Global Health Placement 2014
Reentry Session

Mafikeng, South Africa
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Agenda

- Introduction of Mafikeng, South Africa
- Introduction of the clinical setting
- Role of nurses in the clinic
- Role of nurses in the hospital
- Challenges
- What I have learned
- What have 'they' learned from you
Mafikeng, South Africa
Mafikeng, South Africa

- Located in the North West province of South Africa
- Language: Tswana
- Close to border with Botswana
- Dry, flat land
North West University
My meals
Community Clinic
• New HIV/AIDS treatment initiation
• Minor issues (cold/diarrhea/pain)
• Chronic issues (HTN/Diabetes/Epilepsy)
• Collection and review of TB treatment
• Dressing change
• Ante/post natal care
• Neonatal care
Role of nurses at the clinic

- Management (medication supply, patient record)
- Nursing diagnosis and writing prescription
- Small surgery (Contraceptive IM implantation, circumcision, suturing and delivery)
- Patient education
Role of nurses at the hospital

- Management (medication supply, patient record)
- Triaging and primary assessment
- Small surgery (circumcision, suturing and delivery)
- Patient education
Challenges

- Language barriers – patient history, therapeutic communication and patient education
- Access to septic tools
- Align practices from both side (the way I have learnt versus the way they practice)
- Communicate learning objectives
- Evidence based practice?
Reflection

- Learning about myself (my compassion, my attitude and my perception)
- Practicing interprofessionalism (working with physician, nursing students and other nurses)
- Taking on leadership role (exchange knowledge with junior nursing students)
- Clinical skills (catheterization, starting IV, veinpuncture)
In the clinic, there is no paper towel for proper hand washing procedures.

In the pediatric ward, the nurse manager told the first year students that they should not put on gloves when they do bed making.

There is not “sterile set” for urine catheterization.

Working with doctors in the casualty department and peds ward.

Comparing and contrasting health care systems.

Working with resources limited setting.

Working with professional nurses in the clinic.

Working with local students: Exchange knowledge and translating local language.

Experience social determinants of health:
- Poverty
- Substance abuse (alcohol and drug)
- Education* → teenage pregnancy, medication adherence, business opportunity...
- Crime
- Hunger (access to food and food choice)

Learning simple local language
- Appreciating body/mind/spirit using carative factors (Watson caring model)
- Gender inequalities (male have more power)
- Client-nurse power (nurses have more power over patients and are respected by patient)
- Using sunrise model
- be “caring” and “compassionate”

Approximating local role of nursing

Working in a highly interprofessional context

Primary health care approach (supermarket approach) all-in-one services in local clinic (medication collection, antenatal, postnatal visits, labour)

Free medication for everyone visiting the clinic (potential resource abuse from neighbouring countries)

Nurses education and regulating body in South Africa vs Canada

Adapting to a cross cultural context.
What “they” learned from me

- PBL/PBL process in our program
- Evidence based practice
- Pathological process
- Professionalism as a level IV student
- How RN practice in Canada
“..(T)he first thing is to be honest with yourself. You can never have an impact on society if you have not changed yourself…Great peacemakers are all people of integrity, of honesty but humility.”

-Nelson Mandela

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION