

Maternal & Child Nursing Care, 5e (London et al.)
Chapter 2 Culture and the Family

1) A 7-year-old client says, "Grandpa, mommy, daddy, and my brother live at my house." In what type of family should the nurse identify that this child lives?

1. Extended
2. Binuclear
3. Traditional
4. Gay or lesbian

Answer: 1

Explanation: An extended family contains a parent or a couple who share the house with their children and another adult relative.

Page Ref: 18

Cognitive Level: Understanding

Client Need/Sub: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.1. Integrate understanding of multiple dimensions of patient centered care: patient/family/community preferences, values | AACN Essential

Competencies: VII.2. Conduct a health history, including environmental exposure and a family history that recognizes genetic risks, to identify current and future health problems | NLN

Competencies: Relationship Centered; Knowledge; The role of family, culture, and community in a person's development | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2.1 Compare the characteristics of different types of families.

MNL LO: 1.1.1. Relate the effect of culture and family to the childbearing experience.

2) The nurse is performing a family assessment. What type of family should the nurse identify when both parents work?

1. An extended family
2. An extended kin family
3. A traditional nuclear family
4. A dual-career/dual-earner family

Answer: 4

Explanation: A dual-career/dual-earner family is characterized by both parents working, by either choice or necessity.

Page Ref: 18

Cognitive Level: Understanding

Client Need/Sub: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.1. Integrate understanding of multiple dimensions of patient centered care: patient/family/community preferences, values | AACN Essential

Competencies: VII.2. Conduct a health history, including environmental exposure and a family history that recognizes genetic risks, to identify current and future health problems | NLN

Competencies: Relationship Centered; Knowledge; The role of family, culture, and community in a person's development | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2.1 Compare the characteristics of different types of families.

MNL LO: 1.1.1. Relate the effect of culture and family to the childbearing experience.

3) The nurse is comparing several different families' developmental stages. What serves as a marker for a family's developmental stage according to Duvall?

1. The father's age
2. The mother's age
3. The oldest child's age
4. The youngest child's age

Answer: 3

Explanation: The oldest child's age serves as a marker for the family's developmental stage, except in the last two stages, when children are no longer present.

Page Ref: 19

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need/Sub: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.1. Integrate understanding of multiple dimensions of patient centered care: patient/family/community preferences, values | AACN Essential

Competencies: VII.2. Conduct a health history, including environmental exposure and a family history that recognizes genetic risks, to identify current and future health problems | NLN

Competencies: Relationship Centered; Knowledge; The role of family, culture, and community in a person's development | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2.2 Identify the stages of a family life cycle.

MNL LO: 1.1.1. Relate the effect of culture and family to the childbearing experience.

4) A client of Hmong descent who immigrated to the United States 5 years ago asks for the regular hospital menu because she likes American food. To which cultural concept should the nurse attribute this client's request?

1. Stereotyping
2. Acculturation
3. Enculturation
4. Ethnocentrism

Answer: 2

Explanation: Acculturation (assimilation) is the correct assessment because the client adapted to a new cultural norm in terms of food choices.

Page Ref: 20

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need/Sub: Psychosocial Integrity

Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.1. Integrate understanding of multiple dimensions of patient centered care: patient/family/community preferences, values | AACN Essential

Competencies: IX.1. Conduct comprehensive and focused physical, behavioral, psychological, spiritual, socioeconomic, and environmental assessments of health and illness parameters in patients, using developmentally and culturally appropriate approaches | NLN Competencies:

Relationship Centered; Knowledge; The role of family, culture, and community in a person's development | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment; Culture and

Spirituality

Learning Outcome: 2.3 Identify prevalent cultural norms related to childbearing and childrearing.

MNL LO: 1.1.1. Relate the effect of culture and family to the childbearing experience.

5) During an assessment, the nurse notices that an African American baby has a darker, slightly bluish patch about 5 by 7 cm on the buttocks and lower back. What should the nurse do?

