

# Index

Note: Italicized page number refer to figures and tables

- A1c levels, 18
- abdominal obesity, *171t*
- abusive relationship, indicators of, 119–20
- acculturation, 38–40
- adherence, 13
  - barriers to, 13, *14t*
  - and cultural background, 58–9
  - follow-up visits, 174
  - psychological factors, 49
  - social factors in, 57–8
  - sociocultural factors, 97–8
  - transtheoretical model, *76t*
- Adult Treatment Panel (ATP), 171
- African American patients
  - AIDS, 62–9
    - autonomy of, 67–9
    - case summary, 62–3
    - questioning techniques, 64–5
    - religious/spiritual beliefs, 131
    - sexual activities, 63–4
    - sexual orientation, 63–4
    - use of alternative medicine, 130–31
    - withholding information from family members, 66–7
  - aortic stenosis, 163–7
    - case summary, 163
    - choosing physicians, 166–7
    - language barrier, 164
    - responding to questions by, 165–6
  - heart failure, 1–7
    - bias/prejudice, 6
    - case summary, 1–2
    - factors contributing to anger, 2–3
    - missed clinic visits, 4
    - prescription filling, 3–4
    - reestablishing physician–patient relationship, 5
  - lung cancer, 127–31
    - case summary, 127–31
    - folk beliefs, 128–9
  - metabolic syndrome, 199–205
    - activity level, 200–201
    - case summary, 199–200
    - lifestyle behavior, 200–201
    - medical issues of excess weight, 201–2
    - missing information, 200–201
    - motivational interviewing, 202–5
    - weight reduction, 200–201
  - sickle cell disease, 186–90
    - case summary, 186–7
    - cross-cultural care, 190
    - drug-seeking behavior, 188–9
    - initial issues, 187
    - nonverbal cues, 189
    - prescription filling, 187
    - treatment, 188
  - stroke, 142–7
    - case summary, 142–3
    - consensus among family members, 146
    - effectiveness of new drugs, 145–6

268 Index

- African American patients (*Cont.*)
  - participating in research study, 143–4
  - rapport with family, 147
- age of majority, 183
- age of patient, 84–92, 179–84
- AIDS patient, 62–9
  - autonomy of, 67–9
  - case summary, 62–3
  - questioning techniques, 64–5
  - sexual activities, 63–4
  - sexual orientation, 63–4
  - withholding information from family members, 66–7
- alcohol consumption, 150
- alternative medicine, 19, 40–41, 130–31
- androgynistic patient, 106
- anger in patient, 2–3
- aortic stenosis, 163–7
- apolipoprotein, 172
- Appalachian patient (type 2 diabetes), 207–14
  - case summary, 207–8
  - failure to establish rapport, 208
  - health behavior, 210–11
  - physician–patient interactions, 209–10
  - poor management of diabetes, 211–12
  - role of ministers and elders, 212–13
  - rural community resources, 213
  - socioeconomic factors in treatment, 210
  - treatment of, 208–9
- Arab American patient (leukemia), 25–35
  - chemotherapy for, 31
  - cultural practice, 29–30
  - family’s culture, 32–3
  - healthcare needs and Ramadan, 33–4
  - palliative care for, 35
- practice of Islam, 32–3
- sexual history, 26–7
- support to patient and family, 35
- terminal illness, 34–5
- arranged marriage, 116–24
- Asian American patients
  - cerebral hemorrhage, 37–43
    - acculturation, 38–40
    - ancestry-related questions, 41–2
    - case summary, 37
    - health-related questions, 42–3
    - use of alternative medicine, 40–41
  - contraception, 116–24
    - case summary, 116–17
    - communication with husband, 123–5
    - controlling behavior of husband, 117–18
    - domestic violence, 118–19
    - postponing pregnancy, 121
    - sexual history, 118
  - metabolic syndrome, 169–78
    - cardiac risk factors, 170–71
    - case summary, 169–70
    - dietary habits, 173–4
    - family meals, 177–8
    - laboratory tests, 172, 175*t*
    - lifestyle, 173–4, 176
    - recommended diet, 175–6
    - stress, 176–7
- stroke, 84–92
  - actions of family, 87–8
  - age as factor, 85
  - alternative medical treatments, 89–90
  - case summary, 84–5
  - cultural factor, 85
  - dietary preferences, 88–9
  - end-of-life care, 91–2
  - gender-related issues, 88
  - inability to speak English, 85
  - long-term care, 90

