

Lewis: Medical-Surgical Nursing in Canada, 3rd Edition

Chapter 02: Cultural Competence and Health Equity in Nursing Care

Answer Key – Pre-Assessment

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. C

Rationale: Health disparities are differences in the incidence, prevalence, mortality rate, and burden of diseases that exist among specific population groups, as compared to the dominant cultural group. Health disparities have also been referred to as health inequities.

Ethnocentrism refers to the belief that one's own ways are superior to those of others from different cultural, ethnic, or racial backgrounds. Stereotyping refers to viewing members of a specific culture, race, or ethnic group as being alike and sharing the same values and beliefs regardless of their individuality. Cultural competence is the ability to understand, appreciate, and work with individuals from cultures other than your own.

2. A

Rationale: Chronic illnesses that are more prevalent in marginalized Aboriginal populations in Canada include cancer, heart disease, diabetes, and depression, leading to increased suicide rates in Aboriginal youth. Alzheimer's disease and dementia are more common in the older adult. The incidence of sexually transmitted infections and smoking and alcohol and substance abuse are increased in the LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered) population.

3. B

Rationale: The nurse should maintain eye contact with the patient and not the interpreter. The nurse should use a medical interpreter who is trained and understands medical terms. The nurse should plan for requiring extra time if using an interpreter so as not to be rushed through the session. The nurse should use simple language, using as few medical terms as possible, to facilitate greater understanding and accuracy by both patient and interpreter.

4. A

Rationale: The four components of cultural competence are cultural awareness, cultural knowledge, cultural skill, and cultural encounter.

5. D

Rationale: Spirituality refers to a person's effort to find purpose, meaning, and a sense of belonging in life. Religion is based on beliefs about life, death, good, and evil. Religious beliefs include the cause, nature, and purpose of the universe and involve prayer and rituals. Religion is a formal and organized system of beliefs, including belief in or worship of God or gods.