

## Supplemental Digital Content

For

Faith Community Nurses Key to Promoting Health in At-Risk Communities: An Integrative Review

*Journal of Christian Nursing*, Volume 39, Issue 4 Oct/December 2022

By

Crystal Shannon, Christina Dwyre, and Kelley Grafton

Copyright © 2022 InterVarsity Christian Fellowship/USA.

**ABSTRACT:** An integrative literature review was conducted to identify recommendations to implement culturally congruent and spiritually connected approaches to health promotion in at-risk faith communities. Five common themes emerged from an analysis of 48 articles meeting criteria for the review. Review results repeatedly highlighted the impact nurses—more specifically Faith Community Nurses (FCNs)—can have on at-risk population outcomes and bridging the gap between minority communities and the healthcare establishment. Five recommended action steps provide program guidance to FCNs for promoting faith-based health in at-risk minority communities.

**KEY WORDS:** African Americans, at-risk minority communities, collaboration, faith-based, faith community nursing, faith-placed, health promotion, integrative review, nursing

Table 1. Evidence Summary Table

Citation	Study Purpose	Theoretical/Conceptual Framework	Research Question(s)/Hypothesis	Methodology	Conclusions	Implications for Practice
<p>Abell, C., &amp; Blankenship, M. (2019). Introducing Health Ministry in a Rural American Church. <i>Journal of Christian Nursing</i>, 36(4), 244–250. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1097/CNJ.0000000000000641">https://doi.org/10.1097/CNJ.0000000000000641</a></p>	<p>Descriptive implementation of a health ministry program</p>	<p>Healthy People 2020 MAP-IT framework</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>Descriptive</p>	<p>Rural community members can benefit significantly from health education activities offered in their church, an environment in which they feel comfortable and supported. Nurse educators can include these experiences as a part of community healthy rotations.</p>	<p>Nurse involvement is helpful to participants, developers, and facilitators allowing for shared expertise and giving back.</p>
<p>Archibald, C. M., &amp; Newman, D. (2015). Pilot testing HIV prevention in an Afro Caribbean faith-based community. <i>The ABNF Journal: Official Journal of the Association of Black Nursing Faculty in Higher</i></p>	<p>Test HIV prevention intervention.</p>	<p>Community-based research; Theory of Planned Behavior</p>	<p>Mothers and daughters in the intervention group MPCCS would have more HIV/AIDS knowledge (pre-intervention; immediately post-intervention; and three-month follow-up) as compared to</p>	<p>pre/post, independent t-test</p>	<p>Culturally tailored, community-based approach to health interventions increase effectiveness in outcomes</p>	<p>Culture specific health promotion measures are impactful when partnered with community organizations that are trusted (e.g., church).</p>

<p><i>Education, Inc.</i>, 26(2), 43–49.</p>			<p>mothers and daughters in the comparison health education (HE) group.</p>			
<p>Austin, S. A., Brennan-Jordan, N., Frenn, D., Kelman, G., Sheehan, A., &amp; Scotti, D. (2013). Defy Diabetes! A Unique Partnership with Faith Community/Parish Nurses to Impact Diabetes. <i>Journal of Christian Nursing</i>, 30(4), 238–243. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1097/CNJ.0b013e3182a35fcb">https://doi.org/10.1097/CNJ.0b013e3182a35fcb</a></p>	<p>To report patient outcomes from a health initiative.</p>	<p>Chronic care model</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>Program evaluation</p>	<p>Public health partnerships with FCNs can enhance impact and extend delivery of health initiatives.</p>	<p>Public health partnerships with FCNs can enhance impact and extend delivery of health initiatives.</p>
<p>Baig, A. A., Locklin, C. A., Wilkes, A. E., Oborski, D. D., Acevedo, J. C., Gorawara-Bhat, R., Quinn, M. T., Burnet, D. L., &amp; Chin, M. H. (2012). Latino Adults' Preferences for</p>	<p>To assess Latino adults' preferences for peer-based diabetes self-management interventions and the acceptability of the church setting for these interventions.</p>		<p>Impact of peer-based diabetes self-management and acceptability of church as a setting.</p>	<p>CBPR</p>	<p>Interventions need to be culturally tailored and the church provides an avenue.</p>	<p>Church is a familiar and trusted setting.</p>

