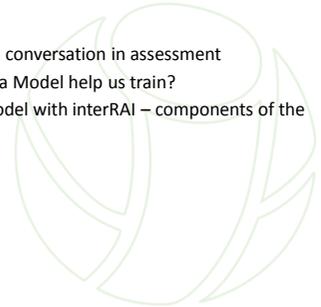


- What is interRAI?
- Importance of cultural conversation in assessment
- How does the Meihana Model help us train?
- Using the Meihana model with interRAI – components of the model



Integrating the Meihana Model when training and completing interRAI assessments

Ashleigh Wiley, interRAI Educator



Image: www.rowyounwaka.co.nz

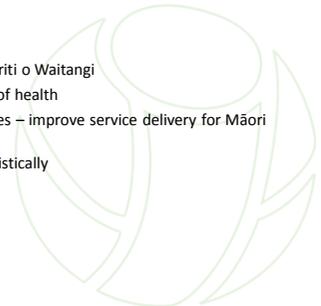


What is interRAI?

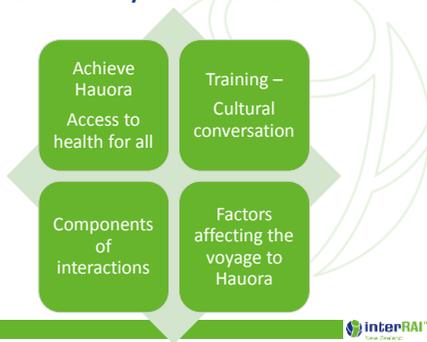
- Comprehensive clinical assessment tools
- International best practice
- Used in all 20 DHBs for home care needs assessment
- Aged residential care facilities
- Over 100,000 assessments per year

Importance of cultural conversation in assessment

- Scope of practice & Te Tiriti o Waitangi
- Culture is a determinant of health
- Address health inequalities – improve service delivery for Māori patients and whanau
- Capturing the person Holistically



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



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



Tinana: 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

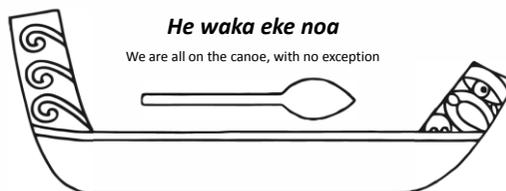
Nga Roma Moana (Ocean Currents)

Represent components of the Māori world view

- Ahua – Personal indicators of To Ao Māori, identifying who they are
- Tikanga – Māori Culture principles
- Whānau – Relationships within Māori 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](#)



www.rowyourwaka.co.nz

13



14



References

- Comittee, N. H. (1998, June). *The Social, Cultural and Economic Determinants of Health in New Zealand: Action to Improve Health*. Retrieved from Ministry of Health: <https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/publications/det-health.pdf>
- Durie, M. (2017, May 18). *Māori health models – Te Whare Tapa Whā*. Retrieved from Ministry of Health: <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/populations/maori-health/maori-health-models/maori-health-models-te-whare-tapa-wha>
- Pitama, S., Huria, T., & Lacey, C (2014). Improving Māori Health through clinical assessment: Waikare o te Waka o Meihana. *The New Zealand Medical Journal*, 127(1393), 107-119.
- Pitama, S., Robertson, P., Cram, F., Gillies, M., Huria, T., & Dallas-Katoa, W (2007). Meihana Model: A Clinical Assessment Framework. *New Zealand Journal of Psychology*, 36, 118-125.
- World Health Organization. (n.d.). *Health Impact Assessment (HIA)- The determinants of health*. Retrieved from The World Health Organization: <http://www.who.int/hia/evidence/dah/en/>
- Zealand, i. N. (2017). *Annual Report 201/17*. Wellington: Central Regions Technical Advisory Services Limited.

15

