

PRACTICE STANDARD FOR ALL BCCNM REGISTRANTS

Indigenous¹ cultural safety, cultural humility, and anti-racism

Practice standards set out requirements related to specific aspects of nurses' and midwives' practice. They link with other standards, policies, and bylaws of the BC College of Nurses and Midwives, and all legislation relevant to nursing and midwifery practice.

Introduction

In Plain Sight: Addressing Indigenous-specific Racism and Discrimination in B.C. Health Care provides evidence of Indigenous-specific racism in the B.C. health care system. Indigenous-specific racism and discrimination negatively affects Indigenous clients' access to health care and health outcomes. These impacts include lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality, and the increased presence of chronic health conditions.²

The purpose of this standard is to set clear expectations for how BCCNM registrants are to provide culturally safe and anti-racist care for Indigenous clients.

This standard is organized into six core concepts. Within these concepts are the principles to which nurses and midwives are held.

Core concepts & principles

1 SELF-REFLECTIVE PRACTICE (IT STARTS WITH ME)

Cultural humility begins with a self-examination of the nurse or midwife's values, assumptions, beliefs, and privileges embedded in their own knowledge and practice, and consideration of how this may impact the therapeutic relationship with Indigenous clients. Cultural humility promotes relationships based on respect, open and effective dialogue, and mutual decision-making.

¹ In this standard, "Indigenous" refers to First Nations, Métis, and Inuit Peoples in Canada.

² Turpel-Lafond, M.E. (2021). *In plain sight: addressing Indigenous-specific racism and discrimination in B.C. health care*. Queen's Printer: Victoria, BC. pg. 37.

Principles

Nurses and midwives:

- 1.1 Reflect on, identify, and do not act on any stereotypes or assumptions they may hold about Indigenous Peoples.
- 1.2 Reflect on how their privileges, biases, values, belief structures, behaviours, and positions of power may impact the therapeutic relationship with Indigenous clients.
- 1.3 Evaluate and seek feedback on their own behaviour towards Indigenous Peoples.

2 BUILDING KNOWLEDGE THROUGH EDUCATION

Nurses and midwives continually seek to improve their ability to provide culturally safe care for Indigenous clients.

Principles

Nurses and midwives:

- 2.1 Undertake ongoing education on Indigenous health care, determinants of health, cultural safety, cultural humility, and anti-racism.
- 2.2 Learn about the negative impact of Indigenous-specific racism on Indigenous clients accessing the health care system, and its disproportionate impact on Indigenous women and girls and two-spirit, queer, and trans Indigenous Peoples.³
- 2.3 Learn about the historical and current impacts of colonialism on Indigenous Peoples and how this may impact their health care experiences.
- 2.4 Learn about the Indigenous communities located in the areas where they work, recognizing that languages, histories, heritage, cultural practices, and systems of knowledge may differ between Indigenous communities.

3 ANTI-RACIST PRACTICE (TAKING ACTION)

Nurses and midwives take active steps to identify, address, prevent, and eliminate Indigenous-specific racism.

Principles

Nurses and midwives:

- 3.1 Take appropriate action when they observe others acting in a racist or discriminatory manner towards Indigenous Peoples by:

³ Turpel-Lafond, M.E. (2021). pg. 72..

- 3.1.1 Helping colleagues to identify and eliminate racist attitudes, language, or behaviour.
- 3.1.2 Supporting clients, colleagues and others who experience and/or report acts of racism.
- 3.1.3 Reporting acts of racism to leadership and/or the relevant health regulatory college.

4 CREATING SAFE HEALTH CARE EXPERIENCES

Nurses and midwives facilitate safe health care experiences where Indigenous clients' physical, mental/emotional, spiritual, and cultural needs can be met.

Principles

Nurses and midwives:

- 4.1 Treat clients with respect and empathy by:
 - 4.1.1 Acknowledging the client's cultural identity.
 - 4.1.2 Listening to and seeking to understand the client's lived experiences.
 - 4.1.3 Treating clients and their families with compassion.
 - 4.1.4 Being open to learning from the client and others.
- 4.2 Care for a client holistically, considering their physical, mental/emotional, spiritual, and cultural needs.
- 4.3 Acknowledge and incorporate into the plan of care Indigenous cultural rights, values, and practices, including ceremonies and protocols related to illness, birth, and death, where able.
- 4.4 Facilitate the involvement of the client's family and others (e.g., community and Elders, Indigenous cultural navigators, and interpreters) as needed and requested.

5 PERSON-LED CARE (RELATIONAL CARE)

Nurses and midwives work collaboratively with Indigenous clients to meet the client's health and wellness goals.

Principles

Nurses and midwives:

- 5.1 Respectfully learn about the client and the reasons the client has sought health care services.
- 5.2 Engage with clients and their identified supports to identify, understand, and address the client's health and wellness goals.
- 5.3 Actively support the client's right to decide on their course of care.

5.4 Communicate effectively with clients by:

- 5.4.1 Providing the client with the necessary time and space to share their needs and goals.
- 5.4.2 Providing clear information about the health care options available, including information about what the client may experience during the health care encounter.
- 5.4.3 Ensuring information is communicated in a way that the client can understand.

6 STRENGTHS-BASED AND TRAUMA-INFORMED PRACTICE (LOOKING BELOW THE SURFACE)

Nurses and midwives have knowledge about different types of trauma and their impact on Indigenous clients, including how intergenerational and historical trauma affects many Indigenous Peoples during health care experiences. Nurses and midwives focus on the resilience and strength the client brings to the health care encounter.

Principles

Nurses and midwives:

- 6.1 Work with the client to incorporate their personal strengths that will support the achievement of their health and wellness goals.
- 6.2 Recognize the potential for trauma (personal or intergenerational) in a client's life and adapt their approach to be thoughtful and respectful of this, including seeking permission before engaging in assessments or treatments.
- 6.3 Recognize that colonialism and trauma may affect how clients view, access, and interact with the health care system.
- 6.4 Recognize that Indigenous women, girls, two-spirit, queer, and trans Indigenous Peoples are disproportionately impacted by Indigenous-specific racism in the health care system and consider the impact gender-specific trauma may have on the client.

Copyright © British Columbia College of Nurses and Midwives/January 2022

Effective date: February 25, 2022

900 – 200 Granville St
Vancouver, BC V6C 1S4
Canada

www.bccnm.ca

Pub. No. 919