Abstract for the 2022 Canadian Doctoral Nursing Network Virtual Conference

Moving Forward: Surviving and Finishing the PhD Journey

Title: Exploring Culture in Parent-Mediated Child Health Knowledge Translation Tools: A Scoping Review

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Objectives: Incorporation of cultural considerations into knowledge translation (KT) work are necessary to increase the efficacy and uptake of parent resources to improve child health outcomes. The aim of the scoping review was to map the available evidence of what cultural adaptations have been integrated within parent-mediated KT tools for illness management and healthcare navigation for children.

Methods: A database search of Ovid Medline 1946-Present, Epub Ahead of Print, In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations and Daily, Ovid Embase (1974-Present), CINAHL Plus with Full-text, ERIC, PsycINFO 1987-Present, Cochrane Reviews, Scopus, Proquest Dissertations and Theses was performed (2001–2021). Two reviewers worked independently for screening, study selection and data extraction. Methodological quality was assessed using the Mixed Methods Assessment Tool. Evidence tables were built and organized by study design and cultural adaptation type. Trends and patterns were examined across the studies.

Results: 5490 articles were identified, 18 met the inclusion criteria (2 qualitative, 11 quantitative and 5 mixed methods studies). Three main types of cultural adaptations were described relating to: a) language b) visual representations c) community values. Nine tools were co-created with the target community and nine tools were adapted from their original version with community input. Cultural adaptations were most common in KT tools for autism, ADHD and asthma. Effective approaches to cultural adaptations included research teams with multilingual researchers or support from translators, consultation with community partners and education from trained individuals living within the communities.

Conclusions: This review provides information about the value of cultural adaptations of parent-mediated KT tools. Further research is needed as few studies have been done that incorporate cultural adaptations in the parent-mediated KT field for acute health management, and those that did provided minimal detail regarding the adaptation process. The results of this review are informing the next steps of Elizabeth's dissertation research.