

Original Article

Analysis of Publications in Turkey Addressing on Transcultural Nursing

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Abstract

Introduction and Aim: In transcultural care, a wide range of cultural practices that affect the patient's language, religion, belief and health are needed to be examined and researched. This study aims to investigate publications addressing Turkey in peer-reviewed journals in national and international levels on transcultural nursing in terms of method and content.

Materials and Methods: Conducted in a literature review format, data were gathered in this study by reviewing periodicals including full-text and abstract e-zines on PubMed, ScienceDirect and Google Scholar by using the key words "transcultural nursing", "cross cultural nursing" , "cultural health care" and "nursing in different cultures".

Findings: 45 articles published in the last 18 years have been analysed through the review. It has been identified that %38.6 of the studies on transcultural nursing were research articles and the number of studies quadrupled in the last five years. The studies emphasize that, since nurses had problems mostly with language, religion, personal hygiene and conventional applications affecting health while providing health care to people from different cultures, it is necessary to add content on transcultural nursing in nursing curriculum to create empathy for healthcare and increase nurses' cultural awareness.

Conclusion: This study has revealed the following conclusions: transcultural nursing is a professional and moral responsibility and obligation for nurses; cultural differences should be respected; cultural competence of nurses should be improved; nurses should be aware of the values of the society they serve, including all of the language, religion, social and cultural norms; and education to be provided in this direction can improve the quality of care and the results of care.

Key words: Nursing journals, transcultural nursing, nursing in different cultures

Introduction

Transcultural nursing is a field of nursing study and practice aimed at providing nursing care with a culturally appropriate approach to individuals of different cultures (Price &Cortis 2000, Temel 2008). There may be cultural differences in health care needs of individuals. In this respect, nurses are responsible as health care professionals for providing nursing care by respecting the cultural values of individuals (Iz &Temel 2009, Tanrıverdi 2017, Tortumluoglu 2004). To provide qualified health care services will be possible by acceptance of these services

by the individuals who are cared, by taking into consideration the cultural background of the individuals and their families who are cared, and by including these factors in nursing researches (Tortumluoğlu 2004, Bolsoy &Sevil 2006, Tortumluoglu 2004, Ozturk&Oztas 2012, Sevig&Tanrıverdi 2012). However, it has been reported in the literature that transcultural care practices are not adequately included in nursing research (Iz &Temel 2009, Cowan&Norman 2017, Eunyoung 2004). Topics of culture, cultural competence, ethnicity, race,

multicultural society, globalization etc. are included in the field of transcultural nursing.

It is important for nursing researchers to examine and evaluate the effectiveness of the research they conduct within cultural competence dimensions at each step (Sevig&Tanrıverdi 2012). To conduct research on the mentioned topics and present it to the literature is thought to be useful for nurses to provide quality care in cultural terms and to provide cultural specific scientific information in terms of providing effective care.

Methods

Design and Sample Size

Conducted in literature review format, in this study the current literature was searched using the key words "transcultural nursing", "cultural care", "nursing in different cultures".

In the scanning process between January-April 2017, all the peer-reviewed e-zines that could be accessed full text or abstract are included into review. A total of 212 studies have been reached in the journals. From these studies, 44 related to key words have been investigated.

Data Collection and Analysis

The studies were reached through databases of "PubMed", "Science Direct", "Ulakbim" and "Google Scholar". All the studies have been evaluated in terms of identification, method and results.

Results

The types, years of publication and distribution of journal types of the studies reviewed are shown in Table 1. It has been found at the end of scanning, that 45 studies related to our subject were published. It has also been found that that 28 of these studies were review articles and 17 were research articles. The earliest article was published in 1999, and the latest was published in 2017, and 30 of the publications were published in the last 4 years. 6 of the studies were published in the journals scanned in the SCI Index, 7 used scales as the data collection forms, 28 were published in nursing journals and 17 were published in journals with health and social contents. Only one of the research articles is of qualitative type and the other studies are of descriptive type. 81.2% of the studies did not use any sampling method and 50% of them were survey studies conducted with nursing students.

