

Life Course Theory (LCT)

Journey with Families in Transition

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Behavioral Objectives

At the conclusion of this presentation, participants will be able to:

1. Understand Life Course Theory (LCT).
<http://mchb.hrsa.gov/lifecourse/rethinkingmchlifecourse.pdf>
2. Apply Life Course Theory (LCT) to their own practice.
3. Identify the role of public health nurse (PHN).

Families in Transition: Stories to Share?



Life Course Theory (LCT): Journey with Families in Transition:
PSI Annual Conference 6/25/16 Yuko M. Leong

Life Course Theory (LCT): Key Concepts

For the field of Maternal and Child Health (MCH), LCT addresses two separate but related questions:

1. Why do health disparities persist across population groups, even in instances where there has been significant improvement in incidence, prevalence and mortality rates for a specific disease or condition across all groups?
2. What are the factors that influence the capacity of individuals or populations to reach their full potential for health and well-being?

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources and Services Administration

Maternal and Child Health Bureau

November, 2010

<http://mchb.hrsa.gov/lifecourse/rethinkingmchlifecourse.pdf>

Life Course Theory (LCT): Journey with Families in Transition:
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Life Course Theory (LCT): Key Concepts

- Today's experiences and exposures influence tomorrow's health. (Timeline)
- Health trajectories are particularly affected during critical or sensitive periods. (Timing)
- The broader community environment - biologic, physical, and social – strongly affects the capacity to be healthy. (Environment)
- While genetic make-up offers both protective and risk factors for disease conditions, inequality in health reflects more than genetics and personal choice. (Equity)

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Life Course Theory (LCT): Timeline

“ ... The intergenerational dimension of timeline suggests that special attention be placed on the relationship between the health of parents and the health of their children, and that planning ***should*** include strategies that simultaneously address the needs of both. The role of grandparents in influencing health and well being ***should*** also be considered. ... “

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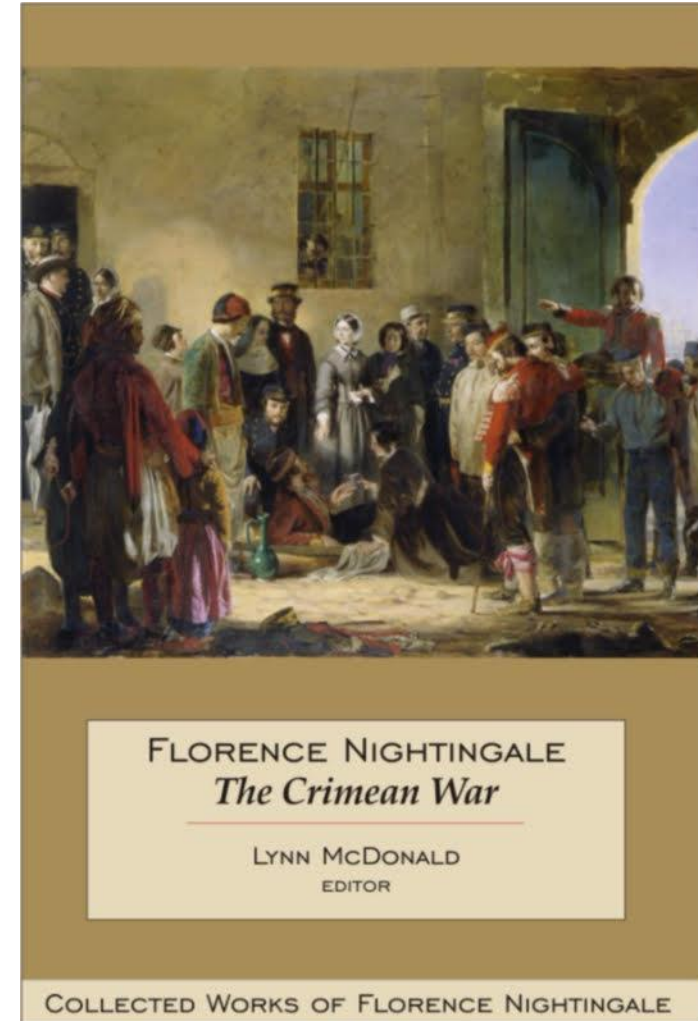
What “*Should*” means to you and your practice?



Role of Public Health Nurse

*Nature alone cures ...
what nursing has to do
is to put the patient in the best
condition
for nature to act upon him.*

*Florence Nightingale
(1820-1910)*



Support for Families in Transition

International Institutes

“ ... The idea of service centers for nationality groups was developed by the YWCA, and International Institutes were born. By 1918, nineteen International Institutes had opened their doors, primarily in the industrializing Northeast. In California, an International Institute opened in Los Angeles in 1914. War broke out in Europe that year. As it spread, the German Ambassador to Mexico proposed in a cable that Mexico attack the United States, with Germany's support. Germany offered to give California back to Mexico if the attack was successful. World War I seemed quite a bit closer to home. ...”

