Lilian Etome -

**Theoretical Framework**

This study utilized the service-learning theoretical framework as its conceptual guide. This theoretical framework attaches a lot of importance in service-learning since it gives nurses a hands-on and real-life experience with their clinical and community health promotion competencies. This framework operates on the premise that service-learning makes one a better learner since he/she is exposed to the real practice environment, therefore, utilizing his/her engagements with community members to supplement or complement what has been taught in class. Moreover, this theoretical framework operates on the logic that as opposed to a class-setting where exposure to community health promotion is confined to a single project, service-learning taps into the power of being a social observer and participator to gain skills about people, communities, their health needs, cultures, and how best to intervene to promote their health through community-focused health promotion programs/projects.

**Primary Source Abstract**

This article is by the primary researcher in this article under review and provides a comprehensive expert-based opinion on the future outlook of community health and wellness promotion. In particular, the article underscores the importance of civic engagements and working closely with community members in order to gain first-hand experience about the health/wellness strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats for a given community. Different communities have their unique interaction with the immediate socio-economic, physical, and cultural environments. Being an active engager and participant within a community setting equips a nurse with vital skills in community health that can be leveraged to offer more meaningful and community-specific solutions to their unique problems.

**Secondary Source Abstract**

This article asserts that beyond the singular curriculum-based health promotion project that nursing students undertake; it takes more than just being exposed to one project to become a competent nurse in health promotion. Therefore, this study utilized an in-service model to determine whether it is a more effective approach in inculcating health promotion competencies among third year nursing students. As such, third year nursing students undertook an in-service community program whereby they collected community health data, analyzed it, and designed health promotion projects that were community-centered and implemented them. A pre & post-intervention analysis or evaluation showed that nurses who undertook this exercise gained important and diverse skills in community health promotion as opposed to depending solely on the course-embedded singular community health promotion project. In essence, this project offered them a rare opportunity to interact with community members and understand their diversity and unique health needs, therefore, making them more effective translators of nursing community health promotion into actual tangible community health outcomes.

**Leona Onuoha**

I selected Evidence-Based Asthma Control Assessments in the Pediatric Care article. According to the American Academy of Asthma, Allergy, and Immunology, 2016, Asthma is a significant cause of sickness and death in children. The article focuses on asthma control assessments in pediatric care, where it identifies the specific concepts that can be tested to guide clinical practice.

2. Identify the theoretical framework used in the article you chose (post the name of the theory)

Symptom management theory is the theoretical framework used in the articles. According to Dodd et al., 2001; Newcomb, 2010. Symptom management techniques are described as efforts to alleviate current symptoms and improve long- and short-term patient outcomes. The article focuses on asthma control assessments in pediatric care, where it identifies the specific concepts that can be tested to guide clinical practice. It aimed at people with Asthma and how to carry out pediatric asthma management using the asthma control tests and the peak expiratory flow based on the clinical practice guidelines.

**Abstract**

According to Akinbami et al. 2009; U. S. Department of Health & Human Services, 2007, Asthma is a chronic disease that adversely affects low-income minority kids living in urban areas. For example, according to current asthma statistics in Maryland, African-American children have a 60% significantly higher prevalence than White children and much higher asthma-related morbidity and mortality (Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 2011). Therefore, this study looked at asthma-related inequities and discovered racial effects on pediatric patients' clinical outcomes in an urban setting.