Peer-Based Diabetes Interventions. Diabetes Educator, 38(5), 733–741. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1177/0145721712455700">https://doi.org/10.1177/0145721712455700</a>						
Balint, K. A., & George, N. M. (2015). Faith community nursing scope of practice: Extending access to healthcare. Journal of Christian Nursing, 32(1), 34–40. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1097/cnj.000000000000129">https://doi.org/10.1097/cnj.000000000000129</a>	Presents an exemplar of the practice of the FCN providing wholistic care to a client with cognitive limitations, HTN, CHF, and DM."	FCN model	NA	Descriptive	"FCN provides for a unique practice in caring for the mind, body, and spirit."	RNs can serve as ministers of health
Baruth, M., Bopp, M., Webb, B., & Peterson, J. (2015). The Role and Influence of Faith Leaders on Health-Related Issues and Programs in their Congregation. Journal of Religion &	influence of faith leaders on health-related issues within their congregation	Social-ecological	examine faith leaders' perceptions (health challenges facing their congregation, types of current health-related activities, role in health-related activities) and perceived influence on	Qualitative	Engagement of pastors in health promotion efforts is key. Most churches have activities in place but uncertain sustainability.	Partnerships (university or a community health agency) are needed.

Health, 54(5), 1747.			congregational health.			
Bopp, M., & Webb, B. (2013). Factors Associated with Health Promotion in Megachurches: Implications for Prevention. Public Health Nursing, 30(6), 491.	Examine factors associated with health and wellness programs in megachurches	NA	NA	Exploratory; univariate regressions and ANOVA	Focusing on health determinants positively impacts modifiable risk factors for chronic disease.	Nurses should consider a focus on megachurches in health promotion programs and initiatives as they could play a significant role in reaching large numbers of at risk groups.
Bopp, M., Webb, B. L., & Fallon, E. A. (2012). Urban-Rural Differences for Health Promotion in Faith-Based Organizations. Online Journal of Rural Nursing & Health Care, 12(2), 51–63. <a href="https://doi.org/10.14574/ojrmhc.v12i2.25">https://doi.org/10.14574/ojrmhc.v12i2.25</a>	Examine the differences between urban and rural FBOs for health promotion programs and activities, including types of programs, barriers to programs, and parent organization support. The secondary purpose of the study was to examine differences between urban and rural faith	NA	Examine the differences between urban and rural FBOs for health promotion programs and activities, including types of programs, barriers to programs, and parent organization support. The secondary purpose of the study was to examine differences between urban and rural faith	Cross sectional, survey	Health and wellness activities differ in urban and rural areas and understanding of those differences are important when implementing events in rural and urban FBOs.	FBOs can serve as a place for health promotion strategies effective for changing health and behaviors, indicating the importance of this community institution as a place for delivering public health messages.

	leader health and behaviors.		leader health and behaviors.			
Chase-Ziolek, M. (2015). (Re)Claiming THE CHURCH'S ROLE IN PROMOTING HEALTH: A PRACTICAL FRAMEWORK. Journal of Christian Nursing, 32(2), 100–107. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1097/CNJ.000000000000153">https://doi.org/10.1097/CNJ.000000000000153</a>	Proposal of framework	"Three central themes: Looking Inward: Honoring the Body through Self-Care; Reaching Out: The Church's Health Ministries of Compassion and Mercy; and Standing Together: The Church's Ministries of Health Justice"	NA	NA	Health ministry is an integrative process rooted in scripture.	Not a research article but provides a foundation and clarification of nursing education and role in faith based care.
Cooper, J., & Zimmerman, W. (2017). The effect of a faith community nurse network and public health collaboration on hypertension prevention and control. Public Health Nursing, 34(5), 444.	Effect of a faith community nursing intervention of teaching blood pressure self-monitoring and coaching blood pressure and lifestyle changes in the at-risk and hypertensive population	NA	1. Was there a difference in systolic and diastolic blood pressures of participants before, during, and after the faith community nurse blood pressure monitoring and coaching intervention? 2. Was there a difference in participant's satisfaction with lifestyle changes comparing pre-	Secondary data analysis using a repeated measure ANOVA to assess the differences in pre- and post-intervention systolic and diastolic blood pressure readings and a paired t-test to compare pre- and post- lifestyle scores was completed.	Coaching by faith community nurses creates an environment of sustained support that can promote improved lifestyles and blood pressure changes over time.	Based on the results of this study showing the effectiveness of the FCNs, nurses are the ideal health professionals to develop and maintain faith community and public health partnerships.

			and post-faith community nurse monitor-ing and coaching intervention?			
Dandridge, R. (2014). Faith community/parish nurse literature: exciting interventions, unclear outcomes. <i>Journal of Christian Nursing</i> , 31(2), 100–106. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1097/cnj.000000000000063">https://doi.org/10.1097/cnj.000000000000063</a>	"Identify nursing interventions most commonly used by parish nurses; determine the value of the parish nurse in health promotion and disease prevention based on measured outcomes"	NA	NA	Integrative literature review	Parish nurses provide a wide variety of services	Identification of commonly used interventions supports establishment of goals and interventions for faith nursing involvement.
Derose, K. P., Griffin, B. A., Kanouse, D. E., Bogart, L. M., Williams, M. V., Haas, A. C., ... & Stucky, B. D. (2016). Effects of a pilot church-based intervention to reduce HIV stigma and promote HIV testing among African Americans and Latinos. <i>AIDS</i>	Ppilot intervention with 3 Latino and 2 African American churches (4in matched pairs) in high HIV prevalence areas of Los Angeles County to reduce HIV stigma and mistrust and increase HIV testing	Incorporates social psychological theories of stigma reduction, including the contact hypothesis, and draws on previous research that suggested that both informational and contact components are necessary to increase empathy for those who are stigmatized and in	examine feasibility, acceptability, and preliminary effectiveness of a multi-component, church-based intervention to reduce HIV stigma and HIV mistrust and promote HIV testing among African Americans and Latinos	pilot intervention	Intervention activities aimed at reducing HIV stigma and mistrust may have created a climate where HIV testing was more acceptable, and the church-based test events increased access to HIV testing and may have helped normalize HIV as a health issue rather than a moral issue.	Faith placed interventions to support care delivery of sensitive subjects is ideal when establishing trust

and Behavior, 20(8), 1692-1705.		so doing, reduce stigma				
Derose, K. P., Williams, M. V., Branch, C. A., Flórez, K. R., Hawes-Dawson, J., Mata, M. A., ... & Wong, E. C. (2019). A community-partnered approach to developing church-based interventions to reduce health disparities among African-Americans and Latinos. Journal of racial and ethnic health disparities, 6(2), 254-264.	Describe development of a multi-ethnic multi-denominational faith and public health partnership to address health disparities	community-based and church-based research as well as the socioecological framework, CBPR		CBPR; description of partnerships	Building partnerships through which multiple CBPR initiatives can be done offers efficiencies and sustainability in terms of programmatic activities, though long-term infrastructure grants, institutional support, and non-research funding from local foundations and health systems are likely needed.	
Dyess, S. M., Chase, S. K., & Hanaway, K. P. (2013). Caring in the Community: An Exemplar within Faith Community Nursing. International Journal for	Evaluate the impact of faith-based care on chronic disease outcomes.	NA	What is the meaning of living with a chronic illness while being actively affiliated with a community of faith with an active faith community	descriptive	As more adults are aging and are living with one or more chronic illness, different models of caring are needed. The research findings presented here support the ongoing	""Community healthcare professionals, as well as nurses, can think about the whole person, not just the diagnosis, and explore holistic interventions such as prayer and



Human Caring, 17(2), 23–28.			nursing program?""		development and maintenance of community nursing practice that incorporates varied models of healthcare for adults living with chronic illness in the community.""	presence that intentionally include the caring connections with faith communities Faith communities can be one link to provide an individual with caring social and spiritual support ""
Glenn, C. T., & Pieper, B. (2019). Forgiveness and Spiritual Distress: Implications for Nursing. Journal of Christian Nursing, 36(3), 185–189. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1097/CNJ.0000000000000613">https://doi.org/10.1097/CNJ.0000000000000613</a>	Editorial paper focused on needed improvements in comprehension and use of spiritual distress diagnoses.	NA	NA	none	Improvements in spiritual health promotion is needed but limited in current nursing care.	Nursing education needs to focus on topics such as patient assessment for spiritual distress
Harris MD. (2011). Nursing in the faith community. Nursing, 41(1), 46–48. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1097/01.NURSE.0000391400.20945.b0">https://doi.org/10.1097/01.NURSE.0000391400.20945.b0</a>	Overview of the role of the Faith Community Nurse	NA	NA	none	Differences in faith communities allow for expanded function of the FCN in supporting health.	Clear understanding of the role of FCN provides for population health support.

<p>Kegler, M. C., Hall, S. M., &amp; Kiser, M. (2010). Facilitators, Challenges, and Collaborative Activities in Faith and Health Partnerships to Address Health Disparities. <i>Health Education &amp; Behavior</i>, 37(5), 665–679. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1177/1090198110363882">https://doi.org/10.1177/1090198110363882</a></p>	<p>report selected evaluation findings from public health and faith organizations</p>	<p>Boundary/ Collaborative Leaders benefit logic model</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>Quantitative surveys</p>	<p>Increased engagement, participation, and persistence was noted. Formal institutions can help in alignment of faith and health interventions,</p>	
<p>Monay, V., Mangione, C. M., Sorrell-Thompson, A., &amp; Baig, A. A. (2010). Services delivered by faith-community nurses to individuals with elevated blood pressure. <i>Public Health Nursing (Boston, Mass.)</i>, 27(6), 537–543. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1525-1446.2010.00881.x">https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1525-1446.2010.00881.x</a></p>	<p>describes the services that nurses provide to such individuals from mainly low-income, immigrant communities at health fairs in Los Angeles County</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>CBPR, surveys</p>	<p>Faith-community nurse interventions are impactful in improving chronic disease health outcomes in at risk communities.</p>	<p>Clearer understanding of the role of FCN will allow for tailored programs designed to improve chronic disease care.</p>

Morris, G. S. (2015). Holistic Health Care for the Medically Uninsured: The Church Health Center of Memphis. Ethnicity & Disease, 25(4), 507.	Description of a church-based health initiative focused on health education and support.	Model for healthy living	NA	NA	Church based health initiatives provide a model for effective health promotion and supporting population health.	NA
Mueller CR. (2010). Spirituality in children: understanding and developing interventions. Pediatric Nursing,36(4), 197–208.	Specific interventions are needed to support spiritual assessment of children. This article describes recommended assessments	Fowlers Faith Development	NA		Spirituality is manifest in a variety of methods. Children are also affected by spirituality needs which requirement assessment.	Nurses have an opportunity to improve knowledge on ability to care for children by understanding their spiritual basis.
Nam, S., Jung, S., Whittemore, R., Latkin, C., Kershaw, T., Redeker, N. S., Jeon, S., & Vlahov, D. (2019). Social Network Structures in African American Churches: Implications for Health Promotion Programs. Journal	Explore health promotion in church-based networks using Exponential Random Graph Models.	Social	NA	social network survey; cross sectional study	Faith-based health promotion can reach large, hard-to-reach groups,	Nurses can consider leveraging existing mutual relationships when designing health interventions

of Urban Health , 96 (2), 300–310. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s11524-018-00339-9">https://doi.org/10.1007/s11524-018-00339-9</a>						
Opalinski, A. S., Dyess, S. M., & Gropper, S. S. (2017). Food culture of faith communities and potential impact on childhood obesity. <i>Public Health Nursing, 34</i> (5), 437.	Explore food culture within faith communities (FC), examine the consumption of away- from- home foods, and to provide an evidence base for the future development of healthy away- from- home meal initiatives through FC	NA	1) What are the beliefs and practices of FC related to food culture? and (2) Are there aspects of the FC food culture that potentially impact childhood obesity?	Qualitative descriptive	Focused dialogue and faith support are needed to promote nutrition outcomes.	FCN is a useful partner in attaining positive outcomes.
Opalinski, A., Dyess, S., & Gropper, S. (2015). Do Faith Communities Have a Role in Addressing Childhood Obesity? <i>Public Health Nursing, 32</i> (6), 721.	To describe the cultural beliefs of faith community leaders regarding issues of childhood obesity and to examine the cultural attitudes about the role of the faith community in addressing issues of childhood obesity	NA	(1) What are the cultural beliefs of faith leaders about childhood obesity and (2) What are the cultural attitudes of faith leaders regarding the role of the faith community as a resource for health promotion programs related to childhood obesity?	qualitative descriptive; ethnographic	Connection to and understanding of faith community culture is needed. Involvement by faith leaders is essential.	Nurses are encouraged to partner with faith community leaders when designing health promotion programming.