Our History: Our First Decade: The International Institute

<http://www.iibayarea.org/about/history/>



Support for Families in Transition

International Institutes

“In the first two decades of this century (20th), more than 14.5 million people immigrated to the United States.

In California, in 1910, 52% of the population consisted of immigrants or children of immigrants.

In San Francisco , close to three out of every four residents, or 72% of the population, was immigrants and their children. ...

By February of 1919, when an Inaugural Reception was held, members of Russian, Greek, Chinese, Spanish, Armenian, Swedish, French, Scottish, Japanese, Czech, and Yugoslavian communities in San Francisco joined in celebrating the new agency.

In its first year of operation, the International Institute served 12,000 people. ...”

International Institute of Bay Area: Our History

<http://www.iibayarea.org/about/history/>



Support for Families in Transition

The **E**arly **P**eriodic **S**creening **D**iagnosis and **T**reatment (EPSDT)

Since 1967, the purpose of the EPSDT program has been “to discover, as early as possible, the ill that handicap our children” and to provide “continuing follow up and treatment so that handicaps do not go neglected.”

Health Resources and Services Administration: Maternal and Child Health (MCH)

Early: Identifying problems early, starting at birth

Periodic: Checking children’s health at periodic, age-appropriate intervals

Screening: Doing physical, mental, developmental, dental, hearing, vision, and other screening tests to detect potential problems

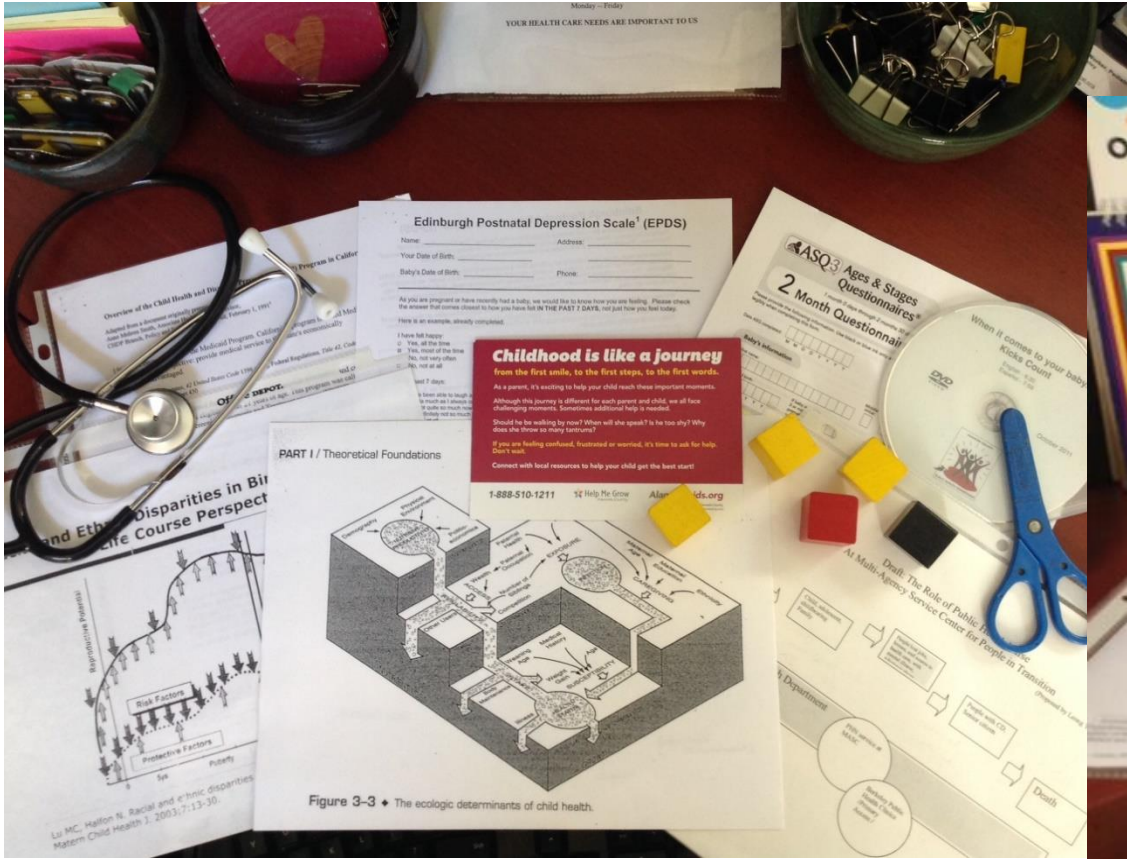
Diagnosis: Performing diagnostic tests to follow up when a risk is identified, and

Treatment: Treating the problems found.