- personal and social history, 86
- Asian immigrants, domestic violence in, 118–19
- assimilation, 39–40
- asthma patients, 104–14, 192–7
  - aggressive/hostile demeanor, 110–11
  - behavior change, 113–14
  - case summary, 104–5, 193
  - description of wheezing, 195–6
  - discharge instructions, 194–5
  - folk beliefs, 194–5
  - medical evaluation, 193
  - medical interpreter, 193–4
  - misidentification of patient, 105–7
  - sex role stereotypes, 107–8
  - sexual orientation, 108–9
  - smoking, 112–13
  - undocumented immigrants, 197
- autonomy of patient, 159–61
- azidothymidine (AZT), 158
  
- behavior modification, 104–14
- benzodiazapine, 180
- bias, 6, 163–7
- bilirubin, 150
- biologically based practices, 40, 130*t*
- birth control, 122–3
- blood pressure, 175*t*
- body mass index (BMI), 170–71, 175*t*
- body-based practices, 40, 130*t*
- breast cancer in male, 149–53
  
- caesarian section, 159–60
- cancer patient, 149–53
- cancer patients, 10–15
- cardiac transplantation, 5
- case studies, by conditions
  - AIDS, 62–9
    - aortic stenosis, 163–7
    - asthma, 104–14, 192–7
    - breast cancer, 149–53
    - cerebral hemorrhage, 37–43
    - delayed speech development, 71–82
    - heart failure, 1–7
    - HIV infection, 155–61
    - hypertension, 55–60, 133–41
    - leukemia, 25–35
    - lung cancer, 10–15, 127–31
    - metabolic syndrome, 94–101, 169–78, 199–205
    - sickle cell disease, 186–90
    - sleep apnea, 94–101
    - stroke, 84–92, 142–7, 179–84
    - tuberculosis, 45–53
    - type 2 diabetes, 17–23, 133–41, 207–14
  - case studies, by patients
    - African American man, 62–9, 127–31
    - African American woman, 1–7, 142–7, 163–7, 199–205
    - African woman, 186–90
    - Arab American teenager, 25–35
    - Asian Americans, 37–43, 84–92
    - Caucasian Appalachian man, 207–14
    - Caucasian girl, 71–82
    - Caucasian man, 10–15
    - Caucasian woman, 104–14, 179–84
    - Chinese woman, 116–24
    - Dominican woman, 55–60
    - Ecuadorian woman, 133–41
    - homeless patients, 10–15
    - homosexual patients, 62–9, 104–14
    - immigrants, 37–43, 45–53, 84–92, 94–101, 116–24, 169–78, 192–7
    - Irish American man, 149–53
    - Korean American man, 37–43
    - lesbian patient, 104–14
    - Mexican American man, 94–101
    - Mexican boy, 192–7

