

Nursing in Scandinavia (DK;S;N)



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(Employed as professor at Nord University, Norway: 2016-2023)

Thank you!



- For the invitation and possibility to present my view, experiences and research on Nursing in Scandinavia

INNOVATEDIGNITY results:

Nursing from a Scandinavian perspective:

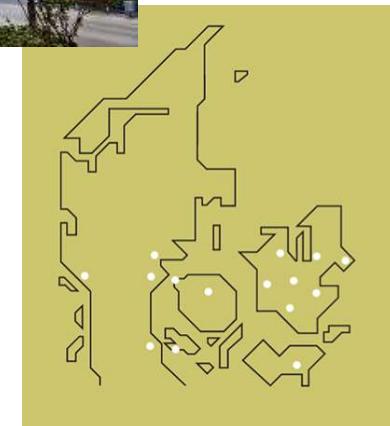
- Scandinavian countries are internationally recognised for leading the way in older adult care and in digitally transforming healthcare.
- Dignity has become a central value in care for older adults in all three Scandinavian countries.
- Scandinavian documents about digitalization offers insights into how the dignity of older adults is impacted by digitally transforming healthcare.
- This speech will share information about digital healthcare & dignity in healthcare.

My positions and network in Scandinavia

Employed at Nord University In Bodø for 7 yrs



At Kolding /SDU from 2022- 2027



IRS - Institut for Regional Sundhedsforskning

Since 2006 in *European Academy of Caring Science (EACS)*

- A collaborative network in Denmark, Sweden, UK and **from 2017** also in Norway and Greece



Funding in 2019:

4.3 mill Euro to employ **15 early stage researchers** to be educated as the future innovative healthcare leaders



2019-2023

- The purpose of INNOVATEDIGNITY-ITN funded by the European Commission (2019–2023) is to develop a shared research and training agenda in order to educate the next generation of interdisciplinary health care researchers and care leaders across Europe.
- The project is a response to the Europe wide need to provide sustainable and dignified care for older people at home and in residential, municipal and hospital settings.
- INNOVATEDIGNITY-ITN research new ways of engaging with older people to shape digital developments, it examine
 - new kinds of care delivery, including long term residential care and rapid transitions from acute hospital care to home,
 - gender imbalances and workforce sustainability
 - to create new forms of care activities that include, participatory models and co-design with older people in response to the growing lack of sustainability in older person care and evidence of current care failings.
- Through co-supervision by academics and non-academic partners, INNOVATEDIGNITY-ITN ESRs will engage in critical, practical, and policy impact exploration of the contribution and the reach of their individual doctoral study projects to respond to three interconnecting research themes:
- **Wp 1: Dignity within digital innovation**
- **Wp2: Living well in care systems**
- **Wp3: Gender and sustainable care.**

(Wp1) Scandinavian countries (Norway, Sweden, and Denmark) lead the way in digitally transforming healthcare.

- In Scandinavian countries, an important aim of policies relating to ageing is for people to remain in good physical and mental health for as long as possible.
- Digital technologies have been part of the solution by providing sustainable care, - but at the same time, the age-based digital divide has led to inequality for older adults around the world.



(Wp1) Dignity is a central value in care for older adults in all three Scandinavian countries.

- The European Union`s Charter of Fundamental Rights places dignity as the foundation of all human rights.
- The term “dignity” comes from the Latin word *dignitas* and refers to values associated with being human, such as worthiness and honour.
- Dignity is closely linked to an understanding of what makes a person feel human . It is inviolable and must be protected and respected.
- Dignity has many possible variations and nuances that human beings refer to in a meaningful way. It is an affirmation that can be ruptured or lost through vulnerability.
- When dignity is taken away, it would diminish one`s personhood. Dignity is referred to as a core value underlying medical practice and as a subjective experience which is related to autonomy and identity.
- The European Commission underlines the importance of delivering healthcare innovations in a dignified way.

(Wp1) Welfare models in Scandinavian countries

- Welfare models in Scandinavian countries are based on citizens' high levels of education and long life expectancies, combined with investments in innovation and research.
- Scandinavian welfare states can be characterised as providing high-quality services for all age groups, as regional and municipal authorities play a central role in the delivery of key services.
- Healthcare in Scandinavian countries, as part of the Nordic welfare model, is underpinned by the basic values of compassion, tolerance and the conviction of equality.
- Healthcare systems in Scandinavian countries are tax-funded. National, regional and municipal governments are responsible for the provision of care and may contract public and private providers.