Table 1. Distribution of Type, Publication Year and Type of Journal of the Studies Reviewed

Categories	Research Type		Years Published between			Type of Journal Published	
	Research Article	Review Article	1999-2004	2005-2010	2011-2017	Nursing Journal	Journal with Health and Social Content
Issue Numbers	17	28	3	6	36	28	17

Table 2. Parts of Article Tag, Method and Summary Conclusions of the Studies

Article Tag	Method	Summary Conclusion
Sayan A. Culture and health. Ataturk University School of Nursing Journal. 1999,2(2):50-52.	Review Article	Developments in the field of health should be organised according to what people know and what they desire and change the cultural attitudes and lifestyles in a positive way for social integration.
Tortumluoglu G, Okanlı A, Özer N. Cultural approach and prevention in nursing care. International Journal of Human Sciences. 2004,1(1): 1-12.	Review Article	If the nurses are aiming for a good life for the individual, family and the community they care, then they have to recognize the culture of the community. A health service model that excludes cultural characteristics can not be used pleasingly, desirably and efficiently by the public.
Tortumluoglu G. Transcultural nursings and the samples of cultural care models. CU Journal of Nursing School. 2004,8(2): 47-57.	Review Article	Transcultural Nursing Models are a guide for nurses in recognizing and evaluating the cultural structure of societies. Using the model will be useful in profoundly recognizing and evaluating the culture of the community that is served; reaching to cultural data in more systematic and standardized ways; and in increasing the knowledge of transcultural nursing.
Bolsoy N, Sevil Ü. Health-Disease and Culture Interaction. Ataturk University School of Nursing Journal. 2006, 9(3):78-87.	Review Article	Some traditional practices or taboos have serious implications for the health of the individual, thus appropriate level of communication between the individual and the healthcare workforce is crucial.
Temel AB. Transcultural nursing education. Ataturk University School of Nursing Journal. 2008,11(2): 92-101.	Review Article	It is proposed that the necessary arrangements for innovations are suggested by observing the strategies, policies, training programs and training methods in terms of transcultural care with the multicultural approach in health service institutions and nursing schools.
İz FB, Temel AB. Cultural competency in nursing. Family and Society. 2009,11(5):51-8.	Review Article	It is stated that cultural competence is weak in nursing, cultural awareness and cultural assessment skills of nurses should be increased and cultural assessment education should be included in pre- and postgraduate programs of nursing education.
Tanrıverdi G, Sevil Ü, Bayat M. et al. A guide for identifying cultural features in nursing care. International Journal of Human Sciences. 2009,6(1): 793-806.	Review Article	The "Guide to the Diagnosis of Cultural Features in Nursing Care" was established to recognize cultural features. Individual characteristics, communication characteristics, family and social role, health and disease applications will be evaluated by this guide. It is stated that the guide can be used for on-site observations and for collecting cultural data in all clinics.
Kılıç M, Apay SE, Beji NK. Infertility and culture. İ.Ü.F.N. Nursing Journal. 2011,19(2): 109-15.	Review Article	It has been reported that there are false beliefs and values about infertility in many cultures, infertility is often regarded as a problem of women, although the causes are often physical, the belief that infertility is caused by psychological factors and the belief in untreatability is widespread.
İldam Calım S, Kavlak O, Sevil Ü. A universal problem: The immigrant women's health and the language barrier in health care services. Health and Society. 2012, 22(2):11-9.	Review Article	It has been reported that sexual and reproductive health of migrant women is negatively affected by immigration, lack of common language between health professionals and migrant women is an obstacle for the delivery of adequate health care.
Öztürk E, Öztas D. Transcultural nursing. Batman University Journal of Life Sciences. 2012,1(1):293-300.	Review Article	It has been emphasized that the humanistic approach is effective in the development of the transcultural nursing approach and that transcultural nursing care is important in the affective,