## 270 Index

- case studies, by patients (*Cont.*)
  - Muslim patient, 26–7
  - poor patients, 10–15, 207–14
  - Puerto Rican woman, 155–61
  - Russian woman, 45–53
  - South Asian Indian man, 169–78
  - South Asian Indian woman, 84–92
  - teen patients, 25–35, 179–84
- Catholicism, 153
- Caucasian patients
  - asthma, 104–14
    - aggressive/hostile demeanor, 110–11
    - behavior change, 113–14
    - case summary, 104–5
    - misidentification of patient, 105–7
    - sex role stereotypes, 107–8
    - sexual orientation, 108–9
    - smoking, 112–13
  - delayed speech development, 71–82
    - case summary, 71–2
    - health literacy and assessment tools, 81–2
    - hearing test, 75
    - low literacy in patients, 78–82
    - medication instructions, 76–7
    - motivational interviewing, 80
    - plan of action, 72–4
  - lung cancer, 10–15
    - barriers to adherence, 13
    - case summary, 10–11
    - follow-up care, 13
    - low socioeconomic status, 11, 15
    - standard of care, 12–13
  - stroke, 179–84
    - case summary, 179–80
    - illicit drug use, 182
    - inappropriate assumptions, 184
    - minimization of complaints, 180–81
    - paternalistic approach to treatment, 182–3
    - type 2 diabetes, 207–14
      - case summary, 207–8
      - failure to establish rapport, 208
      - health behavior, 210–11
      - physician–patient interactions, 209–10
      - poor management of diabetes, 211–12
      - role of ministers and elders, 212–13
      - rural community resources, 213
      - socioeconomic factors in treatment, 210
      - treatment of, 208–9
- cerebral hemorrhage, 37–43
- chemotherapy, 31
- chest pain, 10–15
- chi*, 38
- Chinese medicine, 38
- Chinese woman (arranged marriage), 116–24
  - case summary, 116–17
  - communication with husband, 123–5
  - contraception, 122–3
  - controlling behavior of husband, 117–18
  - domestic violence, 118–19
  - postponing pregnancy, 121
  - sexual history, 118
- clinical practice, cultural competency, 60*t*
- complementary and alternative medicine (CAM), 19, 40–41, 130–31
- confidential information, 159–61
- congestive heart failure, 1–7
- continuous positive airway pressure, 96

- contraception, 122–3
- conversion disorder, 180–81
- coronary heart disease (CHD), risk factors, 170–71, 176–8
- cultural insensitivity, 1–7
- decision-making process, 182–3
- delayed speech development, 71–82
  - case summary, 71–2
  - hearing test, 75
  - and illiteracy in patients, 77–82
  - medication instructions, 76–7
  - plan of action, 72–4
- diabetes, type 2, 17–23, 207–14
  - case summary, 17–18, 207–8
  - failure to establish rapport, 208
  - family's role in control of, 19
  - health behavior, 210–11
  - insulin therapy, 21
  - nutrition counseling, 20–21
  - patient's perception of, 18–19
  - physician–patient interactions, 209–10
  - poor management of diabetes, 211–12
  - prevalence in Latino population, 19–20
  - role of ministers and elders, 212–13
  - socioeconomic factors in treatment, 210
  - sources of information, 22–3
  - treatment of, 208–9
  - weight reduction, 18–19
- diagnostic tests, 136–7
- diet, 173–4, 200–201
- dietitian, 20–21
- Dilaudid, 188
- direct moxibustion, 38
- directly observed treatment (DOT), 51–3
- discharge instructions, 194–5
- doctor–patient relationship, factors in
  - age of patient, 84–92, 179–84
  - bias/prejudice, 6, 163–7
  - cultural/ethnic beliefs, 37–43, 55–60, 84–92, 169–78, 186–90
  - dual residency of patient, 127–31
  - erroneous perceptions, 179–84
  - gender roles, 116–24
  - health beliefs, 17–23
  - informed consent, 142–7
  - language barrier, 45–53, 84–92, 94–101, 192–7
  - low literacy in patients, 71–82
  - patient confidentiality, 62–9
  - racial differences, 1–7
  - religious/spiritual beliefs, 25–35, 84–92, 127–31
  - sexual orientation, 62–9, 104–14
  - sociocultural issues, 94–101, 192–7
  - socioeconomic status, 10–15, 207–14
  - stereotyping, 1–7, 149–53, 186
- domestic violence, 118–19
- Dominican woman (hypertension), 55–60
  - adherence to taking medications, 56–7
  - case summary, 55–6
  - cultural background, 58–9
  - relationship with physician, 59–60
  - social factors in adherence, 57–8
  - use of over-the-counter drugs, 57
- down low, 64
- drug-seeking behavior, 188–9
- dual-residency patient, 133–41
  - case summary, 133–4
  - diet and lifestyle changes, 138–9
  - medical care of, 140
  - pretravel checkups, 137–8
  - questions to ask about traveling, 135*t*

