Exploring the experience of South Australian Aboriginal Patients following the confirmation of their transplantation until their discharge: a qualitative study



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BACKGROUND

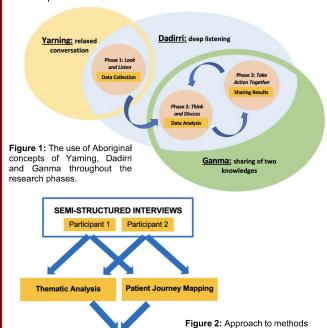
- Australian Aboriginal people experience higher rates of kidney failure in comparison to non-Aboriginal Australians¹, where a kidney transplantation is considered the optimal treatment.2
- Current healthcare systems follow biomedical models of care, focussing on the treatment of disease rather than the Indigenous values of Aboriginal people³, which results in poorer kidney care experiences and health outcomes³⁻⁴.

AIM

To explore the experiences of South Australian Aboriginal people following the confirmation of their kidney transplantation until their discharged.

METHODS

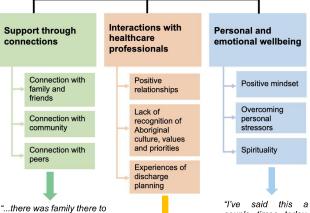
- Qualitative descriptive research guided by an Aboriginal Participatory Action Research methodology.
- Interviewed and mapped journey⁵ of two Aboriginal patients who have recently experienced a kidney transplantation.



RESULTS

Three key themes emerged from two separate findings of both participants, which reflect the specific concerns, priorities, and experiences of the participant's kidney transplant journey.

Figure 3: Emerging themes and subthemes.



- help me, um they would sit in there and help me, understand that sort of, you know, the transplant, and what to do". (P1)
- ...we shared a connection, shared a kidney, and was following each other's journey, it was inspiring, encouraged and motivated each other to do our checkins". (P2)

- couple times today, trying to be positive in a negative situation". (P1)
- "There is a lot of information and I guess your main thing that you're trying to think is, I just want some rest and enjoy accepting this kidney into my body". (P2)

...they come in daily

and sort of, speaking to

me on a, on a patient

level". (P1)

"I could feel that the distance was there, so you know that also played on my mind".

DISCUSSION

- Meaningful involvement of family members was a main priority for Aboriginal patients during their kidney transplantation journey.
- Strong relationships and rapport between healthcare professionals and patients improved patient satisfaction, cultural identity and discharge planning experiences.
- "Information overload" negatively interfered with the recovery of Aboriginal patient's journeys.

CONCLUSION

By exploring the kidney transplant journeys of Aboriginal people from their perspective, healthcare systems and professionals can be informed of how to best support holistic care.

Acknowledgement

Findings: Themes

I would like to acknowledge the Aboriginal patients who shared their experiences of their kidney transplantation, and expert knowledge. I also thank the AKction research members and reference team for their valuable advice and helpful discussions.

Reference

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using thematic analysis and

patient journey mapping.