

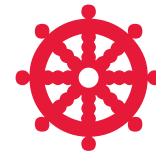
FAITHS & PATIENT-FAMILY-CENTERED CARE



ABORIGINAL



BAHÁ'Í



BUDDHISM



CHRISTIANITY



HINDUISM



ISLAM



JUDAISM



SIKHISM

CULTURAL SENSITIVITY

- First Nations People show a strong sense of community.
- The patient follows the usual routine and treatment.
- Disease could be due to natural and supernatural causes.

- There are no clergy in the Bahá'í faith.
- Contact nearest Spiritual Assembly² for guidance.

- Patient may:
- Ask for more privacy,
 - Refuse medication unless absolutely necessary,
 - Be reluctant to undergo surgery on holy days,
 - Prefer to burn incense or listen to prayer tapes to assist in spiritual meditation.

- Patient may:
- Desire a regular pastoral visit from clergy (a pastor or priest) or a chaplain.
 - Request reading from the Bible and /or prayers.

- A language barrier may exist, especially with elderly patients.
- Female patients exhibit modesty and prefer a female care-giver.
- A patient may like to take a bath and pray before the meal.
- A patient may keep some religious symbols for worship and prayers.

- A language barrier may exist, especially with an elderly patient.
- A female patient may prefer a female care-giver.
- A female patient observes privacy and shows modesty.
- Patient may request to perform 5 daily prayers.

- Patient may:
- Desire that the prayers & Psalms be recited during sickness,
 - Avoid non-essential medical and surgical procedures on the Sabbath,
 - Request that the health care giver be of the same sex,
 - Avoid intravenous therapy during fasts as long as this is medically safe.

- Language may be a barrier especially for elderly patients.
- Female patients exhibit modesty and may request female care-giver.
- Both sexes reject the shaving of body hair.
- A believer wears five articles of faith-5 K⁷
- Patient may request for a daily bath.
- Patient may wish to pray during day.

DIETARY REQUIREMENT

- The patient observes no mandatory restrictions.

- The patient observes no specific dietary requirement.

- Vegetarianism is strongly recommended.
- Extremes in food and beverage consumption are avoided.
- The practice of Ying and Yang³ is observed.

- No dietary restrictions.
- Some patients may observe fasting or abstain from eating meat on Fridays.

- Warm vegetarian meals are preferred.
- A non-vegetarian takes no beef or pork.
- A non-vegetarian could be a vegetarian on special days.

- Pork or related products are not allowed.
- Halal⁵ meat is preferred.
- Alcohol free medications if possible.

- Patient may:
- Wish to wash hands and pray before meals,
 - Insist on Kosher⁶ food or have vegetarian food.
 - Eggs and fish with fins and scales are acceptable.
 - Only gelatine free desserts.
 - Meat & dairy eaten separately.

- May be a vegetarian or a non-vegetarian. It is a personal choice.

DEATH & DYING

- Family support is essential.
- Check with the nurse if ceremonies can be performed in the room or another arrangement can be made.
- Ceremonies are done by or supervised by an elder.
- After death relatives and friends visit during the four days of the wake.
- Horse and wagon are used to transport the deceased body to burial grounds.
- Burial is often followed by a Pipe Ceremony¹.

- The body of the deceased must be treated with respect.
- A Bahá'í burial ring is placed on the finger of the deceased.
- The body is not transported more than one hour's journey from the place of death.
- Prayers are conducted at the time of burial.
- Embalming and cremation are to be carried out only when required by law.
- Autopsies are permitted.

- The patient may ask for a prayer session with friends or a Buddhist monk.
- A Buddhist representative is requested to preside and guide.
- The body is not touched or manipulated after death.
- Eyes and mouth are closed and the body is covered with a white sheet.
- After death, the immediate area is kept peaceful and undisturbed.
- Cremation is preferred by some followers.

- Some patients may wish to be anointed by a priest while in the hospital at end of life.
- Some may wish to receive Holy Communion from the clergy.
- No particular regulations exist regarding care of the deceased body.
- Both burial and cremation are accepted.

- Death should take place in a peaceful atmosphere.
- Death is attended by eldest son, relatives or/and Hindu priest.
- Sacred Scripture, Bhagavad Geeta, is recited at the time of death.
- Sacred words are said three times in the right ear.
- Drops of holy water⁴ are placed on the tongue.
- Post-mortem is not favored, and the body bathed and cremated.

- The patient wishes to die facing Mecca.
- An Imam or religious person needs to be present.
- Last words of the dying are to be a declaration of faith.
- The dying person is read verses from the Quran.
- The eyes and mouth of the deceased are closed.
- The head is turned towards the right shoulder.
- The body is washed, shrouded and buried as soon as possible after death.
- An autopsy may be done, but with respect.

- Relatives, friends and Jewish community leader should be present.
- Special prayers are recited and the deceased body is treated with respect.
- Eyes and mouth are closed and a sheet is drawn over the face.
- Shomer⁶ "Watcher" stays with the deceased till burial is completed.
- Embalming is forbidden, and burial is done as soon as possible.
- Autopsies are avoided where not required by law, and amputated parts are buried with the deceased, as is blood soaked sheets or garments.

- The patient may request prayers by a priest or community members.
- Last rites are done with singing of hymns.
- The body is bathed, dressed in clean clothing and cremated. While this done the 5 K's⁷ should not be taken off.
- Wailing (lamenting) is discouraged.
- A service is conducted at home or the Gurudwara (Sikh Temple) with reading from Holy Scripture.
- An autopsy is accepted if required.

HEALTH CRISES

- Organ and tissue donation is an individual choice.

- Organ and tissue donation is allowed.

- For organ and tissue donation, a family/monk consultation is suggested.

- Organ and tissue donation is an individual choice.
- Jehovah's Witnesses object to blood transfusion.

- Blood transfusion is allowed.
- Organ and tissue donation is an individual choice.

- Organ and tissue donation is an individual choice.
- Mercy killing is not allowed.
- Blood transfusion allowed when necessary.
- Autopsy allowed.

- All life-sustaining procedures are welcome.
- Organ donation needs family/ rabbinical consultation.

- Organ and tissue donation is a personal choice.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Pipe Ceremony
This is the primary vehicle of religious expression by which a native person communicates with the Creator and Spirits. In the Pipe Ceremony, a group event, prayers are transmitted in the smoke of burning plant material in the bowl of the pipe. Some variation in ceremony may exist from Nation to Nation.

² Spiritual Assembly
This is the elected local administrative body for the Bahá'í community in any place where there are nine or more adult Bahá'ís.

³ Ying and Yang
The human body holds two intertwining forces, Yin and Yang. Yin is represented by femininity, darkness, cold and water. Yang is represented by masculinity, sun, heat and fire. An imbalance of Yin and Yang within the body causes sickness.

⁴ Holy Water
Water from the Holy River Ganges with Tulsi leaves (basil plant).

⁵ Halal
Animal meat slaughtered by a Muslim by Islamic method is Halal. This is a method in which slaughtering of the animal for food starts by mentioning the name of God, and taking His permission for the act.

⁶ Kosher
"Fit to eat according to Jewish dietary laws" Cows, sheep, goats, chicken, turkey and duck that are slaughtered by a ritual slaughterer in a proper manner are kosher. Dairy foods should not be served with meat or fowl meals up to one half hour before and up to 3 hours after meat or fowl consumption. All fresh fruit and raw vegetables are kosher.

⁷ 5K
All the five articles of faith listed below start with letter K giving us 5K. Kesh (uncut hair), Kanga (comb), Kirpan (sword), Kara (steel bracelet) and Kachera (shorts).