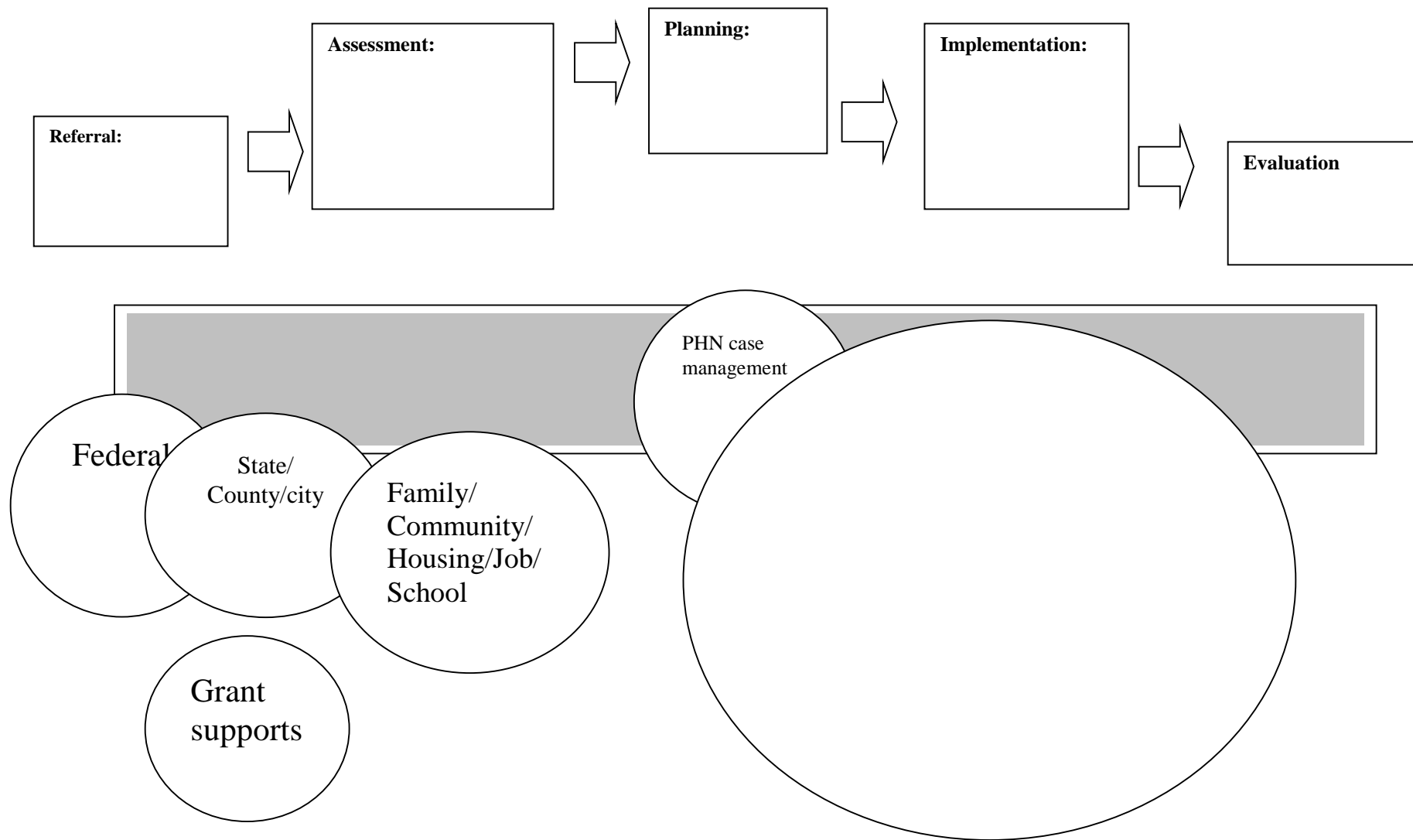
Case Management: EPSDT/Child Health Disability Prevention (CHDP)



A collage of various items including a stethoscope, papers, a CD, and a book cover, illustrating the concept of the 'ecologic determinants of child health'. The items are arranged on a dark red surface. A stethoscope is positioned on the left. Several papers are scattered, including one titled 'Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS)', another titled 'ASQ: Ages & Stages Questionnaires 2 Month Questionnaire', and a book cover titled 'Childhood is like a journey'. A CD with a blue ribbon is also visible. The overall composition suggests a focus on child health and development.