<p>Pappas-Rogich, M. (2012). Faith Community Nurses: Protecting Our Elders Through Immunizations. <i>Journal of Christian Nursing</i>, 29(4), 232–237. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1097/CNJ.0b013e318266efe5">https://doi.org/10.1097/CNJ.0b013e318266efe5</a></p>	<p>explores immunization in the elderly and how faith community/parish nurses can improve immunization rate</p>	<p>Alignment with Healthy People initiatives and the church as a social influence model.</p>	<p>How can parish nurses be part of the public health collaboration to protect our seniors through immunizations?</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>The church and Parish nurses can exert positive influence on elder health outcomes.</p>	<p>More active involvement by parish nurses is needed to support the achievement of positive elderly health outcomes.</p>
<p>Pappas-Rogich, M., &amp; King, M. (2014). Faith Community Nursing: SUPPORTING Healthy People 2020 INITIATIVES. <i>Journal of Christian Nursing</i>, 31(4), 228–234. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1097/CNJ.00000000000000104">https://doi.org/10.1097/CNJ.00000000000000104</a></p>	<p>Description of FCN practice.</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>Do FCNs healthy promote healthy people?</p>	<p>Descriptive</p>	<p>The FCN model is supportive of promoting positive health outcomes and addressing the Healthy People Leading Health indicators</p>	<p>FCN models of community-health promotion are influential in addressing health behaviors. Through improved knowledge of FBHP practices, nurses can make greater impacts.</p>
<p>Patestos, C. (2019). What Is Faith-Based Health Promotion? A Working Definition. <i>Journal of</i></p>	<p>Concept analysis and development of a working definition of faith based health promotion.</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>What is the essential nature of FBHP? How has FBHP been defined in the literature? How is FBHP measured?</p>	<p>Review of literature</p>	<p>Through defining terms, and by conducting research and disseminating the results, valuable contributions to</p>	<p>Opportunities exist for improved relationships between faith community health promotion and faith community nursing.</p>

Christian Nursing, 36(1), 31–37. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1097/CNJ.0000000000000558">https://doi.org/10.1097/CNJ.0000000000000558</a>					FBHP will be made	
Rowland, M. L., & Isaac, S. E. P. (2014). The Black Church: Promoting Health, Fighting Disparities. <i>New Directions for Adult &amp; Continuing Education</i> , 2014(142), 15–24. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1002/ace.20091">https://doi.org/10.1002/ace.20091</a>	Examine the role of the Black church in promoting health awareness and healthy behaviors, and in fighting health dis-parities	NA	NA	NA, review	The black church has a long standing history of addressing disparities and can be an important partner in addressing health inequities.	Healthcare personnel are encouraged to establish collaborative partnerships with church leadership to enact change.
Sabin, A. V., & Levin, P. F. (2016). The Journey to Meet Emerging Community Benefit Requirements in a Rural Hospital: A Case Study. <i>Online Journal of Issues in Nursing</i> , 21(1), 11. <a href="https://doi.org/10.3912/OJIN.Vol21No01PPT01">https://doi.org/10.3912/OJIN.Vol21No01PPT01</a>	A historical case study to explore governmental and community relationships to draw upon existing resources in support of positive health outcomes.	NA	NA	case study, review	Purposeful development and maintenance of positive relationships with stakeholders and citizens throughout the community will provide a tangible demonstration of the value of their input.	NA

<p>Saunders, D., Holt, C., Le, D., Slade, J., Muwwakkil, B., Savoy, A., Williams, R., Whitehead, T., Wang, M., &amp; Naslund, M. (2015). Recruitment and Participation of African American Men in Church-Based Health Promotion Workshops. <i>Journal of Community Health, 40</i>(6), 1300–1310. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s10900-015-0054-9">https://doi.org/10.1007/s10900-015-0054-9</a></p>	<p>Study examined whether including women in the intervention approach would have an effect on study outcomes compared with a men-only approach"</p>	<p>informed decision-making</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>health education/ implementation model; randomized comparison of churches evaluating men only vs women supportive</p>	<p>spousal support for effective for mens health promotion; recruitment strategies not uniform across churches. need to personalize for best effect; religious leaders support impactful on program success</p>	<p>Guidance for nurses for approach in faith-based care</p>
<p>Schroepfer, E. (2016). Professional Issues. A Renewed Look at Faith Community Nursing. <i>MEDSURG Nursing, 25</i>(1), 62–66.</p>	<p>Faith community nursing is poised uniquely to meet health care challenges of older adults</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>Descriptive</p>	<p>Faith community nurses (FCNs, also known as parish nurses) can help increase use of preventive medical and social services, increase patient adherence to treatment regimens, build a</p>	<p>when present at discharge FCNs can reinforce discharge instructions</p>

