Aboriginal Cancer Care Unit Cancer Care Ontario

Presentation to
Northern Ontario School of Medicine
January 24, 2007



Agenda

Purpose

- To examine why a separate Aboriginal strategy is needed for cancer care
 - Reasons gaps identified
- What we do know
 - Surveillance
- Evolution of the Aboriginal Cancer Strategy
 - An ACCU introduction



Exploratory Question

 Why do you think a separate Aboriginal Cancer Strategy for Ontario was developed?

Gaps/Challenges Identified in the Cancer System

Process:

- Needs Assessment It's Our Responsibility (2001)
 - Qualitative study community based assessments
 - Participatory based
- Informal needs assessment
 - Awareness of cancer screening
 - Attitudes toward cancer research



Surveillance/Research

- Lack of data (Metis)
- Limited capacity for data collection infrastructure needs
- Reluctant to participate in research
- Lack of evidence to determine that cancer requires further investment



• Cancer Screening:

- Accessibility (remote access)
- Confusion identifying screening as treatment rather than preventive
- Not seen as an essential service from noninsured health benefits
- Access to primary care consistency
- Lack of screening guidelines
- Residential school syndrome



Knowledge and Resources:

- Limited culturally appropriate materials
- Literacy barriers
 - Dialects translation issues
 - Cancer terminology (for technical terms)
- Lack of awareness
 - Signs and symptoms
 - Risk factors
 - Prevention strategies



• Capacity:

- Currently no cancer educators at grassroots
 - Limited to no funds being directed for cancer specific programming



Fragmented Health Care System:

- Federal, provincial and First Nations jurisdictions
 - Federal (funds non-insured)
 - Provincial (health services and treatment)
 - Community (after care and follow-up)
- Lack of case management systems
- The community health centre is often the first point of contact into health system



Demographics:

- 2/3 of the Aboriginal population is under 30 years
- # of new cancer cases can be expected to increase as the population ages

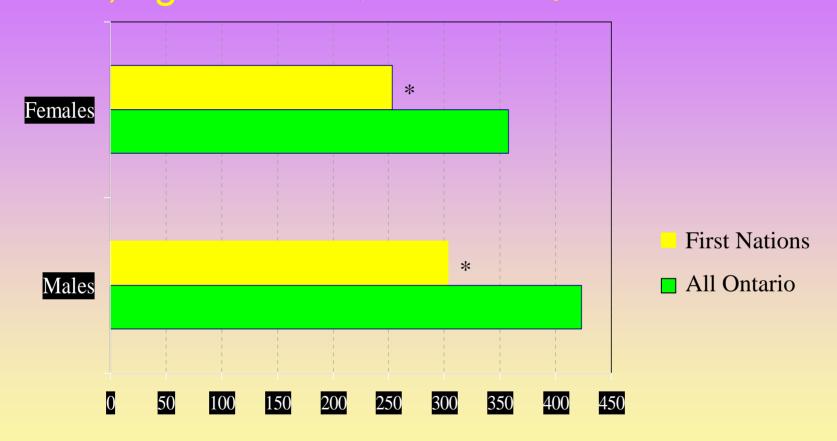
The Evidence We Do Have

What we do know



Incidence: All cancer, 1997-2001

Ontario, ages 15-74 (Surveillance and Aboriginal Cancer Care Unit - CCO - source)



Age-standardized rate/100,000



Incidence: Common cancers, 1997-2001 Ontario, ages 15-74 (Surveillance and Abortginal Cancer Care Unit – CCO - source)