The Practice of Public Health Nursing
Case Management /EPSDT: Child Health Disability Prevention (CHDP)
(Presented by Leong, Y. M. @PSI conference on June 25, 2016)



Families in Transition

“ ... Twenty –two Japanese samurai that fled Japan in 1869 and arrived in California ... To many Japanese Americans, the Wakamatsu Colony is as symbolic as Plymouth Rock was for the first American colonists. ...

John Henry Schnell, ... was given a Japanese name, and allowed to marry a Japanese Samurai class woman. ...

In April, 1869, Schnell commissioned the steam-powered clipper ship, the SS China to carry his wife Jou, their first child Frances, and other Wakamatsu colonists. ...”

History of the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Colony Farm, Resurrecting the Wakamatsu Farm Colony

by Alan Ehrgott

<http://www.arconservancy.org/atf/cf/%7B297DAEBE-1FFA-413C-8866-6AA8965863F7%7D/Historic%20synopsis%20of%20the%20Tea%20and%20Silk%20Farm%20Colony.pdf>



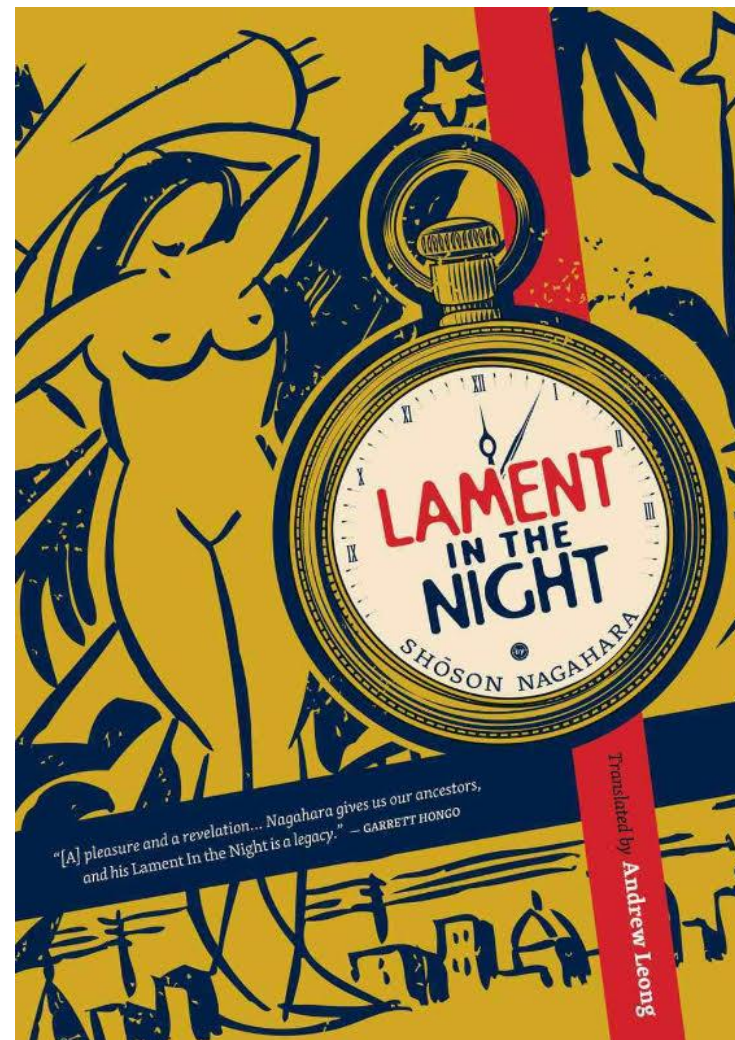
Families in Transition:

“ ...The title novella, originally published in early 1925 by a small press in Little Tokyo, follows itinerant day laborer Ishikawa Sakuzo as he wanders aimlessly through the back alleys and bathhouses of L.A., searching for food or work, but not necessarily redemption. The novel, The Tale of Osato, was serialized in the local Rafu Shimpo newspaper in the same year and follows a young, naive Japanese immigrant forced to make a living in bars and nightclubs after being abandoned by her gambling-addicted husband. ...”

Lament in the Night

Laura Paisley

<https://dornsife.usc.edu/news/stories/1334/lament-in-the-night/>



Families in Transition

“ ... And yet, equally compelling is how closely, in certain ways, this community reflects that of the larger city of Los Angeles, at least through Nagahara’s eyes. The characters here are hardly isolated; they interact with other Angelenos, from Anglos to African Americans to Chinese, and are influenced by Western culture, including “painters like Matisse, Picasso, Gauguin.” ...

