

1. Application of Course Knowledge:

a. Identify and describe three actions you can take as an NP to mitigate the social impacts on marginalized women and/or children.

- a. There are several ways that the FNP can do to mitigate the social impacts on marginalized women and children. Lack of access to quality healthcare can lead to poor health outcomes and even death in marginalized women and children. NP can promote and advocate or access to quality healthcare educating patients about available resources and connecting them to community health services. Also, the NP can advocate for policies that improve access to quality care.
- b. Addressing social determinants of health such as poverty, racism, lack of education, and housing can have a major impact on the health of marginalized women and children. As an NP, I should be familiar with cultural differences to avoid disparities and bias. By being aware of the patient's cultural background, views, and practices, NP may deliver treatment that is culturally competent and meets their unique needs. This can help build rapport and trust between the NP and their patients, which is very important for ensuring positive health outcomes.
- c. Ad, the NP should be aware of ethnic and racial discrimination that their patient may be facing. Discrimination has been proven to lead to poorer health outcomes. A study showed that discrimination during pregnancy in women lead to negative health outcomes such as depression. pregnancy distress, and anxiety. It is important for the NP to address discrimination before and during pregnancy and enhance support to the mother and infant to promote health equity (Rosenthal et al., 2018).

b. Discuss the role of federal, state, and local health policy in the marginalization of women, children, and childbearing families.

- a. Access to healthcare for marginalized groups, especially women, children, and families with young children, can be impacted by health policies at all levels. It may be more challenging for these people to get the healthcare services they require if rules, for instance, restrict Medicaid eligibility or set financial limits for healthcare programs. Also, women can face challenges in accessing reproductive healthcare services including contraception, abortion, and prenatal care due to federal and state policies. Women and families with young children may be disproportionately affected by restrictions on these services, which may restrict their ability to make informed healthcare decisions for themselves. Furthermore, inadequate funding for maternal and child health programs can have a significant impact on health outcomes for women and children. For example, limiting fundings and access to prenatal and postpartum care can lead to negative health outcomes for both the mother and the baby including preterm birth, neonatal