1. Record the presence of a Mongolian spot.
2. Ask the mother about the cause of the bruise.
3. Confer with the physician about the possibility of a bleeding tendency.
4. Call the Department of Social Services (DSS) to report this sign of abuse.

Answer: 1

Explanation: The nurse will record the presence of a Mongolian spot, which may be observed in babies with dark skin tones.

Page Ref: 25

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need/Sub: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.1. Integrate understanding of multiple dimensions of patient centered care: patient/family/community preferences, values | AACN Essential

Competencies: IX.1. Conduct comprehensive and focused physical, behavioral, psychological, spiritual, socioeconomic, and environmental assessments of health and illness parameters in patients, using developmentally and culturally appropriate approaches | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment; Practice; conduct population-based transcultural health assessments and interventions | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment; Culture and Spirituality

Learning Outcome: 2.4 Summarize the importance of cultural competency in providing nursing care.

MNL LO: 1.1.1. Relate the effect of culture and family to the childbearing experience.

6) A woman of Korean descent has just given birth to a son. Her partner wishes to give her sips of hot broth from a thermos they brought with them. They have refused your offer of ice chips or other cold drinks for the client. What should the nurse do?

1. Explain to the client that she can have the broth if she will also drink cold water or juice.
2. Encourage the client to have the broth, after the nurse takes it to the kitchen and boils it first.
3. Explain to the couple that food is not allowed to be brought from home, but that the nurse will make hot broth for them.
4. Encourage the partner to feed the client sips of their broth. Ask if the client would like you to bring her some warm water to drink.

Answer: 4

Explanation: Encouraging the partner to feed the client sips of their broth and asking if the client would like you to bring her some warm water to drink are approaches that show cultural sensitivity. The equilibrium model of health, based on the concept of balance between light and dark, heat and cold, is the foundation for this belief and practice.

Page Ref: 21

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need/Sub: Psychosocial Integrity

Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.1. Integrate understanding of multiple dimensions of patient centered care: patient/family/community preferences, values | AACN Essential

Competencies: IX.1. Conduct comprehensive and focused physical, behavioral, psychological, spiritual, socioeconomic, and environmental assessments of health and illness parameters in patients, using developmentally and culturally appropriate approaches | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment; Practice; conduct population-based transcultural health assessments and interventions | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation; Culture and Spirituality

Learning Outcome: 2.4 Summarize the importance of cultural competency in providing nursing care.

MNL LO: 1.1.1. Relate the effect of culture and family to the childbearing experience.

7) The nurse wants to teach an adolescent newly enrolled in an English as a Second Language class about the importance of handwashing before meals and not eating food dropped on the floor. What is the best way to help the client assimilate the nurse's values about hygienic nutrition?

1. Schedule a medical interpreter to accompany the client to his or her next visit.
2. Have the child repeat her or his interpretation of the information that was taught.
3. Provide written materials in English about hygiene and diet for the client to take home.
4. Have the nurse model proper handwashing before examining the child and throw out the dropped cookie.

Answer: 2

Explanation: Asking the client to repeat his or her understanding of the information provided reveals how concepts were understood.

Page Ref: 27

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need/Sub: Psychosocial Integrity

Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.1. Integrate understanding of multiple dimensions of patient centered care: patient/family/community preferences, values | AACN Essential Competencies: IX.1. Conduct comprehensive and focused physical, behavioral, psychological, spiritual, socioeconomic, and environmental assessments of health and illness parameters in patients, using developmentally and culturally appropriate approaches | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment; Practice; conduct population-based transcultural health assessments and interventions | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation; Culture and Spirituality

Learning Outcome: 2.5 Discuss the use of a cultural assessment tool as a means of providing culturally sensitive care.

MNL LO: 1.1.1. Relate the effect of culture and family to the childbearing experience.

8) The charge nurse is reviewing the healthcare plans written by the unit's staff nurses. Which NANDA nursing diagnosis is most likely to be construed as culturally biased and possibly offensive?