Females Males **Breast** Colorectum * Lung **Prostate** Colorectum Lung Lymphoma Kidney ☐ First Nations Ontario ☐ First Nations Ontario Cervix Lymphoma 20 40 60 80 100 120 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 0

cancer care ontario

* Significant Difference

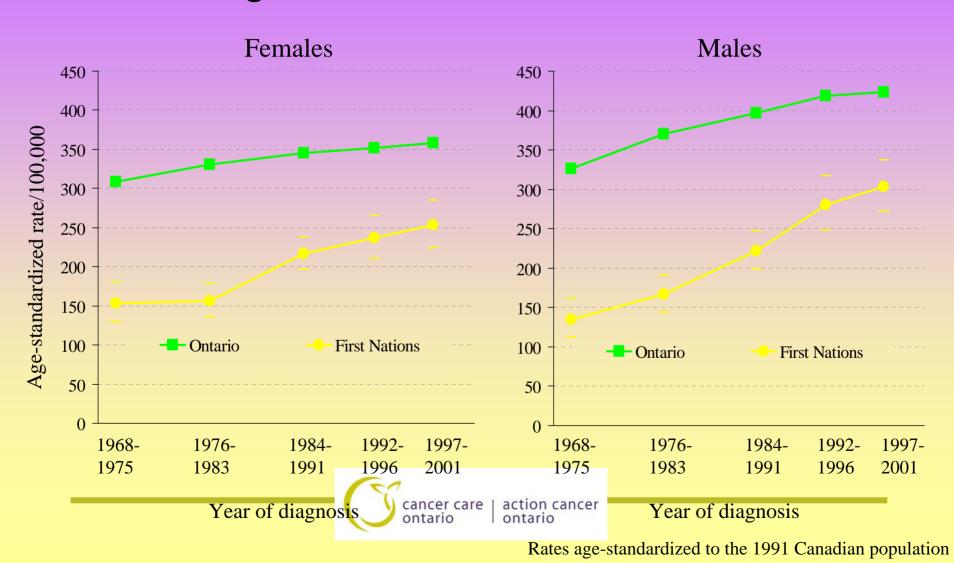
Age-standardized rate/100,000

action cancer ontario

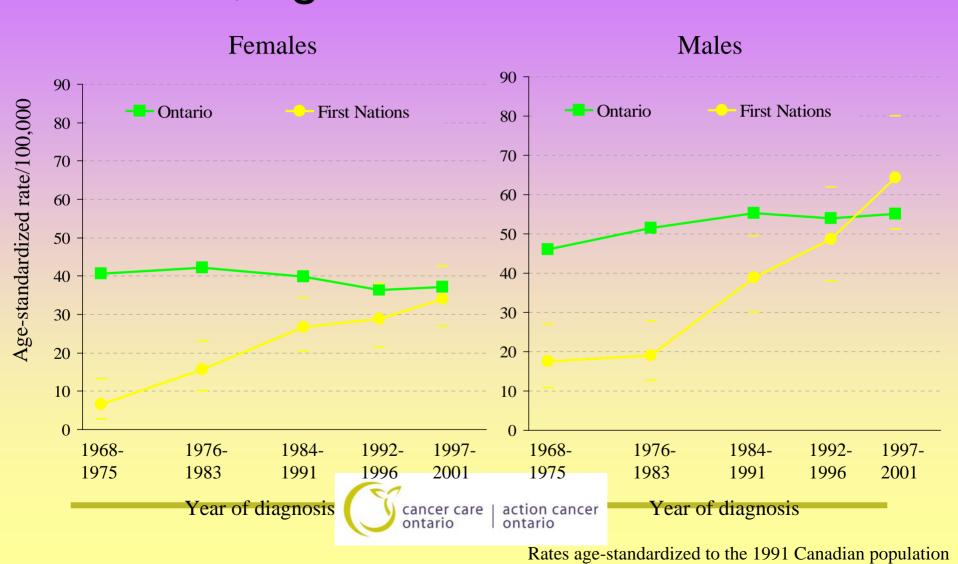
Age-standardized rate/100,000

Incidence: All cancers combined

Ontario, ages 15-74 (Surveillance and Aberighal Cancer Care Unit - CCO - source)



Incidence: Colorectal cancer Ontario, ages 15-74



Any Questions?



