

NR 602 Midterm Study Guide

Week 1 Concepts

(Assigned Readings-Burns textbook)

Chapter 14: Introduction to Health Promotion and Health Protection pg. 161-163

Chapter 20: Sleep pg. 283-284

Chapter 22: Immunizations pg. 306-317

Chapter 44: Common Pediatric Injuries and Toxic Exposures pg. 919-933

- **Nurse Practitioner Roles (Pediatric NP, Primary Care NP, Acute Care NP)**
- **Tertiary Care**
- **Quaternary Care**
- **Immunizations**
- **Vaccines for Children (VFC)**
- **Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) Prevention**
- **Lead Poisoning**

✓ **Summary and Key Points**

Social determinants of health impact the health and well-being of our nation's women and children. Despite spending more on healthcare than any other industrialized country, women and children in the United States have higher rates of morbidity and mortality than other industrialized countries, due in large part to racial and ethnic disparities (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 2021). Access to healthcare services is also a growing problem for many of these marginalized groups. Emphasis on preventative services for women and children is key to improving outcomes. As a change agent, the family nurse practitioner (FNP) is at the forefront to overcome disparities and achieve health equity for these populations.

- Failure to address the role of socioeconomic, environmental, cultural, and other population-level determinants of health can contribute to the disproportionate burden of disease within specific populations.
- The most common marginalized groups of women and children you will see as clients as an advanced practice nurse are those that are socially marginalized.
- Anyone can become a victim of human trafficking. There are no boundaries when it comes to gender, age, sexuality, nationality, socioeconomic status, or geographical location.