## 272 Index

- dual-residency patient (*Cont.*)
  - social situation, 133–4
  - supply of medications, 136
  - tests, 136–7
  - travel schedule, 134–5
  - unrestricted access to prescription drugs, 139
- Early Intervention Program, 72, 74
- eating, on the road, 100*t*
- Ecuadorian woman (type 2 diabetes/ hypertension), 133–41
  - case summary, 133–4
  - diet and lifestyle changes, 138–9
  - medical care of, 140
  - pretravel checkups, 137–8
  - questions to ask about traveling, 135*t*
  - social situation, 133–4
  - supply of medications, 136
  - tests, 136–7
  - travel schedule, 134–5
  - unrestricted access to prescription drugs, 139
- elders, 212–13
- emergency department, 10–15, 28–9
- enalapril, 4
- end-of-life issues, 84–92, 152–3
- energy medicine, 40, 130*t*
- ETHNIC framework, 60*t*
- ethnic minorities
  - dietary habits, 173–4
  - HIV infections, 65
  - lifestyle, 173–4
  - sleep apnea in, 97
  - tuberculosis in, 50
- ethnicity of physician, 166–7
- exercise testing, 99–101
- exercising, on the road, 101*t*
- false information, 159–61
- family
  - role of, 19
  - withholding information from, 66–7, 159–61
- family meals, 177–8
- fasting blood glucose, 175*t*
- fasting triglyceride, 175*t*
- female physician, 27
- Flesch-Kincaid Scale, 81
- folk beliefs, 128–9
- foreign medical graduates, 164
- furosimide, 4
- gay culture, 108–9
- gay patients, 62–9, 104–14
  - aggressive/hostile demeanor, 110–11
  - autonomy of, 67–9
  - barriers to health care, 109
  - behavior change, 113–14
  - case summary, 62–3, 104–5
  - misidentification of patient, 105–7
  - questioning techniques, 64–5
  - sex role stereotypes, 107–8
  - sexual activities, 63–4
  - sexual orientation, 63–4, 108–9
  - smoking, 112–13
  - withholding information from family members, 66–7
- general prevention packet, 137
- ghusl* (full ablution), 33
- glucose intolerance, 171*t*
- HAART (highly active antiretroviral therapy), 66
- Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), 66
- health literacy, 81–2
- hearing loss, early detection of, 74
- hearing test, 74
- high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C), 171*t*, 172, 175*t*
- Hinduism, 86–7

- HIV infection, epidemiology of, 65
- HIV positive patient, 155–61
  - case summary, 155–6
  - confidential information, 159–61
  - effect on newborn baby, 158
  - HIV test, 157–8
  - patient autonomy, 158–9
  - questions to ask pregnant women, 157*t*
  - request for confidentiality, 159–61
  - social and economic network, 156
  - support system, 156–7
- holistic healers, 19
- homelessness, 11–12
- homosexual patients, 62–9, 104–14
  - aggressive/hostile demeanor, 110–11
  - autonomy of, 67–9
  - barriers to health care, 109
  - behavior change, 113–14
  - case summary, 62–3, 104–5
  - misidentification of patient, 105–7
  - questioning techniques, 64–5
  - sex role stereotypes, 107–8
  - sexual orientation, 63–4, 108–9
  - smoking, 112–13
  - withholding information from family members, 66–7
- hospice care, 15
- hypertension, 55–60
  - case summary, 55–6
  - medications, 56–7
  - in metabolic syndrome, 171*t*
- illicit drug use, 182
- illiteracy in patients, 77–8
  - identification of, 78–80
- illness, psychologicalization of, 181
- immigrant patients, 37–43, 45–53, 84–92, 94–101, 116–24, 169–78, 192–7
- Indian woman (stroke), 84–92
  - actions of family, 87–8
  - age as factor, 85
  - alternative medical treatments, 89–90
  - case summary, 84–5
  - cultural factor, 85
  - dietary preferences, 88–9
  - end-of-life care, 91–2
  - gender-related issues, 88
  - inability to speak English, 85
  - long-term care, 90
  - personal and social history, 86
- indirect moxibustion, 38
- Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 74
- informed consent, 142–7
- insulin therapy, 21
- International Diabetes Foundation (IDF), 171
- international medical graduates, 164
- interpreter, 47–8, 193–4
- Irish American man (breast cancer), 149–53
  - case summary, 149–50
  - diagnostic procedure, 151–2
  - end-of-life issues, 152–3
  - religious and spiritual factors, 152–3
  - self-reported alcohol consumption, 150
- karma, 87
- Korean American man (cerebral hemorrhage), 37–43
  - acculturation, 38–40
  - ancestry-related questions, 41–2
  - case summary, 37
  - health-related questions, 42–3
  - use of alternative medicine, 40–41

