This document is available under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

The terms of the use of this document are:
• You are allowed to use this work privately or commercially.
• You are allowed to copy, distribute, display, perform, and modify the work, without permission from the author, copyright holder, heirs or assigns.
• Credit must be properly given to this work, but not in a way that suggests endorsement by the author, copyright holder, heirs, or assigns.

Document:
Leininger’s Info-Facts
(Information and Facts About Dr. Madeleine Leininger)

Original Source:
Information and Facts About
Madeleine Leininger, PhD, LHD, CTN, FAAN, LL, FRCNA

1. Dr. Leininger is the Founder and has been an active leader of transcultural nursing since initiating the field in the mid-1950’s (Over 50 years).

2. She was born in Sutton, Nebraska, lived on a farm with two brothers and sisters, and attended Sutton High School, Scholastica College, the Catholic University of American (District of Columbia) and the University of Washington (Seattle, Washington).

3. She was the first professional nurse with graduate preparation to complete a PhD in anthropology. She brought nursing and anthropology together by establishing the field and discipline of *transcultural nursing* as an essential formal area of study and practice. She coined the term *transcultural nursing* which is different from medical anthropology, cross-cultural, and related disciplines. Transcultural nursing is focused on comparative cultural caring, health and nursing phenomena and cultures worldwide.

4. Dr. Leininger initiated the systematic study of human care/caring and with comparative cultural focus in the mid-1960s and established the first Caring Research Conference in 1978. Today it is called the International Association of Human Caring.

5. Dr. Leininger’s theory of *Culture Care Diversity and Universality* was one of the earliest nursing theories (beginning in the early 1960s), it remains the only theory focused specifically on transcultural nursing with a culture care focus and is used worldwide today.

6. Dr. Leininger coined the term “*Culturally Congruent Care*” in the early 1960’s as the goal of her theory of *Culture Care Diversity and Universality.* Today, the term is being used worldwide, but often the originator of the term and concept is not always recognized.

7. She conducted the first transcultural nursing field study in the early 1960s living alone with the Gadsup of the Eastern Highlands of New Guinea to gain in depth study of two non-Western cultures. Prior to going to New Guinea, she developed the theory of Culture Care with the *ethnonursing method.* The ethnonursing method was the first nursing research method and has been used for four decades with more than 100 different Western and non-Western cultures.
8. Dr. Leininger wrote the first books on transcultural nursing beginning with *Nursing and Anthropology: Two Worlds to Blend* (in the mid-1960s and published in 1970); which dealt with the potential relationship of nursing to anthropology. This in 1978, she wrote the first text: *Transcultural Nursing: Concepts, Themes, Research and Practice*. Since then the Second Edition was published in 1995, and the Third Edition will be published early in 2002. These two publications are the most definitive and earliest textbooks focused on transcultural care, healing and health practices. They cover over 200 Western and Eastern cultures and are based on specific transcultural nursing phenomena with theory and research outcomes.

9. Dr. Leininger developed and launched the first undergraduate and graduate courses and programs in transcultural nursing beginning in 1970. The first master’s and doctoral programs in transcultural nursing were started in the mid-1980s in the USA. Today, other courses and programs exist worldwide. During this time span, 1969-1995, she was Dean of two major Schools of Nursing (Washington and Utah) and Program Director of Research Centers to encourage transcultural nursing research.

10. Dr. Leininger initiated the idea of a clinical specialist in transcultural nursing and [advanced] the importance a certification of professional nurses in this field by the mid-1980s. The first nurses were certified in transcultural nursing in 1989 through the Transcultural Nursing Society organization.

11. She introduced the idea of studying *emic* generic (folk) and *etic* professional care differences and similarities to reduce care gaps and conflict areas that can be non-therapeutic to clients.

12. Dr. Leininger conceived and saw the need to establish the Transcultural Nursing Society as the official organization of the new discipline in 1974. Today, it is the major organization in this discipline with theory and research to advance transcultural nursing science.

13. Dr. Leininger established and was the first editor of the *Journal of Transcultural Nursing*. The Journal was launched in 1989 and she was editor until 1995.

