Indigenous Health CanMEDS-Family Medicine Roles

Communicator

We engage in general interview tasks while considering cultural and societal contexts

- As with non-Indigenous patients, this includes relationship building, information gathering, explaining, and planning
- When engaging with Indigenous patients, responsively adapt communication to address factors arising from colonization and any cultural contexts specific to the patient and physician

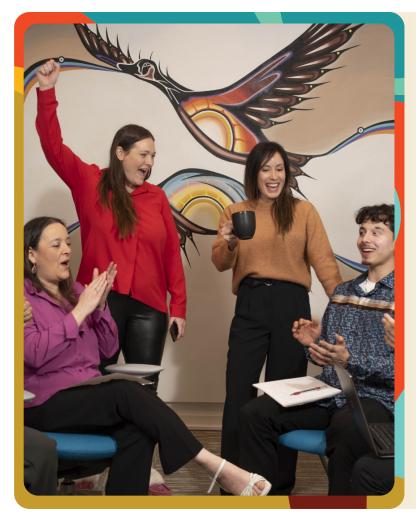


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Norms of communication differ according to cultural contexts.

We must **reflect on our own natal and medical cultures** and their influences before exploring Indigenous cultural contexts.

Distinct ethical themes can provide a construct for interviews with patients.

The ethic of reciprocation of narrative:

- Guides us to make sure the patient has enough space and time to share their perspective
- Supports narrative approaches
- Avoids overly instructive delivery

The ethic of **non-interference**:

- Offers a robust picture of the Indigenous patient's world
- Important for relationship building

We must be conscious of our potential for enforcing inequity within the clinical interaction.

Language is a powerful mediator of oppression:

 We pay attention to our messages and apply strengths-based approaches



Key and enabling competencies

1

We make sure that interactions do not perpetuate inequity

- Understand the influence of colonization, racism, and oppression within the medical interview and address power imbalances
- Reflect on our personal cultures and the perspectives of Indigenous peoples
- 2

We develop rapport, trust, and ethical therapeutic relationships with patients and their families

- Use approaches based in reciprocity of context; share our own experiences
- 3

We elicit and summarize information from the perspective of patients and their families

- Facilitate non-judgmental exploration of the patient's broader social and cultural contexts in relation to their health concern
- 4

We share health information and plans with patients and their families

- Use narratives and metaphors relevant to the patient to provide information, diagnoses, and recommendations
- Build a shared understanding to empower patient decision making
- Provide an opportunity clarify and answer questions, avoid overly medicalized language

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