

**Methods:** An ethnographic approach with observations and interviews will be used. Encounters will be observed to identify when and how HP and HE take place, and the potential influence of culture in the interaction between nurses and families. Interviews with nurses and families will help to identify feelings, attitudes, and perceptions towards the HP and HE activities carried out. Data analysis will be done following ethnographic principles.

**Results:** The literature shows that health professionals often felt frustrated when interacting with people from other cultures and did not respond adequately to their health needs. Families from other cultures felt that their views on health and health care, their lifestyles, behaviors and education of children were not taken into account. Carrying out this research will allow to better understand what happened during the cultural encounters and what can be done to improve nurses' work.

**Conclusions:** This study will allow the design of interventions aiming at increasing the cultural competence of nurses.

### PERCEIVED CULTURAL CARE DURING LABOUR BY IMMIGRANTS IN PORTUGAL

Vitória Parreira<sup>a</sup>, Emília Coutinho<sup>b</sup>, Esther Carril<sup>c</sup>, João Duarte<sup>b</sup>, Cláudia Chaves<sup>b</sup>, Paula Nelas<sup>b</sup>, Carlos Pereira<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>*Escola Superior de Enfermagem do Porto. Portugal.* <sup>b</sup>*Escola Superior de Saúde de Viseu. Portugal.* <sup>c</sup>*ULS Guarda EPE- Hospital Sousa Martins. Portugal.*

Contact details: vitvik@gmail.com

**Introduction:** In being aware of the perceptions of parturient immigrants during labour, the nurses of Maternal and Obstetric Health can promote culturally congruent care.

**Objectives:** To assess the perceived cultural care of puerperal immigrants during labour

**Participants and methods:** This is an observational quantitative, cross-sectional descriptive and correlational study. The sample consists of 868 parturient immigrants admitted to 34 Portuguese maternity wards. The instruments used for data gathering were a questionnaire and a scale for perceived cultural care (V. Parreira (2010).

**Results:** Participants who were 36 or older, had higher education levels, were assisted in maternity wards in the Greater Lisbon Area, with a monthly household income below 500 euros, with a weak agglomeration index, whose pregnancy was monitored, who were not accompanied by a significant other, who did not have the epidural and who did not attend childbirth preparation classes presented a worse perception of cultural care, disagreeing with having been the target of culturally appropriate care unlike those who had a planned pregnancy. For those participants whose pregnancy was monitored appropriately, who were accompanied by a significant other, received analgesia, attended childbirth preparation class and who were assisted in the Central region, even though they were a target of appropriate cultural care, they were not so in terms of communication, environment, material culture and time.

**Conclusions:** Some immigrants disagree that they were recipients of appropriate cultural care, which may be a reflection of the lack of cultural sensitivity and training of nurses at the time of the interaction.

### PEER MEDIATION AS A STRATEGY FOR SOCIAL AND CLINICAL INTEGRATION

Antonio Iudici<sup>a</sup>, Gianluca Rumi<sup>b</sup>, Elena Faccio<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>*Department of Philosophy, Sociology, Education and Applied Psychology. University of Padova. Italy.* <sup>b</sup>*Distrect of Olgiatese. Italy.*

Contact details: antonio.iudici@unipd.it

In Europe, the possibility of accessing health and social services is increasingly considered a primary indicator of the integration

of migrants. Some normative references, such as the resolution of the WHO in 2008, have formalized the importance of health in promoting social inclusion and integration in respect of citizens coming from other parts of the world. In terms of such a view, in many countries the efforts are concentrated on the widening of the offer of sanitary services rather than on the creation of a culture of competent use of such services. Generally, this involves the presence of new services that are very well structured, but little used. This paper aims to describe how the strategy of "peer mediation" allows to fulfill the need for social inclusion in a permanent and far-sighted. Indeed, the "peer mediation" is applied to children and enables a virtuous circle based on the competence to identify situation or people who do not turn to services, to define the praxes of uses of the present services and to favour the acceptance of the necessary subject of aid. It has gone therefore from a monocultural approach which instructs the school to transmit a single reference system of knowledge, values and categorisations, and that hypostatizes the existence of a "culture" that is static and irreducible, to an intercultural approach, that identifies the school as a space for the construction of culture, and as an area of active and shared research. It is "cross-cultural" because it does not belong to one culture or another, but generates an interaction among the subjects that participate.

### IMMIGRANT WOMEN AND WORK-FAMILY CONCILIATION: HEALTH RISKS

Estefânia Silva<sup>a</sup>, Conceição Nogueira<sup>b</sup>, Sofia Neves<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>*Universidade do Minho e Instituto Superior da Maia. Portugal.* <sup>b</sup>*Faculdade de Psicologia e Ciências de Educação da Universidade do Porto. Portugal.* <sup>c</sup>*Instituto Superior da Maia. Portugal.*

Contact details: estefaniapsi@hotmail.com

**Introduction:** This communication integrated in a study case of the scope of Ph. D. project in Social Psychology, presents and discusses the results of a qualitative research that took place in Portugal about feminine immigration and work-family.

**Objectives:** Based on empirical Brazilian, Cape Verdean and Ukrainian communities that are present in Portugal, this study aims to characterize the experiences and analyze the discourses of these women in terms of reconciling family and professional life, as well as knowing the strategies used to facilitate reconciliation.

**Methods:** The collected information was analyzed using Thematic Analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006) and Foucauldian Discourse Analysis (Willig, 2008) and sought to understand the implications of the meanings constructed around gender representations in the family life.

**Results:** The results of this study shows how the migration project, for these women, is an enhancement of their family vulnerabilities, employment and social life and helps to generate conflict between work and family life. The professional integration difficulties lead to an excessive increase of their responsibilities in situations of dual configured on women and results in levels of conflict, fatigue, large emotional and psychological stress that interferes in the family life as well as in the professional life (Jiménez-Moreno & Rodriguez, 2012). We observed that the asymmetry in domestic responsibilities, the scarce economics resources and the difficulties in reconciling all of this does not allow enjoyment of leisure time.

**Conclusions:** Considering the increasing of feminization of the migrations in Portugal, this communication pretends to contribute to a new analytical framework in studies on female immigration from a gender perspective.