

Cultural Competency

NAME _____

DATE _____

- True False 1. Healing the patient's illness is the primary focus of patient-centered care.
- True False 2. Your cultural values affect how you act.
- True False 3. A culturally competent healthcare provider is aware of his or her cultural norms.
- True False 4. An example of a bias is a caregiver who decides that a patient who does not take his or her medication doesn't care about getting well.
- True False 5. A definition of stereotyping is to make assumptions based on personal values, beliefs and experiences.
- True False 6. The ongoing conversation in your mind is called self-talk.
- True False 7. It's a natural human tendency to think our way is best.
- True False 8. When you walk into the patient's room for the first time, your primary goal is to find out what's wrong with him or her.
- True False 9. A person's thoughts about disease, body language and their communication style reflect their cultural roots.
- True False 10. The primary purpose of the ETHNIC assessment tool is to find out whether or not the patient intends to follow through on the treatment protocol.
- True False 11. When using the ETHNIC assessment tool, it is important to convince the patient that alternative treatments, such as healers or traditional cures, are not acceptable while undergoing treatment.
- True False 12. The purpose of the negotiation step is to create a dialogue with the patient.
- True False 13. No matter what your cultural background, every person who is ill wants to know all the possible options – not only how likely they are to recover, but whether or not they may respond to treatment.
- True False 14. When you treat others the way you want to be treated, you apply the "Platinum Rule."
- True False 15. Observing a patient's body language is one way to find out if they are withholding information from you.
- True False 16. When you assess a patient's coping skills, you're trying to find out what resources he or she will need to follow through on the treatment plan.
- True False 17. Bring the conversation back to the subject and repeat important information if you believe a patient does not understand what you're telling them.
- True False 18. A culturally competent caregiver makes sure to know everything possible about all the different cultural preferences and beliefs.
- True False 19. If you sense you've offended or frightened a patient, the best approach is to ask them to help you and apologize.
- True False 20. If you sense the patient has learned as much as he or she can deal with, go through the basics of the treatment plan and ask them for feedback on what is not understood before he or she leaves.