14. Dr. Leininger is the author and editor of 28 books and over 300 articles and 60 chapters. Her central focus is on transcultural nursing care, the cultures of nursing and medicine, nursing and health administration, theory and research on diverse cultures, ethical and moral transcultural nursing care, integrative generic (emic) and professional (etic) care, critical issues, future of nursing and medicine, and many other new constructs, principles, and research projects.

15. She has studied 15 cultures in-depth with a transcultural nursing focus and has mentored or supervised approximately 200 master and doctoral studies focused on transcultural nursing, human caring/care, and related areas worldwide.

16. Professor Leininger has given over 1,000 keynote addresses within and outside the United States of America and is one of the most sought after lecturers, consultant, recognized authority and renowned leader in transcultural nursing. She has been Visiting Professor and/or Lecturer in approximately 150 colleges, universities and health care systems.
17. Dr. Leininger contends that all nurses and nursing must become transcultural nursing by 2015 to be relevant, therapeutic and safe with people of diverse cultures. She holds that other health disciplines must also become transcultural based to provide therapeutic quality based care and treatment to diverse cultures in the world.

18. Dr. Leininger has been a central leader to differentiate transcultural nursing from anthropology and other disciplines so that clients can benefit from transcultural caring that is different from medical curing, traditional nursing and other discipline contributions. She remains knowledgeable about many Western and non-Western cultures with the goal to advance nursing and transcultural nursing knowledge and practices.

19. Transcultural nursing standards, values, and essential policies were established under her guidance from the 1970’s to the present day.

20. She has received many outstanding awards and honors and has been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize for her significant and worldwide breakthrough encouraging health disciplines to study and practice transcultural health care.

21. Dr. Leininger does not believe in the concept of retirement and especially with nurses and other health professionals who need to be grounded in theory, research and practices to serve people worldwide. Accordingly, she remains active and envisions that transcultural nursing and health care will become imperative ethically, morally and therapeutic worldwide.

Some Major Myths and Misinformation about Transcultural Nursing that are Important to Identify!

First, anthropology and transcultural nursing are not the same discipline or fields of study and practice. Anthropology primarily focuses on cultural knowledge while transcultural nursing is a professional practice field focused on comparative cultural care, health, healing, and related human health-illness conditions.

Second, Florence Nightingale did not discover or establish transcultural nursing – the field was not established until the early 1960s with nurses prepared in comparative culture care phenomena. Moreover, Nightingale was not prepared in the field of transcultural nursing.

Third, transcultural nursing care cannot “be taught by any nurse,” as it requires considerable in-depth knowledge and practice skills in the field. Likewise, research may not lead to credible, accurate, and meaningful knowledge without transcultural nurses prepared and knowledgeable in the field.

Fourth, minority nurses may not always be the best prepared to teach and do research unless prepared in the concepts, theories, research, and practice domains of the discipline.

Fifth, transcultural nursing was not readily accepted, taught, and practiced by nurses largely due to cultural resistance, ignorance, and racial biases.
Published Books


- Leininger, M., Qualitative Research Methods In Nursing. Orlando, FL: Grune and Stratton, Inc., 1985. (First comprehensive text on qualitative nursing research methods). (Out of Print but available in libraries).


Selected Chapters and Articles


Presentations

• “*Transcultural Health Care Theory and Research Perspectives.*” Keynote address, Council on Global Issues, Office of Multicultural Affairs and International Student Services, School of Nursing, Milliken State University, Milliken, Illinois, April 19, 2001.


• “*Culture Care Theory, and Transcultural Nursing Discoveries.*” Keynote address, Gunderson Lutheran School of Nursing, LaCrosse, Wisconsin, June 6, 2001.

• “*Culture Care Theory, Ethnonursing Method and Research Findings.*” Presented at the Twenty-Seventh International Council of Nursing, Copenhagen, Denmark, June 12, 2001.

• “Transforming Health Organizations Into Culturally Caring Institutions.” Keynote address, 27th Annual Transcultural Nursing Society Convention, Marriott City Center Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 11, 2001.