					supportive network in the congregation, and reduce readmissions to allow patients to thrive in their homes	
Shackelford, J. A., Weyhenmeyer, D. P., & Mabus, L. K. (2014). Fostering Early Breast Cancer Detection. <i>Clinical Journal of Oncology Nursing</i> , 18(6), E113-7. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1188/14.CJON.E113-E117">https://doi.org/10.1188/14.CJON.E113-E117</a>	examines how faith community nurses (FCNs) fostered early breast cancer detection for those at risk in rural and African American populations throughout nine counties in midwestern Illinois to decrease breast cancer disparities.	Holistic, FCN model	The purpose of this article is to detail the role of FCNs in fostering early detection of breast cancer, identify effective strategies for maximizing participation in at-risk populations, and discuss implications for practice.	Descriptive	Networking within faith communities, connecting with complementary activities, and offering refreshments and gift items that reinforced learning were creative strategies utilized to reach women for breast cancer education.	FCNs can be valuable resources who may be able to affect the quality of care across the continuum for at-risk populations and decrease the prevalence of suffering and death from breast cancer among these populations.
Shearer NBC, Fleury JD, & Belyea M. (2010). An innovative approach to recruiting homebound older adults. <i>Research in Gerontological Nursing</i> , 3(1), 11–18. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1188/14.CJON.E113-E117">https://doi.org/10.1188/14.CJON.E113-E117</a>	Describes experiences in the process of recruiting homebound older adults to test a community-based health empowerment intervention.	NA	NA	CBR	Researchers can benefit from thinking creatively and developing meaningful partnerships when conducting research with older adults.	NA



3928/19404921-20091029-01						
Shillam, C. R., Orton, V. J., Waring, D., & Madsen, S. (2013). Faith Community Nurses & Brown Bag Events Help Older Adults Manage Meds. <i>Journal of Christian Nursing</i> , 30(2), 90–96. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1097/CNJ.0b013e3182831eff">https://doi.org/10.1097/CNJ.0b013e3182831eff</a>	Determine the effectiveness of brown bag sessions on medication administration.	NA	Support by the FCN during and following the event would reduce medication related problems and improve medication self-care practices of older adults.	Survey	The integration of faith and health in conjunction with the often-long-term relationship within the faith community strengthens older adults' level of trust and willingness to participate in BBMR events conducted by FCNs, thereby improving their medication self-care practices.	Including the FCN in the brown bag medication event recognizes that holistic, faith-based nursing includes, at the very center of practice, the spiritual dimension.
Shrubsole J. (2010). A call to Christian health ministry: Being God's agent. <i>International Journal for Human Caring</i> , 14(3), 22–28. <a href="https://doi.org/10.20467/1091-5710.14.3.21">https://doi.org/10.20467/1091-5710.14.3.21</a>	Analysis of involvement in health ministry activities.	Descriptive	Why do participants get involved in health ministry?	narrative inquiry; face to face interviews	participants considered it a "calling" to be involved in health ministry	Recruiting nurses, volunteers, etc. who have a "call" to health ministry will strengthen these programs and lead to greater cohesion
Washington, E., Weed, L. D., & Vardaman, S. A. (2015). Using the	Assess the impact of an intervention on physical activity.	NA	NA	Pre/post intervention	A faith-based setting is ideal for engaging AAs in an easily-	

internet to increase physical activity in a faith community. Journal of Christian Nursing, 32(3), 168–173. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1097/cnj.0000000000000180">https://doi.org/10.1097/cnj.0000000000000180</a>					implemented online physical activity intervention.	
West, S. K., & Hollis, M. (2012). Barriers to Completion of Advance Care Directives among African Americans Ages 25-84: A Cross-Generational Study. Omega: Journal of Death & Dying, 65(2), 125.	Identify common barriers to advance care directive completion for African Americans.	NA	NA	convenience sampling	Findings revealed participants shared three common barriers: 1) surrogate decision-making, 2) lack of education concerning advance care directive discussions and completion, and 3) fear and denial. Also revealed were barriers that varied across generations: 1) fatalism, 2) mistrust of the health care system, 3) spirituality, and 4) economics.	NA
White, J. A. (2011). Sustaining	Determine if involvement in a	NA	NA	Descriptive, survey	A community-based, faith-based	NA