Evolution of the Aboriginal Cancer Strategy

- To aid in addressing the gaps/challenges identified
- Aboriginal community engagement
- Partnership development



Aboriginal Cancer Care Unit

Background Information



Aboriginal Cancer Care Unit

Vision:

"Honouring the Aboriginal Path of Well-being"

Mission:

The ACCU is responsible for developing and building an Aboriginal Cancer Strategy by basing it on a wholistic approach to cancer prevention, screening and research. The Unit will accomplish this through tracking policies, environmental scanning, developing training modules, establishing partnerships, networking with regions, implementing community-based pilot projects and creating linkages on Aboriginal cancer issues.

Goal:

Reduce the incidence of cancer among Ontario's Aboriginal populations.



Aboriginal Cancer Care Unit Joint Ontario Aboriginal Cancer Committee

- Mandate make recommendations to CCO regarding Aboriginal cancer care services
- 8 PTO's and representation from the independent FN's sit on the Committee

Uof OI; AIAI; Treaty #3;

- NAN; ONWA; MNO;

OFIFC; Independent FN's



Aboriginal Cancer Care Unit Strategic Direction

Health Promotion

- Aboriginal family wellness (physical, spiritual, mental and emotional)
- Community inclusion
- Awareness building
- Behaviour change
- Supportive environments

Disease Prevention

- Primary Prevention (disease avoidance)
- Secondary Prevention (early diagnosis and treatment)
- Tertiary Prevention
 (disease management to prevent further complications)

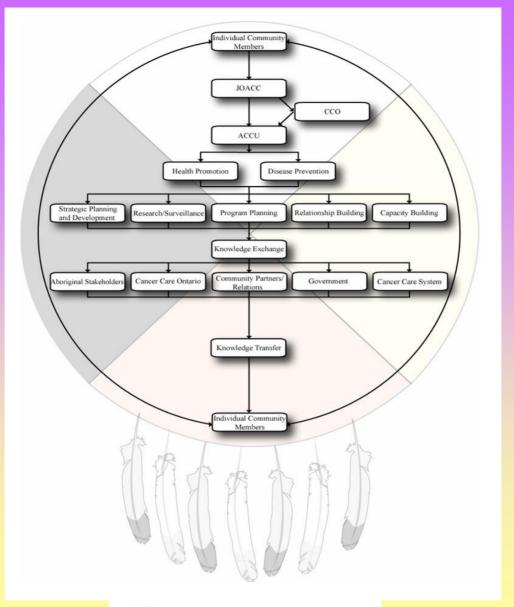


Strategic Planning

Aboriginal Cancer Strategy for Ontario

Aboriginal Tobacco Strategy for Ontario







ACCU - Core Functions

Strategic Planning and Development	Research / Surveillance	Program Planning	Relationship Building	Capacity Building
•Environmental scans •Promising practices •Gap identification •Benchmarks •Indicators •Policy development •Communications strategy •Aboriginal Tobacco Strategy •Aboriginal Cancer Strategy	Setting Aboriginal research agenda Grant proposals Surveillance Knowledge development Community-based participatory research OCAP principles	Needs assessment – community input Program design Program implementation Resource tracking Evaluation	Community collaborations Outreach Networking Partnership creation Regional and community support	Community learning series Relationship development series Patient navigator Community capacity building projects Mass media campaign Newsletter dissemination Culturally appropriate resources development website



Aboriginal Cancer Care Unit Community Capacity Building

- Community learning series
- Relationship Development Learning Series
- Patient Navigator
- Community Capacity Building Projects
- Mass Media Campaign
- Newsletter Dissemination
- Culturally-appropriate resource development
- Website www.tobaccowise.com



Building Community Capacity

Principles:

- Knowledge Translation
- Knowledge Exchange

Knowledge Transfer



Aboriginal Tobacco Strategy (ATS)

Purpose:

 To engage Aboriginal communities in the creation of health promotion strategies to decrease and prevent the misuse of tobacco.

ATS Strategy Components

- Community development and capacity building
 - Community engagement
 - Partnerships
 - Knowledge exchange
- Aboriginal Tobacco Strategy Working Group (ATSWG)
 - Commitment and knowledge of traditional tobacco
 - Tobacco champions
 - Elder involvement



The End

Any questions?

