

Assessment 4: Caring for Special Populations Teaching Presentation

Name

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Course Title

Faculty Name

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Caring for Special Populations: Teaching Presentation

Hello and welcome, everyone, to today's presentation. Homelessness is a serious public health concern, and millions of people are affected by this problem all over the world. Homeless and housing-insecure individuals tend to experience significant difficulties regarding healthcare service access, such as low access to medical care, mental health resources, and prevention services. To overcome these challenges, the cultural backgrounds, values, and systemic inequities that they experience within the healthcare system must be taken into consideration (Bedmar et al., 2022). During this session, we will discuss these essential matters and consider how culturally sensitive nursing care may be beneficial. Using real-life case studies, we will discuss how nurses can improve care provided to adults with a history of homelessness in practice and help them achieve better health outcomes. We will also provide valuable resources to help healthcare professionals deliver more informed and compassionate care to vulnerable groups.

Introduction to the Special Population Group

Homelessness is a severe social and public health emergency that impacts millions of people across the world, with hundreds of thousands in the United States. The percentage of people who can be considered homeless in the U.S. is relatively low (around 0.1%), yet nearly 327,000 people remained in shelters during the past four years (2018-2022) (Glassman, 2024). This number represents the officially defined homeless only, with many others being victims of housing insecurity. Some people can transition between temporary housing and shelters or stay with acquaintances and relatives, and others are completely unsheltered. Such instability of living conditions predisposes to poor health and adverse social determinants of health because of

exposure to extreme weather conditions, inadequate hygiene infrastructure, food insecurity, and poor access to health care (Fornaro et al., 2022).