Health Development: Assessment of a Low-cost, Non-denominational, Faith Community-Based Health Promotion Program. International Journal of Health, Wellness & Society, 1(1),13.	faith community-based health promotion program impacted participants' physical and psychosocial health.				health promotion program specifically designed for older adults can be a cost -effective and impactful way to improve health.	
Wilkinson, M. (2019). Combating food insecurity: Addressing health beyond an empty pantry. Journal of Christian Nursing, 36(2), 80–87. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1097/CNJ.0000000000000590">https://doi.org/10.1097/CNJ.0000000000000590</a>	Evaluation of a faith based food bank and community center education initiative on food insecurity indices (e.g., blood pressure)	Pender's Health Promotion Model	NA	Quasi-experimental	Providing healthy food options and education in faith settings are key for effective outcomes.	Nurses can collaborate with organizations like food banks and faith communities to serve those in need.
Yordy, M., & Hare, J. (2020). A community respite ministry/university partnership creates meaningful elder-care experiences. Journal of Christian Nursing,	Evaluate the outcomes of a student, faculty, faith-based collaboration.	NA	NA	Project based, qualitative	The collaboration between the public School of Nursing and a faith-based community program such as REACH has proved mutually beneficial	Opportunities exist for additional collaborations between faith organizations and schools of nursing.

<p>37(1), E4–E8.  <a href="https://doi.org/10.1097/CNJ.0000000000000690">https://doi.org/10.1097/CNJ.0000000000000690</a></p>						
<p>Zahnd, W. E., Jenkins, W. D., Shackelford, J., Lobb, R., Sanders, J., &amp; Bailey, A. (2018). Rural cancer screening and faith community nursing in the era of the affordable care act. <i>Journal of Health Care for the Poor &amp; Underserved</i>, 29(1), 71.</p>	<p>Model for how FCNs standards of professional performance and practice can enable them to implement screening strategies.</p>	<p>FCN Conceptual model for cancer screening</p>	<p>FCNs can provide to improve cancer screening in rural areas: educational messaging and patient navigation.</p>	<p>Review</p>	<p>FCNs are an underused resource in screenings.</p>	<p>Nurses and FCNs are effective in increasing cancer screenings.</p>
<p>Ziebarth DJ, &amp; Miller CL. (2010). Exploring parish nurses' perspectives of parish nurse training. <i>Journal of Continuing Education in Nursing</i>, 41(6), 273–280.  <a href="https://doi.org/10.3928/00220124-20100401-01">https://doi.org/10.3928/00220124-20100401-01</a></p>	<p>Analysis of role preparation from the perspective of practicing parish nurses</p>	<p>Faith Community Nursing Scope and Standards. role insufficiency and role supplementation</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>Qualitative, descriptive</p>	<p>Study findings suggest the need for the development of new training models, educational objectives and competencies, and orientation or mentor-ing programs to support successful role transition.</p>	<p>Formal nursing education should consider inclusion of parish nursing as part of the community nursing curriculum</p>

<p>Ziebarth, D. (2014). Evolutionary conceptual analysis: Faith community nursing. <i>Journal of Religion &amp; Health</i>, 53(6), 1817–1835. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s10943-014-9918-z">https://doi.org/10.1007/s10943-014-9918-z</a></p>	<p>analysis</p>	<p>Rodgers evolutionary analysis</p>	<p>How has the role of FCN changed over time?</p>	<p>qualitative</p>	<p>FCNs have taken on roles similar to that of community nurses and public health nurses; there is a lack of clarity concerning a standard definition of the FCN role</p>	<p>more research is needed to measure the outcomes of FCN activities and interventions</p>
---	-----------------	--------------------------------------	---	--------------------	---	--