

If you want to determine whether particular literature has:

- Relevant reach
- Interpretive power
- Applicability to America's diverse population

You need:

- Relevant search terms

AACN defines diversity in its broadest sense, including but not limited to:

- Ethnicity
- Culture
- Linguistic background
- Sexual orientation
- Deafness/ disability
- Socioeconomic status

However, not all authors use these exact terms when discussing these issues. If you are having challenges in thinking of search terms or finding relevant literature, here are some resources:

- Common terms are found in these appendices:
 - [APA Multicultural Guidelines](#): Appendix A
 - [APA Race & Ethnicity Guidelines](#): Appendices A & B
- If you have access to PsycINFO, it includes a Psychological Index Term Thesaurus to help you tap the relevant literature.
 - <https://www.apa.org/pubs/databases/training/thesaurus>
- The National Institutes of Health and National Library of Medicine also maintain medical subject heading (MeSH) guides that facilitate access to relevant literature and semantically-related terms.
 - You can browse terms directly in MeSH:
<https://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/meshhome.html>

For example, searching for “cross cultural” leads to several heading results:

74 results in 0.589 seconds
Culturally Competent Care <ul style="list-style-type: none">Cross-Cultural CareCultural CareCulturally Competent Health CareCulturally Congruent Care
Cross-Cultural Comparison
Tumor Cells, Cultured <ul style="list-style-type: none">Cultured Neoplastic CellsCultured Tumor CellsNeoplastic Cells, Cultured
Embryo Culture Techniques <ul style="list-style-type: none">Blastocyst Culture Techniques
Crosses, Genetic <ul style="list-style-type: none">Cross, GeneticGenetic CrossGenetic Crosses
Cultural Evolution <ul style="list-style-type: none">Evolution, Cultural
Cultural Competency <ul style="list-style-type: none">Cultural Competence

If you click on one of the terms, it gives you a brief definition and related terms, and allows you to browse its classification tree:

Culturally Competent Care

MeSH Descriptor Data 2020

Details	Qualifiers	MeSH Tree Structures	Concepts
MeSH Heading	Culturally Competent Care		
Tree Number(s)	N04.590.374.052 N05.300.206		
Unique ID	D065246		
RDF Unique Identifier	http://id.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/D065246		
Scope Note	Health care services that are respectful of and responsive to the health beliefs, practices and cultural and linguistic needs of diverse patients. The provider and the patient each bring their individual learned patterns of language and culture to the health care experience which must be transcended to achieve equal access and quality health care.		
Entry Term(s)	Cross-Cultural Care Cultural Care Culturally Competent Health Care Culturally Congruent Care		
NLM Classification #	W 84.5		
Previous Indexing	Clinical Competence (1994-2014)		
See Also	Clinical Competence Cultural Competency		
Public MeSH Note	2015		
History Note	2015		
Date Established	2015/01/01		
Date of Entry	2014/06/26		
Revision Date	2018/06/29		

Health Care Quality, Access, and Evaluation [N05]

Delivery of Health Care [N05.300]

- After-Hours Care [N05.300.049] +
- Attitude of Health Personnel [N05.300.100] +
- Attitude to Death [N05.300.125]
- Attitude to Health [N05.300.150] +
- Culturally Competent Care [N05.300.206]**
- Delivery of Health Care, Integrated [N05.300.262] +
- Health Care Costs [N05.300.375] +
- Health Care Reform [N05.300.380] +
- Health Expenditures [N05.300.385]
- Health Priorities [N05.300.400]
- Health Resources [N05.300.420] +
- Health Services Accessibility [N05.300.430] +
- Health Services Needs and Demand [N05.300.450] +
- Healthcare Disparities [N05.300.493]

- ...Or you can use MeSH within PubMed to broaden your search:
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>

For example, if you are searching for the impact of socioeconomic status on Alzheimer’s incidence and cognition. You could use “ses alzheimer incidence,” and select an article:

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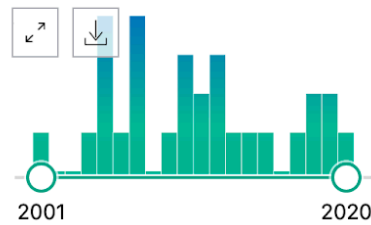
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RESULTS BY YEAR



TEXT AVAILABILITY

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- ☐ Full text

ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE

- ☐ Associated data

ARTICLE TYPE

- ☐ Books and Documents
- ☐ Clinical Trial
- ☐ Meta-Analysis
- ☐ Randomized Controlled Trial
- ☐ Review
- ☐ Systematic Reviews

☐ **Socioeconomic disparities in clinical trials on Alzheimer's disease: a systematic review.**

1

Canevelli M, Bruno G, Vico C, Zaccaria V, Lacorte E, Iavicoli I, Vanacore N, Cesari M.

Eur J Neurol. 2018 Apr;25(4):626-e43. doi: 10.1111/ene.13587. Epub 2018 Feb 26.

PMID: 29383812

Nevertheless, characteristics relating to socioeconomic status (**SES**) are poorly described in research reports. The aim of the present review was to verify whether the **SES** of participants is adequately reported in interventional studies targeting **Alzheimer's disease** (AD), and to explore the impact of **SES** proxy measures on the efficacy of the considered medications. ...Only one RCT (n = 60) performed ad hoc, secondary analyses accounting for the **SES** of participating subjects. CONCLUSIONS: The research and clinical relevance of **SES** has mistakenly been overlooked by the vast majority of RCTs on AD. ...