## 274 Index

- language barrier, 164
- Latin American patients
  - asthma, 192–7
  - HIV infection, 155–61
  - hypertension, 55–60
  - metabolic syndrome, 94–101
  - sleep apnea, 94–101
  - type 2 diabetes, 17–23, 133–41
- Latino population, prevalence of diabetes in, 19
- lesbian patient, 104–14
  - aggressive/hostile demeanor, 110–11
  - behavior change, 113–14
  - case summary, 104–5
  - and health disparities, 109–10
  - misidentification of patient, 105–7
  - sex role stereotypes, 107–8
  - sexual orientation, 108–9
  - smoking, 112–13
- leukemia, 25–35
  - case summary, 25–6
  - chemotherapy, 31
  - lifestyle, 19, 173–4, 176
  - lifestyle behavior, 200–201
  - lipoprotein, 172, 175*t*
  - long-term care, 90–91
  - low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), 172
  - low literacy in patients, 175*t*
  - low literacy, indicators of, 79*t*
  - lung cancer, 10–15, 127–31
- mail-order scripts, 136
- male breast cancer, 149–53
- mammogram, 150–51
- manipulative practices, 40, 130*t*
- Maslow's Hierarchy, 124
- Medicaid, 136
- medical interpreter, 193–4
- Medicare, 136
- mental illness, 11–12
- metabolic syndrome, 199–205
  - activity level, 200–201
  - case summary, 199–200
  - lifestyle behavior, 200–201
  - medical issues of excess weight, 201–2
  - missing information, 200–201
  - motivational interviewing, 202–5
  - risk factors, 98–9
  - weight reduction, 200–201
- metered dose inhaler, 197*t*
- Metformin, 208
- metoprolol, 4
- Mexican American patients
  - asthma, 192–7
    - case summary, 193
    - description of wheezing, 195–6
    - discharge instructions, 194–5
    - folk beliefs, 194–5
    - medical evaluation, 193
    - medical interpreter, 193–4
    - undocumented immigrants, 197
  - sleep apnea, 94–101
    - case summary, 94–5
    - dietary recommendations, 98–9
    - low adherence, 97–8
    - missed appointments, 95–6
    - physical activity level, 99–101
    - poor communication, 95
    - understanding of diagnosis, 96–7
  - type 2 diabetes, 17–23
    - case summary, 17–18
    - insulin therapy, 21
    - nutrition counseling, 20–21
    - patient–physician relationships, 22–3
    - patient's perception of diabetes, 18–19
    - role of family in treatment, 19
    - weight reduction, 18–19
- mind–body medicine, 40, 130*t*
- ministers, 212–13

