**Visualization**

Aboriginal man can be defined as the indigenous people of Australia. These people are believed to have existed in Australia approximately sixty thousand years ago. Research shows that the early ancestors of these people originated in the Southeast part of Asia. It is believed that the population of these people was approximately one million during the arrival of the Europeans. The aboriginal people were organized in clans of about five hundred tribes and each of these tribes had their own tribes. It is also evident that the sizes of these tribes differed according to territories. Despite the available distinctions, these tribes also had common aspects (Ames, Rawana, Gentile, and Morgan, 2015). For instance, these tribes had a strong belief in religion. They believed that life was based on religion. Additionally, there were a lot of rituals that helped these tribes to identify themselves with superior beings (Ames, Rawana, Gentile,and Morgan, 2015).The aboriginals believed in the existence of a supernatural being. They believed that they could never die but their life continued after death. Their beliefs symbolized the continuity of life even after death. From the above explanation, these people can be described as being cultural bound and supersites

**Personal Bias**

The belief in life after death was a source of inspiration. This inspiration led them to develop aboriginal art that was presented in form of paintings and also via the carved objects that they were able to develop. These different forms of art were dynamic and they varied from tribe to tribe. However, it is clear that colonization had a great effect on the culture of these people. The colonizers viewed the aboriginal people as being uncivilized. This led to the colonizers to believe that they had brought civilization to these people as documented by (MacDonald, and Steenbeek, 2015). For this reason, the colonizers grabbed that aboriginal people’s land and this led to the death of these people. Many of these people perished from starvation, disease and also from cultural segregation. The current population of the aboriginals has drastically decreased due to colonization another aspect such as intermarriages. Therefore the mental image of an aboriginal man represents a group of people that has been isolated from the outside world.

In the modern day world, the aboriginals can be defined as people who have been isolated from the outside world. Their isolation ranges from cultural isolation to genetic isolation. In this case, cultural isolation comes into a clear picture on terms that these people believe that they developed the human race as we know it today. Additionally, one can expect to find these people living in abject poverty. This can be traced down to their way of life before civilization became a reality this is accordin to (Singer, Bennett-Levy, and Rotumah, 2015) .The fact that these people lost their land to the colonizers means that they live a life of hopelessness and despondency. Therefore, my mental view of these people is that they have lost identity in the modern day world. The loss of their identity may have been contributed by the fact that they did not explore the new world. This aspect, therefore, led to them being almost extinct in the face of the world. However, I believe that their culture still exists and thus acts as a constant reminder that they were once in existence.

My aim reason for the admission in the Emergency Department was to try and review the various publications touching on the emergency care of the Aboriginals. This interest was drawn from the fact that the aboriginals tend to attend EDS more times when compared to the other people of Australia. It is clear that the aboriginals who attend the EDs tend to become unsatisfied by the services offered (Gwynne, Irving, McCowen, Rambaldini, Skinner, Naoum, and Blinkhorn, 2016). It is evident that the Aboriginals tend to suffer from poor health. The high rate of hospitalization of these people has been a major concern. This has led to more research on the aboriginals with the aim of trying to determine the cause of poor health amongst these people. It is also clear that Australians who visit the Victorian hospitals have to reveal identify. This means that they have to identify themselves as either Aboriginals or Torres Strait Islander. This fact has led most of the Aboriginals to become dissatisfied with the ED services and thus they tend to push away most of the Aboriginals from seeking the ED services.

My mental image has been influenced a lot by the worldview. In this case, I have also developed an interest in trying to identify people who seek ED services in Australia as either the Aboriginals or the Torres Strait Islanders. From a personal point of view, I believe that the Aboriginals are a point of interest. This is mainly because I believe that these group of people have unique characteristics that should be identified before subjecting them to ED. Having a special interest in this group of people can help in the identification of evidence-based practices that can be used to evaluate their health conditions. The aboriginals have a diverse culture that is mainly influenced by aspects such as kinship. This means that matters pertaining to a family are a priority to this people. This may be because the aboriginals have been isolated for long and thus them what to maintain the aspect of recognition. Additionally, these people have a vast culture that they hope to maintain via the aspect of kinship. The uniqueness of these people can be identified from their language and also their beliefs (Somerville, Cullen, McIntyre, Townsend. and Pope, 2017). These aspects thus contribute heavily to making the aboriginals a center of attracting many people. From the above perspective, I believe that these people due to their geographical positioning can be able to offer assistance in ED. Observing them can help come up with effective measures that can be used to draw effective conclusions. These conclusions can be used to draw evidence-based practices that can be used to change the field of health care drastically. Moreover, the aboriginals can help in describing new principles of ED that had not been identified earlier.

**Consequences of Personal Bias**

It is evident that this basement was meant to help different students from different backgrounds have a clear understanding of aboriginals. Moreover, the study also aimed at ensuring that the students are in a better position of describing the aboriginals. The study also aimed at ensuring that one is able to describe his point of view on these people... Therefore, from this one can be able to successfully offer the aboriginals safe care especially in the EDs while still upholding their cultural beliefs. Moreover, the fact that most of these people do not appreciate Ed treatment means that more should be done to improve on this. These improvements may include putting up measures that will be appreciated by these people. Additionally, understanding the aspect of cultural diversity can also be applied to improve the provision of ED care to the aboriginals. In this case, the provision of culturally safe and respectful nursing care is determined by one’s ability to understand the culture of other people (Firestone, Tyndall, and Fischer, 2015). Therefore the ability to providing the Aboriginals with respectful nursing practices can only be achieved by having a clear view of their culture. This is because culture is part of people’s lives and it cannot be ignored in any way possible. However, understanding the diverse culture of people can help one to effectively deal with people from different cultures. Therefore, my personal bias can be a limitation an also it can be a strength when it comes to the provision of nursing practices.

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