		social, behavioural and spiritual aspects of health.
Pehlivan S, Yıldırım Y, Fadıloğlu C. Cancer, culture and nursing. <i>Acıbadem University Journal of Health Sciences</i> . 2013,4(4): 168-74.	Review Article	It has been reported that in cultural diversity societies, where cultural characteristics affect cancer fighting, acceptance of disease and its treatment, nurses should be well aware of the cultural characteristics of the patients they care for and plan care with these characteristics in mind.
Aydın S, Oskay Ü. Transcultural nursing in perinatology. <i>International Journal of Human Sciences</i> . 2013,10(1): 1607-619.	Review Article	In order to improve the health-related behaviours of the community, it has been reported that health personnel should know what cultural factors are behind traditional treatments and try to understand these factors.
Özyazıcıoğlu N. An intercultural approach to pediatric patient's Care. <i>J Public Health Nurs-Special Topics</i> . 2015,1(3): 62-7.	Review Article	It has been stated that the use of traditional practices in paediatric diseases should be defined in different regions and that the beneficial ones should be preserved in order to preserve the cultural characteristics and efforts should be made to abandon the harmful ones by cooperating with the necessary persons and organizations.
Gözüm S, Kırca N. Transcultural nursing; International patient care/management. <i>J Public Health Nurs-Special Topics</i> . 2015,1(3):99-104.	Review Article	Health institutions and health professionals are required to be sensitive to the needs of individuals from different cultures within the context of forced migration, health tourism and health of tourists, and to improve their cultural competence.
Temel AB. Evaluating cultural competency in nursing education programme. <i>J Public Health Nurs-Special Topics</i> . 2015,1(3): 111-18.	Review Article	It is stated that schools where nursing education is given have the responsibility of developing cultural competence in students.
Eti Aslan F. Cultural reflections to surgical care. <i>J Public Health Nurs-Special Topics</i> . 2015, 1(3):22-7.	Review Article	Despite scientific and technological advances in the field of health care, surgical interventions have several negative effects on patients. Cultural beliefs have been reported to have a great influence on the importance and meaning given to these effects and on the desire to benefit from proposed treatment and care.
Tascı S. Transcultural nursing and complementary-alternative treatment. <i>J Public Health Nurs-Special Topics</i> . 2015,1(3): 34-40.	Review Article	It has been reported that different cultural features have influence on the use of TAT method as well as in medical treatments.
Tascı Duran E. Process of use of transcultural nursing models in research: sunrise model, a study of doctorate. <i>J Public Health Nurs-Special Topics</i> . 2015,1(3): 87-93.	Review Article	The sunrise model has been developed as a conceptual holistic research guide for researchers to facilitate the exploration of the theoretical principles and multiple dimensions of the Culture Care Theory.
Tezel A. The concept of culture in foreign nursing education curriculum examples. <i>J Public Health Nurs-Special Topics</i> . 2015,1(3): 105-10.	Review Article	The curriculum of some schools offering nursing education abroad evaluated the concept of culture. It has been reported that nursing education schools in our country may be formed by adopting a multicultural education approach or it can guide the curricula that they will revise.
Kocak YC, Sevil Ü. Transcultural approach to the patients in gynecology clinics. <i>J Public Health Nurs-Special Topics</i> . 2015,1(3):52-61.	Review Article	It has been emphasized that transcultural nursing models are a good guide for evaluating the cultural structure of the society.
Celebioğlu A. Evidence based practices in transcultural nursing. <i>J Public Health Nurs-Special Topics</i> . 2015, 1(3):94-8.	Review Article	It has been reported that the subjects about the issues related to culture's role and place in proof based practices should be discussed.
Erdem N, Sivrikaya Karaca S. Transcultural approach to	Review	It has been reported that, in order to prevent the development of diseases or to help