- misidentification of patient, 105–6
- moksha* (unification), 87
- morphine, 187, 188
- motivational interviewing, 80, 201–2, 203–5
- moxibustion, 38
- mugwort, 38
- Muslim patient, 25–35
  - cultural practice, 29–30
  - family's culture, 32–3
  - palliative care for, 35
  - practice of Islam, 32–3 and Ramadan, 33–4
  - sexual history, 26–7
  - support to patient and family, 35
  - terminal illness, 34–5
- Muslim physician, 34–5
- National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine, 40
- Newest Vital Sign, 81–2
- nonverbal cues, 189
- Nuva Ring, 123
- obesity, 1–7, 171*t*, 199–205
- occupational safety, 98
- oral medication, 76–7
- organ transplantation, ethnic/racial disparities in, 6–7
- over-the-counter drugs, 57
- overweight patient, 1–7
- oxycodone, 187, 188
- patient autonomy, 159–61
- patient–physician relationship, factors in
  - age of patient, 84–92, 179–84
  - bias/prejudice, 6, 163–7
  - cultural/ethnic beliefs, 37–43, 55–60, 84–92, 169–78, 186–90
  - dual residency of patient, 127–31
  - erroneous perceptions, 179–84
  - gender roles, 116–24
  - health beliefs, 17–23
  - informed consent, 142–7
  - language barrier, 45–53, 84–92, 94–101, 192–7
  - low literacy in patients, 71–82
  - patient confidentiality, 62–9
  - racial differences, 1–7
  - religious/spiritual beliefs, 25–35, 84–92, 127–31
  - sexual orientation, 62–9, 104–14
  - sociocultural issues, 94–101, 192–7
  - socioeconomic status, 10–5, 207–14
  - stereotyping, 1–7, 149–53, 186
- Pneumocystis jiroveci* pneumonia, 63
- policlinics, 137
- poor patients, 10–15, 207–14
  - barriers to adherence, 13
  - case summary, 10–11, 207–8
  - failure to establish rapport, 208
  - follow-up care, 13
  - health behavior, 210–11
  - low socioeconomic status, 15
  - mental illness, 11–12
  - physician–patient interactions, 209–10
  - poor management of diabetes, 211–12
  - role of ministers and elders, 212–13
  - rural community resources, 213
  - socioeconomic factors in treatment, 210
  - standard of care, 12–13
  - substance abuse, 11–12
  - treatment of, 208–9
- prednisone, 66
- pregnant patient, 155–61
  - case summary, 155–6

276 Index

- pregnant patient (*Cont.*)
  - confidential information, 159–61
  - effect on newborn baby, 158
  - HIV test, 157–8
  - patient autonomy, 158–9
  - questions to ask pregnant women, 157*t*
  - request for confidentiality, 159–61
  - social and economic network, 156
  - support system, 156–7
- prejudice, 6, 163–7
- prescription filling, 3–4, 187
- psychologicalization of illness, 181
- Puerto Rican woman (HIV), 155–61
  - case summary, 155–6
  - confidential information, 159–61
  - effect on newborn baby, 158
  - HIV test, 157–8
  - patient autonomy, 158–9
  - questions to ask pregnant women, 157*t*
  - request for confidentiality, 159–61
  - social and economic network, 156
  - support system, 156–7
- qi*, 38
- race of physician, 166–7
- racial differences, 1–7
- racial minorities
  - HIV infections, 65
  - sleep apnea in, 97
  - tuberculosis in, 50
- Ramadan, 33–4
- Rapid Estimate of Adult Literacy in Medicine (REALM), 81–2
- refills, 136
- reincarnation, 87
- religious beliefs, 131
- research studies, minorities in, 143–5
- rural health care, 213–14
- Russian woman (tuberculosis), 45–53
  - alternative arrangements, 52–3
  - case summary, 45–6
  - close contacts, 52
  - directly observed treatment, 51–3
  - failure to follow-up, 48–50
  - frustration with emergency department, 46–7
  - neighbor/family member as interpreter, 47–8
- sexual history, 26–7, 63–4
- sexual orientation, 63–4, 104–14
- sickle cell disease, 186–90
  - case summary, 186–7
  - cross-cultural care, 190
  - drug-seeking behavior, 188–9
  - initial issues, 187
  - nonverbal cues, 189
  - prescription filling, 187
  - treatment, 188
- sleep apnea, 94–101
  - case summary, 94–5
  - dietary recommendations, 98–9 and ethnic minorities, 97
  - low adherence, 97–8
  - and metabolic syndrome, 98–9
  - missed appointments, 95–6
  - and occupational safety, 98
  - physical activity level, 99–101
  - poor communication, 95
- SMOG Readability Formula, 81
- smoking, 112–13
  - gender differences, 112
  - in lesbians, 112–13
  - quitting, 112
- snacks, healthy, 99*t*
- socioeconomic status of patient, 10–15, 207–14

