Cohort Analysis: An Educational Tool in Ethnogeriatrics
Links Lifespan Development and Historical Experiences of Cohorts of Older Ethnic Populations

Melen R. McBride, PhD., RN, GSAF
Associate Director, Stanford Geriatric Education Center
Stanford University

Rosellen M. Rosich, Ph.D.
Psychology Department
University of Alaska Anchorage
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Learning Objectives
After the workshop, participants will be able to

- Explain the relationships between historical experiences of ethnic older adults, healthcare disparities, and system change.

- Apply the cohort historical analysis tool (CHAT) in teaching, clinical practice, and development of culturally sensitive geriatric assessment measures.

- Describe cultural insights generated by the effect of historical events on life-span developmental markers using a technology-based learning strategy, i.e., the Avatar-case study.

- Explain how the session’s experiential learning activities help to enhance cultural competency in geriatric education, practice, and system change.
Presentation Outline

• Ethnogeriatric Imperative
  - Cohort Historical Analysis
  - Health Literacy and Health Disparities

Lifespan Development
  - Lifespan assumptions and markers
  - Sociohistorical events and time

• Technology Assisted Learning
• Application - A High-Fidelity Avatar Case Simulation
• Resources
Aging
Ethno-gerontology
Health
Ethnicity
Trans-cultural Health
Geriatrics

Ethnogeriatrics

Diversity RX Conference 3/13/13
Oakland, CA
Ethnogeriatric Imperative

• Increasing numbers and proportions of elders from diverse ethnic backgrounds
• Increasing heterogeniety within older ethnic populations
• One-third of U.S. population 65+ are projected to be from one of four “minority” categories by 2050

Yeo, 2003
Cohort Analysis

• Analysis of historical experiences of populations of elders likely to influence their health and attitude toward health care.

• Used as an educational and clinical tool, as background for taking a social history and understanding patient’s attitudes towards the health care system.

Elements of Cohort Analysis

- Significant events in a decade
- Age periods for a group of ethnic elders divided into 1 or 2 decades
- Chronological historical chart
- Events and periods chart

Cohort Experiences

1900-1920; 1921-1940; 1941-1960, etc..

“What has happened in the past that may have triggered an important change in the older person’s beliefs, attitudes, and/or lifestyle?

Influenza Epidemic

Three Mile Island Disaster

Legionnaires Disease, SARS

September 11

Katrina, Rita, and Wilma
Historic Events That Have Influenced Alaska’s Native People

- **1900**: “The Great Death” Smallpox, Measles, Chicken Pox, Flu-colds, Nome flu epidemic killed 60% of Native People
- **1924**: Native People became US citizens
- **1930**: Boarding Schools
- **1959**: Alaska Statehood
- **1964**: Earthquake & Tidal Wave
- **1971**: ANSCA
- **1984**: Earthquake & Tidal Wave

Diversity RX Conference 3/13/13 Oakland, CA
Applications of Cohort Analysis

• Educational tool
  student self-assessment
  provider self-assessment

• Clinical tool
  history taking
  assessment

• Research tool
  information resource
Health Literacy

...the capacity to obtain, process, understand basic health information and services and act to make appropriate health care decisions.

Ratzan & Parker, 2001
Aspects of Health Literacy

• Fundamental domains – traditional
  – Reading
  – Writing
  – Speaking
  – Numeracy

• Scientific
• Cultural influences
• Civic interactions

Zarcadoolas, Pleasant, & Greer, 2006
Health Disparities

- Unequal delivery of health care
- Problems with access
- Variability in patient-provider interaction
- Profound differences in health status and health outcomes
National Healthcare Disparities Report

- Many racial/ethnic groups as well as poor and less educated patients report:
  - poor communication with their physicians
  - more problems with some aspects of patient-provider relationship
  - greater difficulty in accessing information, including information on prescription drugs

- Evidence of Provider Bias

National Healthcare Services, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), 2012
Disaster Preparedness Focus Group: Vietnamese on Seeking Help

• “I’m kind of afraid to stay in touch with the police.”

• “I heard that police officers, they only come to your house for a bad problem, right?”

• “Whenever a police shows up at your house, there will be a problem. That’s why I’m afraid. Just like the police officers in Vietnam.”

Matthew, A.B. & Kelly, K., 2008
Yesterday

Today
The Lifespan and Technology Assisted Learning
Lifespan Development and Socio-historical Context: General Assumptions

- People are products of heredity/genetics, the immediate environment but also the broader social historical fabric in which they live.
- People developing over the lifespan cannot be separated from the context.
- People develop within multiple contexts-conditions and situations defined in part by maturation and in part by time and place.
Bioecological Theory
Influences of Development: Multiple Interacting Levels

- Normative influences (i.e., biological and environmental)
- Normative age-graded influences
- Nonnormative
- Normative history-graded (i.e., historical generations –Rogler, 2006)
Simulation and Avatars

Utilization in Case Studies and Geriatric Training
Simulation

• Webster’s (2003) def. of stimulate “to look or act like”

• “…Is a technique-not a technology-to replace or amplify real experiences with guided experiences that evoke or replicate substantial aspects of the real world in a fully interactive manner (Gaba, 2004, pg. 12).

• Immersed in a task of setting as if in the real world.

• Purpose-educate, train, and provide rehearsal for what will be come real life experiences
Specific Usage

• First documented pilots in Word War II

• High-fidelity simulation in nursing education
  http://www.uaa.alaska.edu/schoolofnursing/nursingresourcecenter/simulationlabs.cfm
  http://sirc.nln.org

• Medicine and simulation rehearsals which augment clinical practice (i.e., surgeons and surgical teams can rehearse a complex operation)

  Ward-Smith, 2008
Usage

• Powerful tools for research and evaluation
• Can be used to educate, train and assess performance and competency of interprofessional teams or individual clinicians
• Or utilized for changing to enhance and expand safety
Range of Ways to Use Simulation

- High-fidelity (SimMan-Women-Child) to Low-fidelity drills with simple mannequins
- Standardized patient vignettes and actors (i.e., role playing)
- Verbal simulations (“what if discussions”)
- Analysis of videos
Virtual Environments and Avatars

• Techniques and technology that facilitate learning and training through environments that immerse individuals in an alternate/virtual world or reality (Rosich, 2013)

• Second Life (SL) 3-D a virtual environment most well known and is populated with Avatars

• Colleges and Universities have Islands/ replicas of their schools and utilize for curriculum dissemination and schools of Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy are also using
Benefits of Avatars

• Noted the benefits of using simulation earlier however the use of avatars are still relatively unknown in education and training of health professionals

• However utilization of case studies in general:
  ➢ Encourages active/interactive learning
  ➢ Facilitates problem solving and enhances critical thinking
  ➢ Shifts emphasis from trainer to trainee
Application: A High-Fidelity Avatar Case Simulation

Mrs. F. Bakit
Filipino Case Study
Mrs. Bakit
Filipino Case Study
Contact Information

Melen R. McBride, PhD, RN, FGSA
Stanford Geriatric Education Center
mcbride@stanford.edu

Rosellen Rosich, PhD
Department of Psychology
907-786-1739; fax: 907-786-4898
rmrosich@uaa.alaska.edu

~ Thank You ~
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