(Wp1) From a Norwegian perspective

- Since the age-based digital divide has led to inequality for older adults around the world.
- We interviewed a group of healthy + 75 yr. old people, who retired from their job around the age of 65. This age-group has spent recent years away from the workplace digital transition and may not have experienced digitalisation in the way younger adults have.
- We invited 13 older adults, for individual interviews. They were Norwegian citizens living at home and not receiving consistent assistance.
- Participants were recruited from a local voluntary association established in their home city in Norway in 1996. It is based on the University of the Third Age, an organisation founded in France in the 1970s.

(Wp1) From a Norwegian perspective

- Older adults experience that using new digital systems in healthcare leads to them becoming dependent and gives rise to a sense of helplessness.
- They feel an increased sense of dependency on other people and that, in turn, assails their experience of personal dignity.

(Wp1) From a Norwegian perspective

- Older people expect that digitally led healthcare will give a sense of safety, - but it also produces a feeling of insecurity concerning privacy and loss of the relational aspect, of having a productive dialogue with healthcare providers and being treated as individuals.
- Participants are subject to demands from society in terms of being expected to know how to use systems, and are thrown into situations where they have to acquire new skills promptly, which they often struggle to achieve.

(Wp1) Conclusion: from a Norwegian perspective

- The phenomenon of sense of dignity experienced in older adults, concerning how their expectations and needs are met within digitally led healthcare, indicates a sense of feeling lost in the digital world and this might be ethically challenging.
- It impacts their perception of dignified ageing.
- Loss of dignity by being thrown into a situation in this way is unethical and especially noticed in its rupture. Rupture because of being put into an unfamiliar world, need for human contact and insecurity concerning privacy in the digital world.
- The results of this research show that if older adults are better informed about technologies and provided with the necessary digital skills, they see digitalisation more as an opportunity.
- There is a spectrum of variations of emphasis, on the one hand unfamiliar technology makes you insecure and increases a sense of vulnerability and lacks focus on ethical considerations when innovating healthcare digitally. On the other hand, digitalisation gives a sense of safety and opens up new opportunities.

Dignity as honour-wound: an experiential and relational view

Kathleen Galvin PhD¹ and Les Todres PhD²

¹Professor of Nursing Practice, Faculty of Health and Social Care, University of Hull, Hull, UK
²Professor of Health Philosophy, School of Health and Social Care, Bournemouth University, Bournemouth, UK

Theoretical framework:

Dignity as honour-wound: an experiential and relational view

Spatial dignity	There is a dignity experience and relationship that emphasizes a sense of the dignity of one's place in the world.
Temporal dignity	There is an experience of dignity that is attuned to one's sense of history and possibility, as well as to the present ongoing temporal rhythms of night and day, of natural seasons, and of the phases of one's life
Embodied dignity	There is a dignity experience that is a sense that their own body is somehow connecting them with all their embodied heritage and bodily connections to earth and the historical continuity of embodied being-in-the-world
Interpersonal dignity	There is a dignity experience that emphasizes a sense of one's interpersonal value and worthiness. When this sense of interpersonal valuing is bright, one is participating in an interpersonal world of mutuality in which we gift one another as intrinsically 'mattering' to one another, and within community, in mutual ways.

Dignity as honour-wound: an experiential and relational view

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Understanding dignity:

Dignity as honour-wound: an experiential and relational view

Mood dignity	Mood is a fundamental characteristic of any experiential moment. Dignity can be carried in many moods; in solemn sadness, celebratory joy, poignant love, defiant determination and simple 'here-I-am peacefulness'. So, if dignity is not just one mood, should we then articulate dignity without recourse to a mood dimension and define it only relationally? We do not think so.
Identity dignity	As human beings, we appear to carry a coherent and deep sense of everything that is gathered for us, how things are for us, spatially, bodily, temporally, in mood. This 'self-gathering' is core to our sense of identity and has deep implications for dignity. S
Finitude dignity	There is a dignity experience that is particularly attuned to the potential of our existence to 'not be': the potential of personal death. Such an attunement gives dignity its poignant face, the delicate beauty of its vulnerable affirmation in spite of potential non-being

(Wp2): INNOVATEDIGNITY results

- Film 1 Living well in care, - with Norwegian subtitles
- The film: <https://youtu.be/BAjA3oy-Jec>

(Wp3): INNOVATEDIGNITY results



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jfhByiZDCFY>

on **Gender and leadership**

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