



TRANSCULTURAL NURSING FOR PRACTICE

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KULTURELLE FAKTA



Hvad de fleste tænker på, når de hører ordet Danmark er kun en del af kongeriget. Danmark er et lille land på omkring 42.900 km² i den nordlige del af Europa. Danmark deler en 68 km lang grænse mod Tyskland.

Kongeriget Danmark inkluderer også Grønland på 2.166.000 km² og Færøerne på 1.399 km²—14 skønne øer, nord for Skotland.

I alt er Danmark det 12. største land i verden, når man ser på det sammenlagte areal.

Danmark består af halvøen Jylland, der deler grænse med Tyskland, og 1.419 øer, af hvilke der er flere med en størrelse på mere end 100 km². 443 af disse øer er navngivet og 72 har fastboende indbyggere.

Sammenlagt har Danmark næsten 7.000 km kystlinje.

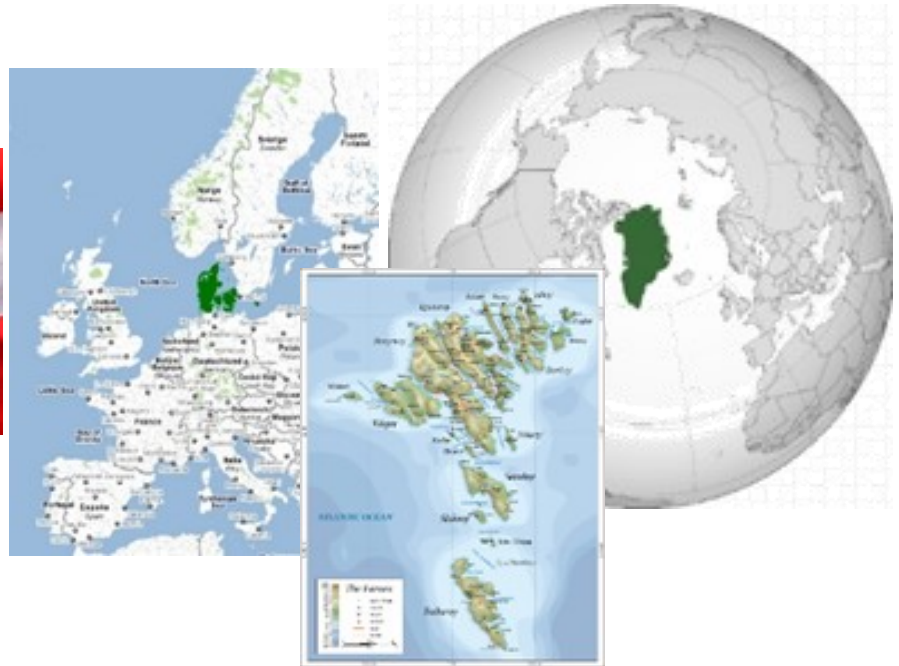
Lovgivningsmæssigt består Danmark af 5 regioner og 98 kommuner.



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CULTURAL SPECIFICS



The kingdom of Denmark is partly what most people know as Denmark. A small country of approximately 42.924 km² in the northern part of Europe having a 68 km long border to Germany at the eastern part of Denmark.

The Kingdom of Denmark also includes Greenland; 2.166.000 km² & the Faroe Islands; 1.399 km², which is constituted by 14 beautiful islands placed north of Scotland.

All together Denmark is the 12th biggest country in the world when it comes to km².

Denmark consists of the mainland Jutland, that borders to Germany, as well as about 1.419 islands. Several which are bigger than 100 m². 443 are named islands and 72 of them have a population. Altogether, Denmark has almost 7.000 km of coastline. Denmark is organizational operated by 5 regions and 98 municipalities.



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KULTURELLE FAKTA



Det danske monarki er uden tvivl et af de ældste i verden.

Danmark består af et konstitutionelt monarki, som i øjeblikket har Dronning Margrethe den 2. som overhoved. Danmark har været et samlet kongerige siden midten af det 9. århundrede.

Kongerækken har flere sving, men alle tidligere regenter stammer fra den samme konge Gorm den Gamle – med en enkelt undtagelse, da den norske Kong Magnus den Gode (1024 – 1047) var konge i Danmark.

Den 5. juni 1849 underskrev Kong Frederik den 7. Danmarks første Grundlov, hvor Danmark blev et demokrati.

Danmark er kulturelt baseret på og udviklet af den Evangelisk Lutheranke Protestantisme, hvilket tydeligt ses i det danske landskab, hvor mere en 1900 hvide kirker er spredt ud over det ganske landskab. Et vidnesbyrd på den kristnes tros indtog i Danmark i omkring år 1000.