maintenance of internal medicine patient. J Public Health Nurs-Special Topics. 2015, 1(3):14-21.	Article	individuals adapt to the disease, nurses should observe the environment, beliefs, habits and cultural values of the individual, how the individual cope with chronic diseases, and shape treatment and care according to these values.
Sivri BB, Karatas N. Cultural aspect of the society: traditional practices of mother and baby care during post-partum period and the relevant examples from the world. The Journal of Current Pediatrics. 2015,13: 183-193.	Review Article	Traditional practices for mother and baby care continue to be applied in postpartum period, even if people live in very different places, in different geographical conditions. It has been stated that traditional practices that could put people's health in danger are still being applied today.
Zincir H. Transcultural approach in the family-based practices. J Public Health Nurs-Special Topics. 2015,1(3): 72-80.	Review Article	To understand how the cultural characteristics of the family affects health and to carry out the nursing process, it is important to know the factors affecting the development of family health. It has been reported that nurses are expected to be aware of the transcultural models and theoretical approach to the family, and to transfer these into practice in family based practices.
Cam MO, Bilge A. Intricacies of transcultural care in psychiatric care. J Psychiatr Nurs-Special Topics. 2015, 1(1):16-24.	Review Article	Cultural features allow people to accept and refuse each other as well as empathize with each other. Individuals are able to make symptoms, treatments and care cultural-specific when they have mental and physical illnesses. It is therefore emphasized that it is important that nurses caring for mentally challenged people apply the subtleties of transcultural care.
Oran NT, Yuksel E. Transcultural nursing and ethics. J Public Health Nurs-Special Topics. 2015,1(3):7-13.	Review Article	Intercultural nursing ethics tries to solve the ethical dilemmas that nurses experience in their practice. It has been reported that providing care services by realizing cultural differences and evaluating each individual in his/her own cultural background will strengthen the patient's response to treatment.
Tanrıverdi G. Public health nurse in process of cultural change. J Public Health Nurs-Special Topics. 2015,1(3): 81-6.	Review Article	It has been emphasized that cultural shift has an impact on health and disease perception and behaviour, family structure, marital patterns, lifestyle and gender perception, and public health nurses should be aware of this shift and its consequences.
Aydın R, Korukcu Ö, Kabukcuoglu K. Transition to Motherhood as an Immigrant: Risks and Obstacles - Current Approaches in Psychiatry. 2017, 9(3):250-262.	Review Article	Migrant mothers have to cope with the difficulties that migration brings in addition to the biopsychosocial difficulties brought by the transition period to the maternity. It has been therefore reported that legal obstacles of immigrant mothers to accessing health services, to utilising transportation and health services must be removed and new political arrangements be made.
Article Tag	Method	Summary Conclusion
Tortumluoglu G, Okanlı A, Özyazıcıoğlu N. et. al. Defining cultural diversities experienced in patient care by nursing students in eastern Turkey. Nurse Educ. 2006,26(2): 169-175.	Descriptive	It has been observed that nursing students experience more cultural diversity when they care for patients from outside the region they have lived.
Tanrıverdi G, Karaca Sivrikaya S, Cetin H. Transcultural Nursing in Turkey's Bachelor's of Science Nursing Curricula. International Journal of Nursing Practice. 2009,6(1): 203-14.	Descriptive	It has been reported that transcultural nursing course isn't placed in the undergraduate program of nursing in Turkey.

Bulduk S, Tosun H, Ardic S. Measurement properties of Turkish intercultural sensitivity scale among nursing students. <i>Turkiye Klinikleri J Med Ethics</i> . 2011, 19(1):25-31.	Methodological research	It has been reported that the Cultural Awareness Scale is a valid and reliable instrument in defining the cultural awareness of nursing students.
Tanriverdi G, Ünuvar R, Yalcın M. et al. Evaluate Gypsies' living in Çanakkale according to "Purnell" cultural competence model. <i>Anatolian Journal of Nursing and Health Sciences</i> . 2012, 15:4:244-253.	Focus group interviews	It has been reported that early intermarriage, adolescent pregnancies, domestic violence, poverty and unemployment are common among the gypsies. They have been reported to experience problems such as unhealthy nutrition, adverse environmental conditions, inadequate use of second and third level health services, exclusion from society and stigmatization.
Karakuş Z, Babadag B, Abay H, Akyar I, Senol Celik S. Nurses' Views Related to Transcultural Nursing in Turkey. <i>International Journal of Caring Sciences</i> 2013, 6(2):201-207	Descriptive	This study suggests that nurses are aware of the importance of cultural differences in healthcare and that they think including courses on the topic in nursing education programs, attaching a higher importance to foreign language education, and enforcing regulations that are more conducive to cultural interaction would help increase the quality of nursing care.
Parlar Kılıc S, Büyükkaya D, Tokem Y. et al. An analysis of the cultural problems encountered during caregiving by the nurses working in two different regions of Turkey. <i>International Journal of Nursing Practice</i> . 2014,20: 310-319.	Descriptive	It has been reported that nurses have provided care to patients from different cultures and have been experiencing problems while caring patients from different cultures.
Tuzcu A. Personal problems experienced by the students of nursing in a migrantreceiving province of Antalya and their problems during providing care to migrants in the application area. <i>Journal of Human Sciences</i> . 2014,11(1): 535-50.	Descriptive	It has been reported that nursing students studying in a migrant area have different problems while giving care to the individual and the patient.
Kaya Erten Z, Zincir H, Özen B. et al. Migrant families' health-related behaviour and opinions about health. <i>Journal Of Hacettepe University Faculty Of Nursing</i> . 2014, 1(3):35-46.	Descriptive	The study revealed that, while a large proportion of the migrant families prefer hospital in case of illness, a considerable portion of them have implemented traditional methods.
Kupeli H, Öztürk Donmez R, Temel AB. Turkish and American nursing college students'views toward disability. <i>Ankara Journal of Health Services</i> . 2014,13(2):11-20.	Descriptive	Although knowledge of students on disability have been sufficient in Turkey compared to other group, awareness of both groups related to the subject have not been found sufficient.
Uzun Ö, Sevinc S. The relationship between cultural sensitivity and perceived stressamong nurses working with foreign patients. <i>J Clin Nurs</i> . 2015,24(23-24): 3400-8.	Descriptive	It has been reported that nurses working at Kilis State Hospital have moderate cultural awareness and perceived stress and that cultural sensitivity tends to be affected by perceived stress.
Sani RM. Cultural approach for labor pain. <i>Hacettepe University Faculty of Health Sciences</i> . 2015, 2(1).	Descriptive	It has been stated that the vast majority of pregnant women accept pain as part of maternity, but some have experienced pregnancy as negative due to pain.