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☐ **Attained SES as a moderator of adult cognitive performance: Testing gene-environment interaction in various cognitive domains.**

2

Zavala C, Beam CR, Finch BK, Gatz M, Johnson W, Kremen WS, Neiderhiser JM, Pedersen NL, Reynolds CA.

Dev Psychol. 2018 Dec;54(12):2356-2370. doi: 10.1037/dev0000576. Epub 2018 Oct 18.

PMID: 30335430 **Free PMC article.**

Attained **SES** moderated common sources of influences for 3 domains and influences unique to cognition in all 4 domains. The net effect was that genetic influences on the common pathway tended to be relatively more important at the upper end of attained **SES** indicating possible active rGE, whereas, genetic influences for the unique pathway were proportionally stable or less important at the upper end of attained **SES**. ...Accounting for rearing **SES** did not alter attained **SES** moderation effects on cognitive performance, suggesting mechanisms germane to adulthood. ...

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> [Dev Psychol.](#) 2018 Dec;54(12):2356-2370. doi: 10.1037/dev0000576. Epub 2018 Oct 18.

Attained SES as a Moderator of Adult Cognitive Performance: Testing Gene-Environment Interaction in Various Cognitive Domains

Catalina Zavala ¹, Christopher R Beam ², Brian K Finch ¹, Margaret Gatz ¹, Wendy Johnson ³, William S Kremen ⁴, Jenae M Neiderhiser ⁵, Nancy L Pedersen ⁶, Chandra A Reynolds ⁷

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 30335430 PMCID: [PMC6263814](#) DOI: [10.1037/dev0000576](#)

Abstract

We examined whether attained socioeconomic status (SES) moderated genetic and environmental sources of individual differences in cognitive performance using pooled data from 9 adult twin studies. Prior work concerning SES moderation of cognitive performance has focused on rearing SES. The current adult sample of 12,196 individuals (aged 27-98 years) allowed for the examination of common sources of individual differences between attained SES and cognitive performance (signaling potential gene-environment correlation mechanisms, rGE), as well as sources of individual differences unique to cognitive performance (signaling potential gene-environment interaction mechanisms, G × E). Attained SES moderated sources of individual differences in 4 cognitive domains, assessed via performance on 5 cognitive tests ranging 2,149 to 8,722 participants. Attained SES moderated common sources of influences for 3 domains and influences unique to cognition in all 4 domains. The net effect was that genetic influences on the common pathway tended to be relatively more important at the upper end of attained SES indicating possible active rGE, whereas, genetic influences for the unique pathway were proportionally stable or less important at the upper end of attained SES. As a noted exception, at the upper end of attained SES, genetic influences unique to perceptual speed were amplified and genetic influences on the common pathway were dampened. Accounting for rearing SES did not alter attained SES moderation effects on cognitive performance, suggesting mechanisms germane to adulthood. Our findings suggest the importance of gene-environment mechanisms through which attained SES moderates sources of individual differences in cognitive performance. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2018 APA, all rights reserved).

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MeSH terms

- > Adult
- > Aged
- > Aged, 80 and over
- > Cognition / physiology*
- > Female
- > Gene-Environment Interaction*
- > Humans
- > Individuality
- > Male
- > Middle Aged
- ✓ Social Class*

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[U.S. National Institutes of Health](#)

Show all 14 grants

You can see that we added two of the MeSH terms from the first article to our search (social class & cognition). This has now led to a slightly different search with relevant results that were not obtained with our initial search.

PubMed.gov

"Social Class"[MAJR] AND "Cognition/physiology"[MAJR]

×

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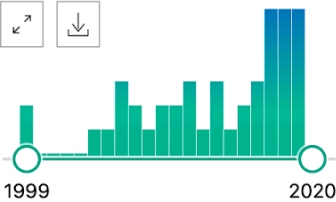
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RESULTS BY YEAR

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↵



19992020

TEXT AVAILABILITY

☐ Abstract

☐ Free full text

☐ Full text

ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE

☐ Associated data

ARTICLE TYPE

☐ Books and Documents

☐ Clinical Trial

☐ Meta-Analysis

☐ Randomized Controlled Trial

☐ Review

☐ Systematic Reviews

PUBLICATION DATE

37 results

☐ 1

The Neuroscience of Socioeconomic Status: Correlates, Causes, and Consequences.

Farah MJ.

Neuron. 2017 Sep 27;96(1):56-71. doi: 10.1016/j.neuron.2017.08.034.

PMID: 28957676

Free article.

Review.

“ Cite

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☐ 2

Relationships of biological and environmental factors to cognition of preterm infants in the toddler and preschool periods.

Ross GS, Perlman JM.

Dev Psychobiol. 2019 Nov;61(7):1100-1106. doi: 10.1002/dev.21855. Epub 2019 Apr 24.

PMID: 31020661

“ Cite

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☐ 3

Association of Socioeconomic Status and Brain Injury With Neurodevelopmental Outcomes of Very Preterm Children.

Benavente-Fernández I, Synnes A, Grunau RE, Chau V, Ramraj C, Glass T, Cayam-Rand D, Siddiqi A, Miller SP.

JAMA Netw Open. 2019 May 3;2(5):e192914. doi: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2019.2914.

PMID: 31050776

Free PMC article.

Clinical Trial.

“ Cite

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☐ 4

Socioeconomic, health, and psychosocial mediators of racial disparities in cognition in early, middle, and late adulthood.

Zahodne LB, Manly JJ, Smith J, Seeman T, Lachman ME.

Psychol Aging. 2017 Mar;32(2):118-130. doi: 10.1037/pag0000154.

PMID: 28287782

Free PMC article.