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CULTURAL SPECIFICS



The Danish monarchy is undoubtedly one of the oldest ones in the world. Denmark is a constitutional monarchy. Currently, Queen Margareth the 2nd is head of state. Denmark has been a kingdom ever since the middle of 9th century.

The row has consisted of many varying generations, but all descended from the first king in the series: Gorm the Old. (However, the Norwegian Magnus the Good (Danish King 1042-1047) was not known as the descendant of Gorm the Old).

On June 5th 1849 king Frederik the 7th signed Denmark's first constitution and thus Denmark became a democracy.

Denmark is culturally based and developed on an Evangelical Lutheran Protestant approach to Christianity.

The more than 1900 predominantly white small churches are spread all over Denmark and are a significant testimony to the incarnation of Christian religion in Denmark from about year 1000.



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KULTURELLE FAKTA



For mange er Danmark forbundet med vikingerne. Disse vilde Daner, der rejste rundt i det meste af Europa, førte krig mod nærmest alle og regerede en stor del af det nordlige Europa.

I flere århundreder var Danmark ret uinteressant for resten af verden, men fra 1960'erne begyndte dette at ændre sig. I dag består Danmark af mennesker fra mere end 200 forskellige nationaliteter og omkring 14% af den samlede befolkningstal består af mennesker, der er indvandrede til Danmark. Mennesker med tyrkisk baggrund udgør i dag den største del af indvandringsgrupperne, tæt fulgt af polakker. Lidt under halvdelen af indvandreren kommer i dag fra andre vestlige lande.

Danmark har altid været og er stadig et landbrugsland. Eksporten af madvarer er stor, relativt til landets størrelse. Gennem de senere år har dette dog ændret sig og Danmark er mere et moderne industrisamfund, med kendte virksomheder som nogle af de største. LEGO, med de små plastikklodser vil være genkendelige fra manges barndom.

Mange mennesker forbinder stadig Danmark med vindmøller, eftersom Danmark var et forgangland indenfor vindkraft og stadig har nogle af de største virksomheder i verden indenfor dette område. Mange – specielt diabetikere – vil også genkende en af de store medicinalvirksomheder – NOVO NORDISK – ligesom mange kender den danske arkitektur og møbelfremstilling. Fx ved de fleste præcis, hvordan operahuset i Sydney ser ud. Designet af en dansker.



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CULTURAL SPECIFICS



To many people Denmark is connected with the Vikings. The wild Danes who travelled most of Europe, fighting everyone and ruled big parts of northern Europe.

For centuries, Denmark has not been of much interest to people abroad, but from the 1960 it changed. Today, Denmark can count more than 200 nationalities among its inhabitants and almost 784.000 or approximately 14% have an immigrant background today. The population who has a Turkish background is the biggest of all the new national groups in Denmark, closely followed by people from Poland at the same number. Altogether, a little less than half of all immigrants come from western countries.

Denmark was and still are a farming and fishing country. Denmark is quite a big exporter of food, relative to the size of the country. However, Denmark has changed into a modern industrialized country and many will know some of the biggest Danish companies.

LEGO with its small bricks is recognizable to many people's childhood.

Furthermore, many people will connect windmills with Denmark, as Denmark was the first to go for wind power and still have the world's biggest company in this business area. Many suffering from diabetic will know the pharmaceutical producer NOVO NORDISK and many are quite familiar with Danish architectural furniture and constructions. Most people know exactly how the opera building in Sydney looks like.



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Det danske sundhedssystem



Næsten alle sundhedstilbud er gratis for alle, der lever i eller besøger Danmark, også turister. Udgifterne til sundhedsvæsenet bliver dækket af den nationale indkomstskat.

Ved permanent ophold i Danmark kræver det et personnummer og et gult sygesikringskort. Når du er i besiddelse af et sygesikringskort, bliver du tilknyttet en privat praktiserende læge, som er indgangspersonen til hele sundhedssystemet.

Alle udlændinge har mulighed for at læse om det danske sundhedssystem på flere sprog:

<https://www.sst.dk/da/udgivelser/2017/det-danske-sundhedsvaesen>

Danmark har en ret høj standart i sit sundhedsvæsen, hvilket betyder at omsorg for handicappede og ældre, der har brug for pleje, kan modtage dette uden ekstra omkostninger.

For at have et sundhedssystem som det danske, kræver det, at den personlige indkomstskat er forholdsvis høj. Faktisk en af de højeste i verden.



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THE DANISH HEALTH SYSTEM



Almost all health services are free to all who live and stay in Denmark, including tourists. Health and care services are paid for by the national income tax.