- South Asian Indian man (metabolic syndrome), 169–78
  - cardiac risk factors, 170–71
  - case summary, 169–70
  - dietary habits, 173–4
  - family meals, 177–8
  - laboratory tests, 172, 175*t*
  - lifestyle, 173–4, 176
  - recommended diet, 175–6
  - stress, 176–7
- South Asian Indian woman (stroke), 84–92
  - actions of family, 87–8
  - age as factor, 85
  - alternative medical treatments, 89–90
  - case summary, 84–5
  - cultural factor, 85
  - dietary preferences, 88–9
  - end-of-life care, 91–2
  - gender-related issues, 88
  - inability to speak English, 85
  - long-term care, 90
  - personal and social history, 86
  - spiritual beliefs, 131
  - spironolactone, 4
  - standard of care, 12–13
  - stereotyping, 1–7, 149–53, 186–90
  - steroids, 139
  - stress, 176
  - stroke patient, 142–7
    - case summary, 142–3
    - consensus among family members, 146
    - conversion disorder in, 180–81
    - effectiveness of new drugs, 145–6
    - participating in research study, 143–4
    - rapport with family, 147
  - teen-aged, 179–84
    - case summary, 179–80
    - illicit drug use, 182
    - inappropriate assumptions, 184
    - minimization of complaints, 180–81
    - paternalistic approach to treatment, 182–3
  - substance abuse, 11–12
  - symptoms, minimizing significance of, 180–81
  - syphilis, 144–5
- Teach Back Method, 76–7
- teen patients, 179–84
  - case summary, 179–80
  - illicit drug use, 182
  - inappropriate assumptions, 184
  - minimization of complaints, 180–81
  - paternalistic approach to treatment, 182–3
  - sexual history, 26–7
- teens, sexual history, 26–7
- TeleCare, 213
- Test of Functional Literacy in Adults (TOHFLA), 81–2
- tests, 136–7
- traditional food, 177*t*
- Transtheoretical Model for behavior change, 75, 76*t*
- traveling patient, 133–41
  - case summary, 133–4
  - diet and lifestyle changes, 138–9
  - medical care of, 140
  - pretravel checkups, 137–8
  - questions to ask about traveling, 135*t*
  - social situation, 133–4
  - supply of medications, 136
  - tests, 136–7
  - travel schedule, 134–5
  - unrestricted access to prescription drugs, 139
- triglycerides, 171*t*
- trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole, 66
- tuberculosis, 45–53
  - case summary, 45–6

278 Index

- tuberculosis (*Cont.*)
  - close contacts, 52
  - directly observed treatment, 52–3
  - epidemiology of, 49
  - in Russia, 50
- Tuskegee Syphilis Study, 144–5
- type 2 diabetes, 17–23, 207–14
  - case summary, 17–18, 207–8
  - failure to establish rapport, 208
  - family’s role in control of, 19
  - health behavior, 210–11
  - insulin therapy, 21
  - nutrition counseling, 20–21
  - patient’s perception of, 18–19
  - physician–patient interactions, 209–10
  - poor management of diabetes, 211–12
  - prevalence in Latino population, 19–20
  - role of ministers and elders, 212–13
  - socioeconomic factors in treatment, 210
  - sources of information, 22–3
  - treatment of, 208–9
  - weight reduction, 18–19
- undocumented immigrants, 197
- United Network for Organ Sharing, 6
- universal newborn hearing evaluation, 74
- viral load, 157
- weight reduction, 18, 200–201
- weight-loss counseling, 200–201
- wheezing, 195–6
- wudu* (partial ablution), 33