

NRS 420 Topic 1 DQ 1

Student Name

Program Name or Degree Name (e.g., Bachelor of Science in Psychology), University

COURSE XXX: Title of Course

Instructor Name

Month XX, 2024

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NRS 420 Topic 1 DQ 1 Assessment Description

The United States has ranked below other developed countries in maternal morbidity and mortality for several years and has not met the associated Healthy People 2030 goal.

Maternal health is a critical factor for the live birth of a healthy infant. Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) along with Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) are factors that influence maternal morbidity and mortality all Assignments and Discussions.

Choose two factors from SDOH or DEI that have influenced maternal morbidity and mortality in the United States. What are some best practices in health promotion that could improve maternal health outcomes? Provide a community resource or program in your area that is focused on improving maternal and infant health. Describe their services and provide a link or contact information for your resource all Assignments and Discussions.

Initial discussion question posts should be a minimum of 200 words and include at least two references cited using APA format. Responses to peers or faculty should be 100-150 words and include one reference. Refer to “RN-BSN DQ Rubric” and “RN-BSN Participation Rubric,” located in Class Resources, to understand the expectations for initial discussion question posts and participation posts, respectively all Assignments and Discussions.

NRS 420 Topic 1 DQ 1 Example Solution

Socioeconomic factors like income, education, and access to resources significantly impact maternal health. Women from lower socioeconomic backgrounds often face barriers in accessing quality healthcare, leading to increased maternal health risks. Additionally, racial disparities play a significant role. Black and Indigenous women, for instance, experience disproportionately high rates of maternal mortality compared to white women. Structural racism within the healthcare system, biases, and unequal access to care contribute to these disparities.

To improve maternal health outcomes, it's crucial to implement comprehensive approaches. This includes providing adequate prenatal care, ensuring access to healthcare facilities, addressing social determinants of health like poverty and education, and combating systemic biases within healthcare systems. The "Healthy Start Program" in my area focuses on these aspects by offering various services tailored to maternal and infant health needs. They provide prenatal care, education on parenting and infant care, support for breastfeeding, mental health services for mothers, and aim to bridge the gap in accessing healthcare for underserved communities.

In my area, the "Healthy Start Program" focuses on maternal and infant health. They offer prenatal care, parenting education, breastfeeding support, and mental health services. You can learn more about their services at [Healthy Start Program](www.healthystart.org) or by calling (123) 456-7890.

References

Aldridge J, Becker S. (1999). Children as carers: The impact of parental illness and disability on children's caring roles. *Journal of Family Therapy*, 21, 303-320.

Appleyard K, Egeland B, van Dulmen MHM, Sroufe LA. (2005). When more is not better: The role of cumulative risk in child behavior outcomes. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 46, 235-245.

Armistead L, Klein K, Forehand R. (1995). Parental physical illness and child functioning. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 15, 409-422.