



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

Module 9: Indigenous Cancer Care and Challenges

Chapter 1 - Overview of the Cancer Landscape

1. The Indian Registration System (IRS) and Ontario Cancer Registry (OCR) Data Linkage Project looked at cancer diagnoses identified in individuals in the IRS through a linkage with the OCR. The 5-year observed survival (%) by cancer site in Ontario between 1992 and 2001 for ages 15-75 was recorded as follows:

Cancer Site	Sex	First Nations	Other Ontarians
		Survival (%)	Survival (%)
Colorectal	F	44*	57
	M	38*	52
Lung	F	17	20
	M	8*	15

** Observed survival rate is significantly lower than survival rate for Other Ontarians*

What do you think could be the contributing factors in the lower rates of survival among First Nations people in Ontario as compared to the general population?

Answer:



Ontario Health

Cancer Care Ontario

2. Take a moment to think about what you've learned in this module about Indigenous views of cancer. Write out what you now know about how First Nations, Inuit, Métis and urban Indigenous peoples view cancer.

Answer:



Chapter 2 - Cancer Risk Factors for Indigenous People

1. Reflection: Aside from the cancer risk factors presented in this chapter, what are some other social determinants of health that might affect poorer health and cancer prevalence?

Answer:

2. List the cancer risk factors for Indigenous people that are covered in this module.

Answer:



Chapter 3 - Cancer Statistics

1. After reading through the First Nations, Inuit, and Métis-specific cancer statistics, please fill in the blanks below using the below Indigenous groups:

First Nations	Inuit	Métis
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Answer:

- A. _____ have the highest lung cancer rates in the world. Between 1998-2007, cancers with modifiable risk factors such as lung, colorectal, and mouth cancers were elevated in the _____ population compared to other Canadians.
- B. Cancer is rising more quickly for _____ people in Ontario, breast and colorectal cancers in particular. _____ survival rates for major cancers is significantly worse when compared to the general population.
- C. Between 1991 and 2001, _____ women had significantly higher rates of death due to cancer overall compared to non-Indigenous women. Specifically, this was for cancers of the lung and uterus. _____ men had similar rates of death due to cancer when compared to non-Indigenous men.



Chapter 4 - Gaps in Cancer Data for First Nations, Inuit, Métis, and Urban Indigenous People

1. Based on what you've learned in this module, what factors contribute to the gaps in First Nations, Inuit, Métis and urban Indigenous cancer data?

Answer:

Chapter 5 - Increasing Health Education

1. Reflection: What gaps exist in culturally relevant cancer education for First Nations, Inuit, Métis and urban Indigenous patients? Reflect on how these gaps impact cancer and health outcomes for First Nations, Inuit, Métis and urban Indigenous peoples.

Answer: