

MOD2-HON248G-Cultural Issues-Cultural Competency in Health Care Delivery

1. It has been statistically shown that racism, not class, determines poor maternal outcomes among black women.
 - a. true
 - b. false
2. Which of the following is considered a social determinant of health?
 - a. Access to educational, economic, and job opportunities
 - b. Access to health care services
 - c. Exposure to crime, violence, and social disorder
 - d. Social norms and attitudes
 - e. all of the above
3. Which of the following is considered a physical determinant of health?
 - a. housing and community design
 - b. culture
 - c. physical barriers, especially for people with disabilities
 - d. exposure to toxic substances and other physical hazards
 - e. a, b, c
 - f. a, c, d
 - g. all of the above
4. The following factors can influence communication and health literacy in a midwifery care setting:
 - a. time constraints
 - b. complex health information
 - c. language barriers
 - d. power inequities
 - e. a, b
 - f. c, d
 - g. all of the above
5. Reproductive justice is “the human right to maintain personal bodily autonomy, have children, not have children, and parent the children we have in safe and sustainable communities.”

- a. true
- b. false

6. Cumulative stressors may impact pregnancy outcomes through the following intersecting pathways:

- a. neuroendocrine
- b. behavioral
- c. immune, and
- d. vascular
- e. all of the above

7. Humans have the capacity to shift their own implicit bias by increasing their consciousness about their own unique biases.

- a. true
- b. false

8. It is ethical to turn away any patient who declines certain medical procedures such as RhoGAM for religious or cultural reasons.

- a. true
- b. false

9. African American pregnant people are nearly three times more likely to give birth prior to 32 weeks gestation than are white pregnant people. Research suggest that this disparity is largely caused by:

- a. genetic differences
- b. differences in education
- c. differences in socioeconomic status
- d. tobacco, alcohol and drug use
- e. physiological response to chronic exposure to stress and racial discrimination

10. Which of the following statements are true?

- a. African-American infants are twice as likely to die before their first birthday than are white infants.

- b. African-American infants have twice the rate of preterm birth and low birthweight, and three times the rate of very low birthweight, than white infants.
- c. Racism correlates with low birthweight, even after researchers controlled for medical and sociodemographic risk factors
- d. a, b
- e. b, c
- f. a, c
- g. all of the above