



Indigenous Relationship and Cultural Awareness (IRCA) Courses: Interactivity Guide Answers

Module 4: Indigenous Health Services and Governments

Note that the answers provided below are not exhaustive and merely provide relevant information/points to consider for each question.

Chapter 1 - First Nations, Inuit and Métis Self-Determination in Healthcare Program Delivery

1. Reflection: Self-determination has been shown to affect the health of First Nations, Inuit and Métis individuals and communities. In the video featuring Former Chief Greg Peters, Delaware Nation, he describes how colonialist practices have resulted in worse health outcomes. Thinking about your organization, how can you be mindful of self-determination?

Answer: Self-reflection question.



Chapter 2 - Federal and Provincial Health Policies and Jurisdiction

1. Reflection: This chapter provided an overview of Jordan's Principle, and the injustice that resulted from a jurisdictional dispute between the federal and provincial governments. To learn more about Jordan's Principle, click the link below, or paste it in your browser: www.canada.ca/jordans-principle. How do you feel after learning about Jordan's Principle, and the continued issue of inequitable access to care?

Answer: Self-reflection question. Points to consider:

First Nations, Inuit, Métis and urban Indigenous peoples continue to face inequitable access to health services. Much of this inequity is due to coordination of services at the federal and provincial government.

At the federal government level, a number of federal government departments have responsibilities related to First Nations, Inuit, Métis, and urban Indigenous health care, including Health Canada, Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) and Correctional Services Canada. It can be difficult to navigate who is responsible for what part of a certain strategy or initiative.

At the federal and provincial levels, a number of health strategies are tackled separately at the federal and provincial levels, and do not necessarily connect.

Government of Canada (2018). Jordan's Principle. Retrieved from <https://www.canada.ca/en/indigenous-services-canada/services/jordans-principle.html>

Chapter 3 - Health Equity Issues and Gaps in Ontario

1. In the video with Christine Lund, Tungasuvvingat Inuit, she describes how patient navigation is a necessary component of the healthcare system for Inuit. After learning about the limitations of medical travel coverage in this chapter, how do you think this might affect patient care and decision-making for First Nations and Inuit patients?*

Answer: As family escorts are not covered for patients travelling from the north or remote communities, patients might consider delaying or cancelling medical appointments rather than travelling alone. Additionally, these patients may be faced with a serious medical diagnosis or decision on their own without the support or guidance from family and friends.

*Note: Métis patients are not covered by Non-Insured Health Benefits



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2. Match each health service worker description to its corresponding title:

1. Regional Indigenous Cancer Lead	A. Provide direct support to their respective Regional Indigenous Cancer Leads and Regional Cancer Programs. Roles and responsibilities are based upon regional work plans and the unique needs of First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples in each region
2. Indigenous Project Coordinators	B. Work out of 10 Regional Cancer Programs and provide support for First Nations, Inuit and Métis patients with cancer and their families along every step of the cancer journey.
3. Indigenous (Cancer) Navigator	C. Provides leadership on First Nations, Inuit, Métis and urban Indigenous cancer care in the region by engaging and collaborating with primary care providers. They lead and champion the Indigenous cancer strategies vision in collaboration with Regional Cancer Program staff.

Answer Key:

1. C.
2. A.
3. B.



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Chapter 4 - Federal Government Programs

1. After reading through various federal programs for First Nations, Inuit, Métis, and urban Indigenous peoples in Canada, please fill in the blanks below using this list of words:

The National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program (NNADAP)	First Nations and Inuit Home and Community Care (FNIHCC)	Health Canada's Strategy Against Tuberculosis (TB) for First Nations On-Reserve
Environmental Public Health Program	Nurses; Home care workers	

Answer:

- A. **The National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program (NNADAP)** is an example of a Health Canada program now largely controlled by First Nations communities and organizations, and originated as part of a pilot project to address alcohol and drug abuse.
- B. The **Environmental Public Health Program** works to identify and prevent environmental public health risks that could adversely impact the health of community residents.
- C. To address the continuing high rates of Tuberculosis in some On-Reserve First Nations communities, **Health Canada's Strategy Against Tuberculosis (TB) for First Nations On-Reserve** guides and supports Health Canada regions and communities in enhancing their efforts to combat Tuberculosis.
- D. Health Canada hires over 800 **nurses** to work in First Nations and Inuit communities, and **home care workers** to take care of the needs of community members in their homes. The availability of tele-health is also increasing to improve health services in communities.
- E. Services of the **First Nations and Inuit Home and Community Care (FNIHCC)** include nursing care, personal care, Client-need assessment, case management and care coordination, and in-home respite care for individuals who cannot be left alone.



Ontario Health

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2. What is the Non-Insured Health Benefits (NIHB) Program, and who is eligible for coverage?

Answer:

The Non-Insured Health Benefits Program is offered to eligible First Nations people and Inuit who are residents of Canada. Health benefits covered under the program include:

- Dental and vision care
- Medical supplies and equipment
- Short-term crisis intervention
- Transportation services

Government of Canada. Health Canada Branch. (n.d.). Non-Insured Health Benefits for First Nations and Inuit. Retrieved from <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/fniah-spnia/nihb-ssna/index-eng.php>

Chapter 5 - Provincial Government Programs

1. Paste the link below in your browser to determine the closest Aboriginal Health Access Centre to your practice: www.aohc.org/aboriginal-health-access-centres. How might this Aboriginal Health Access Centre support a First Nations, Inuit or Métis person?

Answer: Each Aboriginal Health Access Centre offers programming that is tailored to the communities they serve. These programs and services may include diabetes management and care, physical activity programs, and cultural/spiritual support. These programs and services may benefit a patient while they undergoing a treatment.