... Both works are gritty, urban, highlighting the difficulties faced by their protagonists as they struggle ***for a sense of place, of belonging***, in Los Angeles. ...”

Shoson Nagarara’s Lament in the Night’: Rediscovering a Lost L. A.

David L. Ulin

<http://articles.latimes.com/2013/feb/22/entertainment/la-et-jc-shoson-nagahara-lament-in-the-night-20130221>

Families in Transition:

“... Relocation wreaked havoc on traditional family and gender roles. Japanese men felt emasculated by the low wages they received for menial tasks in the camps, and women felt shamed in barrack commodes that left them exposed when they dressed and relieved themselves. Rather than sit for quiet family meals, fathers started eating with other men, while mothers fed their infants alone. Accommodations were so crowded that teenagers left for more privacy, further disintegrating the traditional Japanese family.
...”

From Citizen to Enemy: The Tragedy of Japanese Internment

Julie Des Jardins

<https://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-by-era/world-war-ii/essays/from-citizen-enemy-tragedy-japanese-internment>



Families in Transition:

“... International Institute of the East Bay (IIEB), one of predecessors of IIBA, has started a project for war brides from Japan already in 1946. Many Japanese women migrated to the U.S. with their American husbands, and started to live around Oakland where the organization’s headquarters had been located. Suffering from cultural solitude, war brides were facing multiple obstacles in adjusting to their new environments. IIEB organized a group for those women to learn American culture and social conventions, which had continued for ten years. ...”

Looking Back History: NPO Himawari-kai Chronology

Chikara Ushiki

<http://www.himawarikai.org/en/HimawarikaiChronology01112016.pdf#zoom=100>

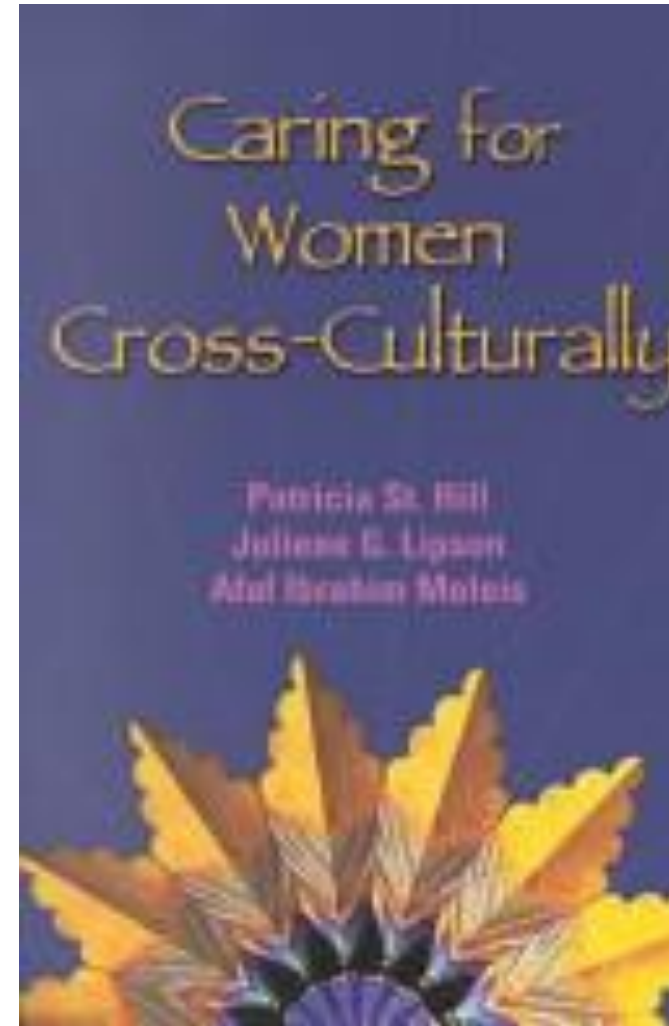


Families in Transition:

... The third wave (late 1947-the late 1960s) consisted of more of 4000 to 7000 immigrants annually. Some came as students and decided to stay. They may call themselves “newcomer” or “new issei,” many are educated professionals who live in large metropolitan areas. They are quite different from issei who arrived decades ago.

Many Japanese newcomers in the United States do not intend to settle permanently, planning to return to Japan in the future. They may maintain a strong connection with Japan, visiting frequently to attend to the needs of aging relatives. ...

Japanese: Yuko M. Leong



Families in Transition: Who are you and your families?



Stories to Pass on ...

