BACKGROUND

Pressing needs have emerged to promote diabetes care in China along with its strong economic growth. As a major global health issue, diabetes is now becoming the world’s biggest epidemic in China. With 92 million people suffering diabetes, China has the most diabetes cases worldwide.1 Multi-partnership through global efforts has been implemented in the past to improve diabetic care in China based on a Share-Care Community Model.2 Community-based home care has been given a global focus on the initiation of best nursing practices through the employment of the standardized language, the Omaha System,3 by the Minnesota Omaha System Users Group. The purpose of this poster is to describe a translational process based on a conceptual model to disseminate the best practices in diabetes prevention and management in home care pathways through the Chinese language care plan.

DIABETES HOME CARE PLAN

Health data and information have become more unified through standardized terminology and language such as the Omaha System. To advance health care promotion and management in a global setting, a process should be considered to engage standardization of the translation process to disseminate best nursing practices in a global environment. The Omaha System care plans have summarized best nursing practices for patient care of various populations in community and home care, including a home care nursing plan for people with diabetes.4 This presentation particularly describes the translation and application of a practice-based diabetes home care plan in the Chinese language through a standardized approach, vocabulary mapping based on a proposed conceptual translation model. Cultural consideration, in particular, will be applied to the context of a practice-based care plan in this healthcare environment.

TRANSLATION IN STANDARDIZED LANGUAGE

When initiating the translation process of electronic tools for diabetes management within the global context of health management exchange in China, a standardized translation model for vocabulary mapping should be taken into consideration to harmonize these two languages and achieve a shared purpose of information representation. A special intermediate tool should be used to convert the vocabularies of these systems and align them in one harmonious context based on multiple constructs of a vocabulary mapping that harmonizes the two languages with standardization. Specific constructs should be put into the context of lexical, semantic, conceptual, process, and cultural considerations. This way, health management tools can become a standardized data and information exchange resource and discourse for health management and outcome measurement in a community health setting within a global context.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATION

The diabetic care plan in both English and Chinese versions is available on-line. Next steps: collaboration with the government’s agenda will be sought to involve the government in the improvement process of diabetic care and education together with any efforts to set up nationalized computer networks for diabetic care.