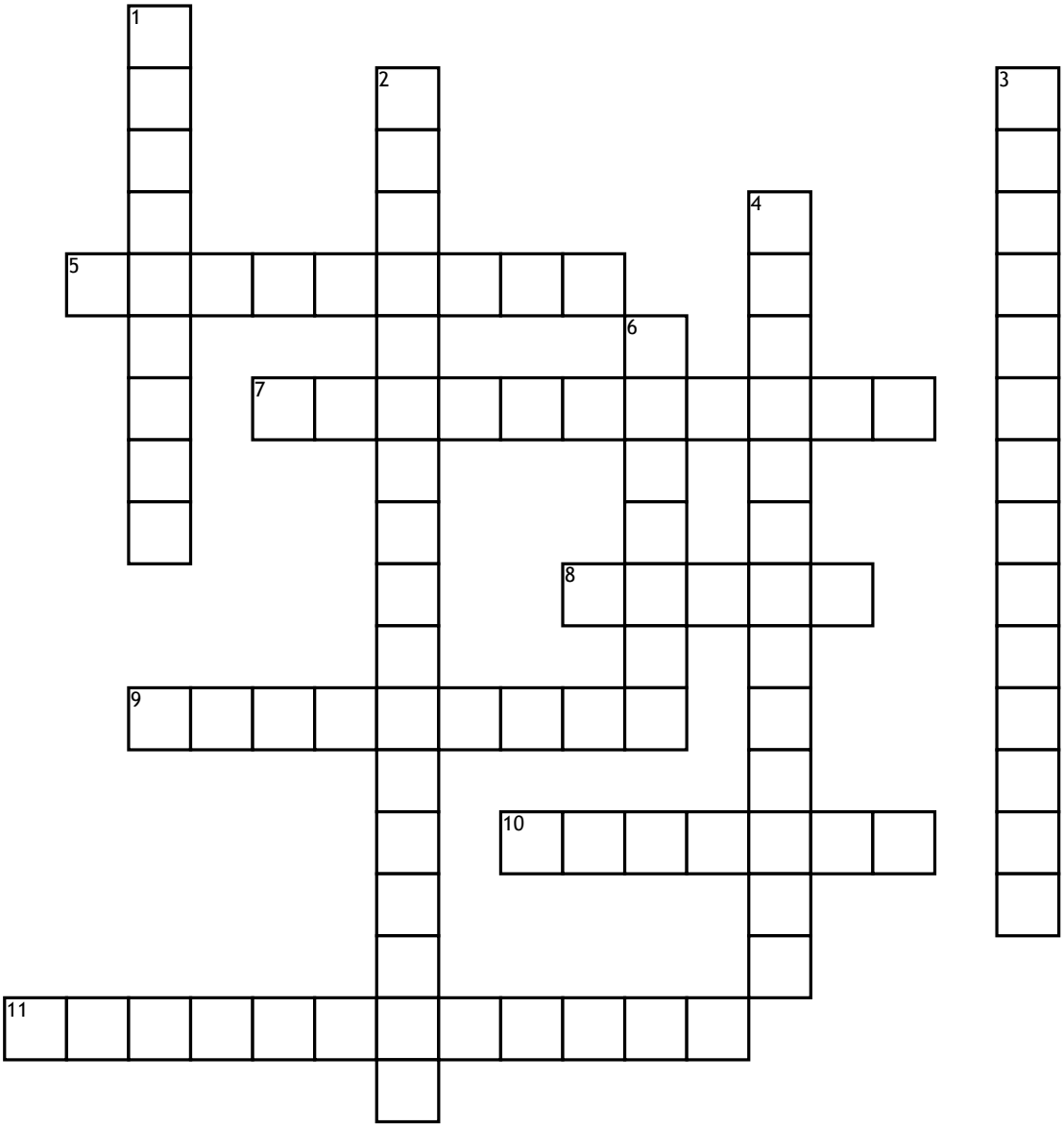
Module 8- Cultural Considerations of Life Stages



Across

5. According to Watts and McDonald (2007), the _____ period encompasses pregnancy through the first 28 days of a newborn's life.

7. A patient feels comfortable enough with their nurse to discuss their cultural needs, concerns, and feelings because the patient senses their relationship is characterized by respect and sensitivity (Watts & McDonald, 2007). This is an example of cultural ____.

8. Preference for the gender of the healthcare provider, pain management details, options for birthing positions, the role of the support person(s) for labour and birth, and preferences about cutting the umbilical cord are examples of items that may be included in a ____ plan (Watts & McDonald, 2007).

9. According to Pottinger et al. (2007), Western cultures attempt to eliminate ____ which is the focus of end-of-life care. Conversely, ____ is viewed differently in other cultures, ____ can represent an inevitable aspect of life, an opportunity to show strength, a deserved punishment for sin, a means of purification, or a redemptive experience (Pottinger et al., 2007). Hint: all three blanks are the same word.

10. In order to provide culturally competent end-of-life care, nurses are encouraged to use the ABC approach. The "C" refers to ____, which includes promoting physical, interpersonal, social, and spiritual well-being (Pottinger et al., 2007).

11. Contrary to Western culture, non-Western cultures (eg. Asian, Japanese, and African cultures) do not value full disclosure and ____ ____ (two words) when it comes to discussing an individual's diagnosis and prognosis (Pottinger et al., 2007). In fact, emphasis is placed on withholding the truth, especially if the diagnosis is terminal (Pottinger et al., 2007).

Down

1. In order to provide culturally competent end-of-life care, nurses are encouraged to use the ABC approach. The "A" refers to ____ , which is an understanding of how culture influences issues that are of concern to a specific population (Pottinger et al., 2007).

2. Many cultures believe that talking about death may actually hasten or bring death closer (Pottinger et al., 2007). This cultural belief makes discussing ____ ____ (two words) very challenging for nurses, as its' use is based on the Western value of autonomy or individual choice, which is not applicable to all families or cultures (Pottinger et al., 2007).

3. In order to provide culturally competent end-of-life care, nurses are encouraged to use the ABC approach. The "B" refers to ____ ____, (two words) which is a way of "being with" a patient and their family to share and understand how culture impacts their health and illness related issues (Pottinger et al., 2007).

4. At 38 weeks' gestation, a woman gives birth to a baby that is stillborn. The nurse recognizes that ____ ____ (two words) may be experienced differently among different cultural groups (Watts & McDonald, 2007). In this situation, it would be important for the nurse to understand the differences in grieving patterns and provide support and assistance that respects individuality and cultural diversity (Watts & McDonald, 2007).

6. In Canada, early mother-infant ____ is encouraged, but in some cultures, the woman is encouraged to rest after giving birth and the newborn is cared for by extended family (Watts & McDonald, 2007).

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