

# Barriers to Health Equity

## Discussion

### Purpose

The purpose of the graded collaborative discussions is to engage faculty and students in an interactive dialogue to assist the student in organizing, integrating, applying, and critically appraising scholarly literature. Meaningful dialogue among faculty and students fosters the development of a learning community as ideas, perspectives, and knowledge are shared. This discussion will support the professional formation of the nurse practitioner role.

### Course Outcomes

This assignment enables the student to meet the following course outcomes:

- CO4 Formulate an evidence-based management plan for acute and common health problems based on needs of the patient and family. (PO 5)
- CO 6: Demonstrate novice level proficiency in prioritizing patient needs. (PO 5)

### Due Date

Initial posts are due to the discussion forum by Wednesday at 11:59 p.m. MT. Peer responses are due by Sunday at 11:59 p.m. MT. Students must post on a minimum of two separate days. A 10% late penalty will be imposed for discussions posted after the deadline Wednesday at 11:59 p.m. MT, regardless of the number of days late. NOTHING will be accepted after 11:59 p.m. MT on Sunday (i.e., the student will receive an automatic 0).

### Total Points Possible

This discussion is worth a total of 50 points.

### Preparing the Discussion

Follow these guidelines when completing each component of the discussion. Contact your course faculty if you have questions.

General Instructions: Healthy People 2030 goals include reducing sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and their complications and improving access to quality STD care. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (n.d.) estimates that there are more than 20 million new cases of STDs in the U.S. each year. STD rates are disproportionately higher among racial/ethnic minorities, youth, and LGBTQ+ populations, which cannot be fully explained by differences in individual risk behavior. Other factors, including discrimination, environmental injustice, wealth inequality, and healthcare access barriers may contribute to these disproportionate rates.