1. *Fear* related to separation from support system during hospitalization
2. *Spiritual Distress* related to discrepancy between beliefs and prescribed treatment
3. *Interrupted Family Processes* related to a shift in family roles secondary to demands of illness
4. *Impaired verbal communication* related to recent immigration from non—English-speaking area

Answer: 4

Explanation: The phrase "impaired verbal communication" might be offensive because speaking a different language is not equivalent to being impaired.

Page Ref: 27

Cognitive Level: Analyzing

Client Need/Sub: Psychosocial Integrity

Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.1. Integrate understanding of multiple dimensions of patient centered care: patient/family/community preferences, values | AACN Essential

Competencies: IX.1. Conduct comprehensive and focused physical, behavioral, psychological, spiritual, socioeconomic, and environmental assessments of health and illness parameters in patients, using developmentally and culturally appropriate approaches | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment; Practice; conduct population-based transcultural health assessments and interventions | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Diagnosis; Culture and Spirituality

Learning Outcome: 2.5 Discuss the use of a cultural assessment tool as a means of providing culturally sensitive care.

MNL LO: 1.1.1. Relate the effect of culture and family to the childbearing experience.

9) The nurse is working in a clinic where children from several cultures are seen. What should the nurse do as a first step toward the goal of personal cultural competence?

1. Enhance cultural skills.
2. Gain cultural awareness.
3. Seek cultural encounters.
4. Acquire cultural knowledge.

Answer: 2

Explanation: Without cultural awareness, healthcare providers tend to project their own cultural responses onto foreign-born clients; clients from different socioeconomic, religious, or educational groups; or clients from different regions of the country.

Page Ref: 23

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need/Sub: Psychosocial Integrity

Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.1. Integrate understanding of multiple dimensions of patient centered care: patient/family/community preferences, values | AACN Essential

Competencies: IX.1. Conduct comprehensive and focused physical, behavioral, psychological, spiritual, socioeconomic, and environmental assessments of health and illness parameters in patients, using developmentally and culturally appropriate approaches | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment; Practice; conduct population-based transcultural health assessments and interventions | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning; Culture and Spirituality

Learning Outcome: 2.5 Discuss the use of a cultural assessment tool as a means of providing culturally sensitive care.

MNL LO: 1.1.1. Relate the effect of culture and family to the childbearing experience.

10) The nurse is working with a child whose religious beliefs differ from those of the general population. What should the nurse do to meet the specific spiritual needs of this child and family?

1. Ask, "What do you think caused the child's illness?"
2. Show respect while allowing time and privacy for religious rituals.
3. Identify healthcare practices forbidden by religious or spiritual beliefs.
4. Ask, "How do the child's and family's religious/spiritual beliefs impact their practices for health and illness?"

Answer: 2

Explanation: Whenever possible the nurse should attempt to accommodate religious rituals and practices requested by the family.

Page Ref: 22

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need/Sub: Psychosocial Integrity

Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.1. Integrate understanding of multiple dimensions of patient centered care: patient/family/community preferences, values | AACN Essential Competencies: IX.18. Develop an awareness of patients as well as healthcare professionals' spiritual beliefs and values and how those beliefs and values impact health care | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment; Practice; conduct population-based transcultural health assessments and interventions | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation; Culture and Spirituality

Learning Outcome: 2.6 Identify key considerations in providing spiritually sensitive care.

MNL LO: 2.2.3. Recognize maternal cultural and spirituality factors that affect pregnancy.

11) The nurse notes a general increase in clients' use of complementary and alternative therapies. What should the nurse identify as reasons for the increase in these therapies? Select all that apply.

1. Increased media attention
2. The advent of the Internet
3. Increased international travel
4. The use of traditional Western medicine for treatment
5. Increased consumer awareness of the limitations of conventional medicine

Answer: 1, 2, 3, 5

Explanation: Increased media attention has spotlighted complementary and alternative therapies. The advent of the Internet has made obtaining complementary and alternative therapies easier. Increased international travel has increased the awareness of complementary and alternative therapies.

Increased consumer awareness of the limitations of current conventional medicine has increased the awareness of complementary and alternative therapies.

Page Ref: 28

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need/Sub: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.1. Integrate understanding of multiple dimensions of patient centered care: patient/family/community preferences, values | AACN Essential

Competencies: IX.17. Develop a beginning understanding of complementary and alternative modalities and their role in health care | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment; Practice; conduct population-based transcultural health assessments and interventions | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2.7 Differentiate between complementary and alternative therapies.

MNL LO: 1.1.3. Relate various factors to their effect on pregnancy outcomes.

12) The nurse is reviewing a client's use of complementary and alternative therapies. Which situations should the nurse identify as being risky for the client? Select all that apply.

1. Trying out a homeopathic medicine obtained from a friend to reduce swelling in the legs
2. Joining a group that practices tai chi weekly to help with physical fitness and movement
3. Taking an herbal preparation suggested by a health food store worker for treatment of leg pain
4. Getting a massage from a licensed massage therapist for back pain, when such treatment has been prescribed by the primary healthcare provider
5. Getting a chiropractic treatment for lower back pain due to discomforts of pregnancy without telling the primary healthcare provider

Answer: 1, 3, 5

Explanation: Lack of standardization, lack of regulation and research to substantiate their safety and effectiveness, and inadequate training and certification of some healers make some therapies risky. Trying a homeopathic medicine obtained from a friend to reduce swelling in the legs would be risky for any client.

Lack of standardization, lack of regulation and research to substantiate their safety and effectiveness, and inadequate training and certification of some healers make some therapies risky. Taking an herbal preparation suggested by a health food store worker for treatment of leg pain would be risky for the client.

Lack of standardization, lack of regulation and research to substantiate their safety and effectiveness, and inadequate training and certification of some healers make some therapies risky. Getting a chiropractic treatment for lower back pain due to discomforts of pregnancy without telling the primary healthcare provider would be risky for the pregnant client.

Page Ref: 28

Cognitive Level: Analyzing

Client Need/Sub: Physiological Integrity/Reduction of Risk Potential

Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.1. Integrate understanding of multiple dimensions of patient centered care: patient/family/community preferences, values | AACN Essential Competencies: IX.17. Develop a beginning understanding of complementary and alternative modalities and their role in health care | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment; Practice; conduct population-based transcultural health assessments and interventions | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2.8 Determine the benefits and risks of complementary and alternative therapies.

MNL LO: 1.1.3. Relate various factors to their effect on pregnancy outcomes.

13) A pregnant client is interested in using herbs during her pregnancy. How should the nurse counsel this client? Select all that apply.

1. Do not take any herbs with other medication.
2. Refer to the list to learn which herbs to avoid during pregnancy.
3. Most herbs are harmless and can be safely taken while pregnant.
4. Refer to the list to learn which herbs to avoid during breastfeeding.
5. Consult with your healthcare provider before taking any herbs, even as teas.

Answer: 1, 2, 4, 5

Explanation: Certain herbs may interact with some prescribed medications, and should not be used.

Lists identifying common herbs that women are advised to avoid or use with caution during pregnancy are available.

Lists identifying common herbs that women are advised to avoid or use with caution during lactation are available.

Pregnant and lactating women interested in using herbs are best advised to consult with their healthcare provider before taking any herbs, even as teas.

Page Ref: 30

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need/Sub: Physiological Integrity/Basic Care and Comfort

Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.1. Integrate understanding of multiple dimensions of patient centered care: patient/family/community preferences, values | AACN Essential

Competencies: IX.17. Develop a beginning understanding of complementary and alternative modalities and their role in health care | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment; Practice; conduct population-based transcultural health assessments and interventions | Nursing/Integrated

Concepts: Nursing Process: Implementation

Learning Outcome: 2.9 Summarize complementary therapies appropriate for the nurse to use with childbearing and childrearing families.

MNL LO: 1.1.3. Relate various factors to their effect on pregnancy outcomes.

14) A client says that she is taking a preparation that enhances the symptoms of her illness. Which type of complementary and alternative therapy is this client using?

1. Naturopathy
2. Homeopathy
3. Herbal therapy
4. Chinese medicine

Answer: 2

Explanation: Homeopathy is a healing approach in which a sick person is treated with small doses of medicines that would cause illness when given to someone who is healthy.

Page Ref: 28

Cognitive Level: Analyzing

Client Need/Sub: Physiological Integrity/Basic Care and Comfort

Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.1. Integrate understanding of multiple dimensions of patient centered care: patient/family/community preferences, values | AACN Essential Competencies: IX.17. Develop a beginning understanding of complementary and alternative modalities and their role in health care | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment; Practice; conduct population-based transcultural health assessments and interventions | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment

Learning Outcome: 2.9 Summarize complementary therapies appropriate for the nurse to use with childbearing and childrearing families.

MNL LO: 1.1.3. Relate various factors to their effect on pregnancy outcomes.

15) The nurse is preparing to assess a client who is from a non-English-speaking culture. What should the nurse review about the client's culture before beginning the assessment? Select all that apply.

1. Touch
2. Employment
3. Personal space
4. Physical differences
5. Use of nonverbal communication

Answer: 1, 3, 4, 5

Explanation: The appropriateness of touch varies according to culture.

An individual's sense of personal space may be culturally based.

Genetic and physical differences occur among cultural groups and can lead to disparity in needs and care.

Gestures and body language can be culturally based; this can lead to misunderstanding or misinterpretation.

Page Ref: 25-26

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need/Sub: Psychosocial Integrity

Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.1. Integrate understanding of multiple dimensions of patient centered care: patient/family/community preferences, values | AACN Essential

Competencies: IX.1. Conduct comprehensive and focused physical, behavioral, psychological, spiritual, socioeconomic, and environmental assessments of health and illness parameters in

patients, using developmentally and culturally appropriate approaches | NLN Competencies:

Context and Environment; Practice; conduct population-based transcultural health assessments and interventions | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment; Culture and Spirituality

Learning Outcome: 2.5 Discuss the use of a cultural assessment tool as a means of providing culturally sensitive care.

MNL LO: 1.1.1. Relate the effect of culture and family to the childbearing experience.

16) The nurse is preparing a teaching session for staff nurses on cultural influences of childbearing practices. Which topics should the nurse include? Select all that apply.

1. Gender of children
2. Number of children
3. Use of contraception
4. Achievement of developmental milestones
5. Pregnancy as an illness or expected condition

Answer: 1, 2, 3, 5

Explanation: In some cultures, a woman who gives birth achieves a higher status, especially if the child is male.

In many cultures throughout the world, it is common to have as many children as possible.

Culture may also influence attitudes and beliefs about contraception. In some cultures, contraception is appropriate but sterilization is not.

Certain behaviors can be expected if a culture views pregnancy as a sickness, whereas other behaviors can be expected if the culture views pregnancy as a natural occurrence.

Page Ref: 23

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need/Sub: Psychosocial Integrity

Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.1. Integrate understanding of multiple dimensions of patient centered care: patient/family/community preferences, values | AACN Essential

Competencies: IX.7. Provide appropriate patient teaching that reflects developmental stage, age, culture, spirituality, patient preferences, and health literacy considerations to foster patient

engagement in their care | NLN Competencies: Relationship Centered; Knowledge; The role of family, culture, and community in a person's development | Nursing/Integrated Concepts:

Nursing Process: Planning; Culture and Spirituality; Teaching/Learning

Learning Outcome: 2.3 Identify prevalent cultural norms related to childbearing and childrearing.

MNL LO: 1.1.1. Relate the effect of culture and family to the childbearing experience.

17) The nurse is caring for clients in a major urban community health clinic. For which cultural groups should the nurse make assessing for lactose intolerance a priority? Select all that apply.

1. Asians
2. Mediterranean descent
3. American Indians
4. African Americans
5. Mexican Americans

Answer: 1, 3, 4, 5

Explanation: Lactose intolerance is common in Asians.