Staying in Denmark requires a civil registration number and possessing this registration number you will receive a health insurance card; the yellow health insurance card. Having the card you are connected to a personal chosen private doctor (GP). This personal doctor is the key person and the gateway into the Danish health and care system.

To all foreigners, the Danish health system presents itself in English and a number of other languages:

<https://www.sst.dk/da/udgivelser/2017/det-danske-sundhedsvaesen>

Denmark have a quite high standard of social care and welfare system, meaning that care of disabled and elderly people in need of nursery care, practical and/or personal support is free.

To have a welfare system as the Danish also means that the inhabitants pay quite high taxes. Calculated to be one of the highest in the world.



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Det danske sundhedssystem



Danmark er ved at være ved vejs ende med at lukke hospitaler og reducere antallet af sengepladser.

I år 2020 vil der kun være 21 hospitaler, der modtager akutpatienter døgnet rundt. Denne centrale specialisering skal sikre, at du altid vil modtage den bedste og mest effektive behandling.

Denne udvikling sker på baggrund af, at den privatpraktiserende læge varetager flere behandlinger, der for bare få år siden, krævede indlæggelse. Flere behandlinger sker ambulant og telemedicin bliver stadig mere udbredt.

Sundhedssektoren i Danmark er en af de største offentlige virksomhedsområder. Næsten 10% af den samlede arbejdsstyrke arbejder indenfor sundhedssektoren, hvilket er næsten 3 millioner mennesker. Herudover arbejder mange i stillinger, der leverer materiale til sundhedsvæsenet og fremstilling af udstyr, medicin og hjælpemidler.



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DANISH HEALTH SYSTEM



Denmark is almost at the end of a long process of closing down hospitals and reducing the number of hospital beds.

By 2020, only 21 hospitals will receive emergency patients around the clock. The intention of this centralization and the specialization will ensure Danes a better and more effective treatment.

This development is partly supported by the increase of “Houses of doctors”, who do more and more treatments, that just a few years ago required days of hospitalization. Now it is done day to day as ambulant treatment and surgery and it is partly supported by a huge focus on the options and potentials in telemedicine.

Health and care is a big area in Denmark. Almost 10% of the entire labor force of approximately 3 million people in Denmark work at hospitals and in eldercare. Additionally, a lot of people work in affiliated companies producing and manufacturing all the needed equipment, medicine and aids for disabled.



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Pleje og omsorg



Pleje- og omsorgssektoren er i Danmark delt i 3 områder:

- Elementær omsorg og pleje
- Basal omsorg og pleje
- Avanceret omsorg og pleje

Personale med en erhvervsuddannelse kaldes Social- og Sundhedshjælper, varetager den elementære omsorg og pleje.

Personale med en udvidet erhvervsuddannelse kaldes Social- og Sundhedsassistenter, varetager den basale omsorg og pleje

Avanceret omsorg og pleje varetages af sygeplejersker, der har 4 ½ års videregående uddannelse.

En uddannet sygeplejerske kan tilegne sig en diplomuddannelse i folkesundhed, kultur og sundhed, professionspraksis, sundhedsuddannelse, Ledelse eller lignende.

Som specialuddannet sygeplejerske kan du arbejde indenfor områder som Klinisk barnepleje, som narkosesygeplejerske, intensiv pleje, kræft eller psykiatrisk pleje og omsorg.



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NURSING AND CARE



Nursery and care sectors are divided into 3 levels in Denmark:

- Elementary nursery and care
- Basic nursery and care
- Advanced nursery and care

Staff having a vocational education and named **Social and Health Helper** provide the **elementary care**.

Staff having a vocational education and named **Social and Health Assistant** provide the **Basic care**. Social and Health Assistants are authorized and medical staff.

Advanced care is provided by **nurses** who has 4,5 years of basic education.

A graduated nurse can go for a diploma in Citizen Health, Culture and Health, Profession Practice, Health Education, Healthcare and Clinical Competences, Health Promotion and Prevention, Management or a diploma without any specific direction.

Being specially educated in Citizen's nursing, childcare, anaesthesiological nursing, intensive care, cancer care or psychiatric nursing.

Candidate in Nursing and Clinical nursing, Health Professional candidate, Candidate in Public Health, Candidate in Clinical Science and Technology and in becoming candidate in 5 different pedagogical areas.

In addition, a Ph.D can be obtained.



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SOSU

Østjylland

Alarmopkald/emergency call: 112

Politi/police: 114

Yderligere information/additional information

<http://www.detdanske sundhedssystem.dk/>

<http://www.laegevagten.dk/>

<https://www.sum.dk/English.aspx>

www.sygeforsikring.dk



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