk factor for depression



Taiao: Physical environment of the patient/whānau

- Home environment- physical and interpersonal spaces promote privacy and dignity, for example, areas for support networks to attend
- Are there potential barriers to access the service like car parking, Māori friendly environment?



Iwi Katoa: Health services and systems that provide patient/whānau support

- Identify whether the patient/whānau have had appropriate access to services/systems
- Exploring current enablers/barriers to access services helps towards planning care

Factors affecting the journey



Nga hau e wha (Four winds)

Signify the societal/historical influences on Māori

- Colonisation
- Racism
- Migration
- Marginalisation

Nga Roma Moana (Ocean Currents)

Represent components of the Māori world view

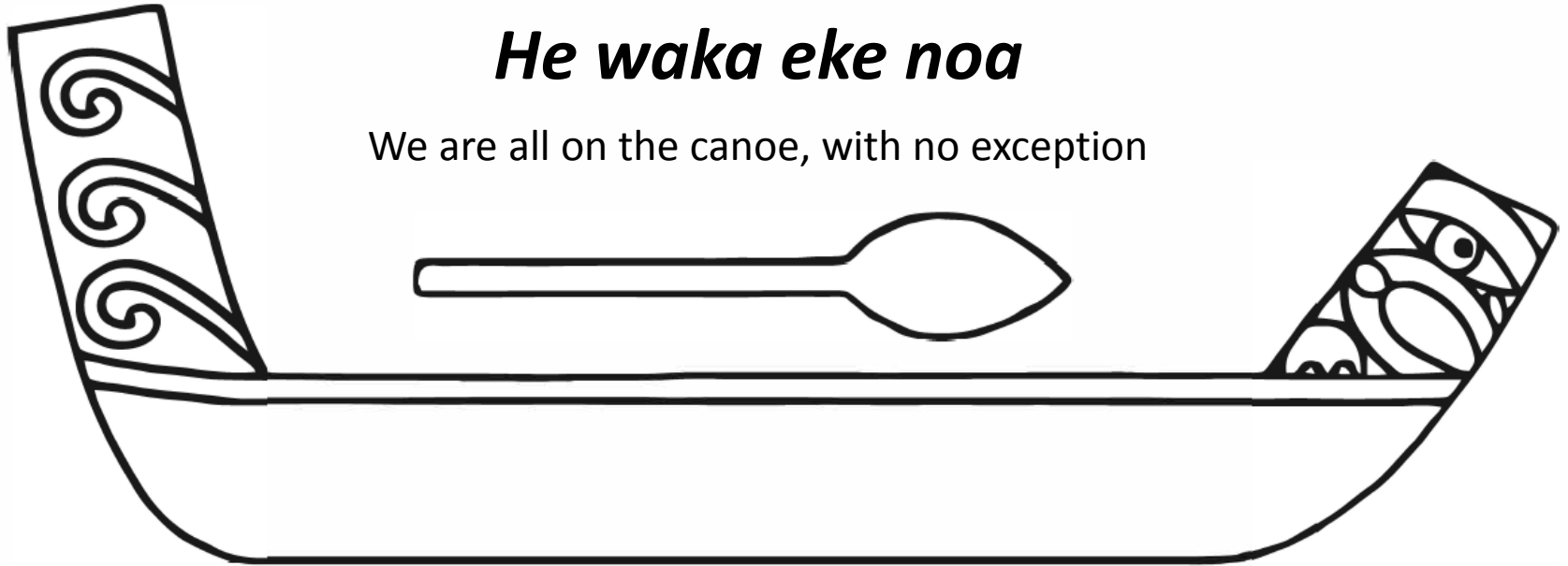
- Ahua – Way other people see you
- Tikanga – Maori Culture principles
- Whānau – Relationships within Maori world
- Whenua – Genealogy and connection to land

Want to know more?

- For further information on **Te Whare Tapa Whā**: [Ministry of Health website](#)
- For further reading on the **Meihana Model**: [Waikare o te Waka o Meihana](#) and [Meihana Model: A clinical Assessment Framework](#)
- For more information on the **Meihana Model**: [lecture](#) presented by Suzanne Pitama
- To practice your **pronunciation**: [Waikato University](#) website which has audio to help you with pronunciation
- To increase your **Māori vocabulary** you can sign up to receive a daily word from [Kupu o te Ra](#)

He waka eke noa

We are all on the canoe, with no exception



www.rowyourwaka.co.nz