Lactose intolerance is common in American Indians.

Lactose intolerance is common in African Americans.

Lactose intolerance is common in Mexican Americans.

Page Ref: 25

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need/Sub: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.1. Integrate understanding of multiple dimensions of patient centered care: patient/family/community preferences, values | AACN Essential

Competencies: IX.1. Conduct comprehensive and focused physical, behavioral, psychological, spiritual, socioeconomic, and environmental assessments of health and illness parameters in patients, using developmentally and culturally appropriate approaches | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment; Practice; conduct population-based transcultural health assessments and interventions | Nursing/Integrated Concepts: Nursing Process: Assessment; Culture and Spirituality

Learning Outcome: 2.5 Discuss the use of a cultural assessment tool as a means of providing culturally sensitive care.

MNL LO: 1.1.1. Relate the effect of culture and family to the childbearing experience.

18) A pregnant client wants natural childbirth and asks what approaches can be used to keep the mind and body relaxed during labor. Which mind-based therapies should the nurse review with this client? Select all that apply.

1. Qigong
2. Massage
3. Hypnosis
4. Visualization
5. Guided imagery

Answer: 3, 4, 5

Explanation: Hypnosis is a state of great mental and physical relaxation during which a person is very open to suggestions. Pregnant women who receive hypnosis before childbirth have reported shorter, less painful labors and births.

Visualization is a complementary therapy in which a person goes into a relaxed state and focuses on, or "visualizes," soothing or positive scenes such as a beach or a mountain glade.

Visualization helps reduce stress and encourage relaxation.

Guided imagery is a state of intense, focused concentration used to create compelling mental images. It is sometimes considered a form of hypnosis.

Page Ref: 29

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need/Sub: Health Promotion and Maintenance

Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.1. Integrate understanding of multiple dimensions of patient centered care: patient/family/community preferences, values | AACN Essential

Competencies: IX.7. Provide appropriate patient teaching that reflects developmental stage, age, culture, spirituality, patient preferences, and health literacy considerations to foster patient engagement in their care | NLN Competencies: Relationship Centered; Knowledge; The role of family, culture, and community in a person's development | Nursing/Integrated Concepts:

Nursing Process: Planning; Culture and Spirituality; Teaching/Learning

Learning Outcome: 2.7 Differentiate between complementary and alternative therapies.

MNL LO: 1.1.3. Relate various factors to their effect on pregnancy outcomes.

19) The maternity nurse is planning to incorporate complementary and alternative therapies when providing care to clients in labor. What should the nurse do before implementing these therapies? Select all that apply.

1. Find evidence-based research for the use of the therapies.
2. Identify the therapies that are within the scope of nursing practice.
3. Document the use of therapies within the context of nursing practice.
4. List the therapies that are permitted according to the nurse practice act.
5. Determine which therapies are appropriate for a client's health problem.

Answer: 1, 2, 3, 4

Explanation: The use of complementary and alternative therapies should also be supported by evidence-based research.

Nurses should use complementary modalities that are in the scope of their nursing practice.

Nurses who use complementary modalities should document their use within the context of nursing practice. This is most effective when the modality is identified as an intervention to address a specific nursing diagnosis or an identified client need.

Nurses should use complementary modalities that are in the nursing practice act in their state.

Page Ref: 30

Cognitive Level: Applying

Client Need/Sub: Physiological Integrity/Basic Care and Comfort

Standards: QSEN Competencies: I.A.1. Integrate understanding of multiple dimensions of patient centered care: patient/family/community preferences, values | AACN Essential

Competencies: IX.17. Develop a beginning understanding of complementary and alternative modalities and their role in health care | NLN Competencies: Context and Environment; Practice; conduct population-based transcultural health assessments and interventions | Nursing/Integrated

Concepts: Nursing Process: Planning

Learning Outcome: 2.9 Summarize complementary therapies appropriate for the nurse to use with childbearing and childrearing families.

MNL LO: 1.1.3. Relate various factors to their effect on pregnancy outcomes.