Meydanlioglu A, Arıkan F, Gözüm S. Cultural sensitivity levels of university students receiving education in health disciplines. <i>Adv in Health Sci Educ.</i> 2015, 20: 1195-1204.	Descriptive	It has been reported that medical and nursing students are reported to have higher cultural awareness levels, and cultural awareness of foreign language speakers who are interacting with other cultures is higher.
Cetisli NE, Isık G, Özguven BÖ. et al. Intercultural sensitivity of nursing students according to their empathy level. <i>Izmir Kâtip Çelebi University Health Sciences Faculty Journal.</i> 2016, 1(1): 27-33.	Descriptive	It has been reported that increasing empathy levels of nursing students also increased transcultural awareness.
Yaman Aktas Y, Gok Ugur H, Orak OS. Investigation of the opinions of nurses concerning the transcultural nursing care. <i>International Refereed Journal Of Nursing Researches.</i> 2016,8: 120-135.	Descriptive	It has been concluded that nurses have a high level of agreement to the statement that the beliefs and attitudes about disease and health may differ in different societies and that they had difficulty in communicating while giving care to patients form different cultures.
Ceylantekin Y, Öcalan D. The cultural awareness of the nursing students and their ideas about transcultural nursing. <i>Gümüşhane University Journal Of Health Sciences.</i> 2016, 5(4): 45-53.	Descriptive	It has been stated that the students take into consideration the cultural characteristics of the patient during patient care and have communication problems with patients from different cultures.
Tascı Duran E. Factors affect immigrant women' attitudes and intentions about receiving antenatal care based on planned behavior theory. <i>Journal of Hacettepe University Faculty of Nursing.</i> 2016, 3(1):1-15.	Descriptive	It was determined that the variables such as level of education, decision making, cohabitation, number of pregnancies, income status, counselling on health related issues, ethnicity, sect and communication influenced intentions and attitudes about antenatal care.
Dirimese E, Özdemir FK, Sahin ZA. Nursing students' knowledge of related to pain management, cultural awareness and competence. <i>Gümüşhane University Journal Of Health Sciences.</i> 2016,5(3): 1-6.	Descriptive	There has been no significant difference among knowledge, cultural awareness and proficiency scores for pain management according to class level and studying status of students.

Table 2 summarizes the identifications, method properties, and conclusions of the studies reviewed. Studies have emphasized the necessity of creating content for transcultural nursing in the nursing curriculum in order to have an empathic tendency in care and to increase cultural awareness of nurses while care is being given to individuals from different cultures. They have also emphasized that difficulties are being experienced the most in language, religious beliefs, personal hygiene and traditional practices affecting health.

Discussion

In the nursing care process, language, religion, belief, perception of personal hygiene and cultural practices affecting health are important factors to be taken into consideration. The extent to which these factors influence the planning of care and assessment of care outcomes is an important point to be investigated. The cultural values and beliefs of the patient are an integral part of holistic nursing care (Ozturk&Oztas 2012). It has been emphasized that the recognition and evaluation of the cultural structure of the community in which the nurses serve is important in respect of their cultural values and in raising the quality of nursing care (Bolsoy&Sevil 2006). In a world where intercultural nursing is important, if the nurses aim for a good life for the individual, family and community they care for, then they have to be aware of the culture of that community (Tortumluoglu 2004, Sivri&Karatas 2015). In a study investigating the problems experienced while caring by nurses from university hospitals located in two different regions of Turkey, it has been revealed that the most frequent problem nurses experience is related to communication (Parlar Kılıc et al, 2014).

Language, religion and similar cultural characteristics influence the utilization of health services. A health care model that excludes these factors can not be used efficiently (Tortumluoglu 2004), Aydın&Oskay 2013). It is emphasized that health-promoting aspects of culture should be utilized; and if the culture is disturbing health, the individual should be informed to the extent he/she can understand and culturally appropriate intervention should be made (Pehlivan&al2013,Ozyazıcıoğlu 2015). It has been emphasized that the lack of cultural practices in care causes individuals to be restricted and that they should be supported

(Aydın et al, 2017). It is stated in the literature that considering the cultural features in patient care and healing behaviour may be interrelated. For example, it has reported that cultural beliefs of patients treated surgically may have an effect on surgical care (Eti Aslan 2015), and that the application of transcultural subtleties of care to individuals with mental problems may accelerate recovery (Cam&Bilge 2015). In another study, it has been reported that individuals can cope with chronic diseases by taking the cultural values of the individuals into consideration (Erdem Et al, 2015).

Health workers may need to provide health services not only to individuals from their own country but also to individuals from different countries. At this point it has been reported that nurses should be aware that immigrants are ethnically and linguistically diverse communities (Ildam et al2012). It has been detected in a study in which the problems experienced by individuals who migrated to the application field were investigated, that nursing students are experiencing difficulties due to language problems and intercultural differences (Tuzcu 2014). At this point, the concept of cultural competence has come to the fore, and nurses have been suggested to enhance their cultural awareness and cultural assessment skills (Iz&Temel 2009). There is no specific model or guide to diagnose cultural characteristics commonly used by all nurses in Turkey. Guides and models used in the field and clinics are insufficient in gathering cultural data. A guide to help nurses make cultural assessment by creating a common language of care by collecting more cultural data in a shorter time is necessary. The guide suggested to be developed should include individual characteristics, communication features, family and social roles, health and disease practices. As well as being used for gathering cultural data in all other clinics, especially the obstetrics, paediatrics and oncology clinics, such a guide can be used by community health nurses, family physicians, family health care providers and midwives to conduct an in-depth cultural assessment of the on-site family observations (Tanrıverdi et al, 2009). Besides, it is emphasized that nurses can use transcultural nursing models to obtain a useful guide to evaluate cultural structure of a society (Kocak&Sevil 2015).

The schools with nursing education are reported to be responsible for developing cultural competence in students and the structure of teaching programs need to be developed to support this responsibility (Temel 2015). It has also been reported that cultural assessment training should be added to before graduation and after graduation programs in nursing education process and that health personnel should develop their cultural competence skills (Iz 2009). In support of this, it is stated that nurse educators should transfer their developing cultural information to nursing education and education contents related to multicultural approach should be reviewed (Temel 2008). In a study conducted on this subject in Turkey, 66 medical schools that have nursing program were investigated and none of them were identified to include a mandatory "Transcultural Nursing" course, except just a program that included it as an elective course (Tanrıverdi 2009). In another study that investigated nursing students' views on the courses of cultural awareness and transcultural nursing, it was found that the course contributed to cultural and health interaction and that after taking the course, the subject was treated more sensitive in terms of professionalism and that most of the students considered the cultural characteristics of patients in patient care processes (Ceylantekin&Ocalan 2016).

Conclusion

It is important to note that researches on transcultural nursing are usually in a descriptive type, and from methodological perspective there is need for qualitative studies such as experimental or focus group discussion, in-depth individual interview etc. The point that is emphasized in terms of content is that transcultural care is a professional and moral responsibility for nurses and cultural differences require to be respected. In addition, it has been reported in the studies that the cultural competence of nurses should be improved, nurses should be aware of the values of the society they serve, including all norms of language, religion, social values and culture, and that the care to be provided in this direction may improve the quality and outcomes of care. Since nurses mostly have communication problems while providing care for individuals from different societies, it has been stated that cultural competence should be developed both during and after nursing education. Cultural features allow

people to empathize with each other as well as accepting and refusing each other. Therefore, it has been reported that the empathy levels of nursing students increase as their transcultural sensitivity increases.

Limitations: Only studies that could be accessed through the databases being reviewed have been included in the research.

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