

## Providing safer, more inclusive care for STBBIs in your practice

Family Medicine Forum 2019

### RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM THE CANADIAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION (CPHA)

Each of the below resources are available in both English and French, and can be accessed from <https://www.cpha.ca/resources?topic=46>

To open a resource directly, scan the QR using your phone's camera, or a QR code reading app.

#### Language matters: Using respectful language in relation to sexual health, substance use, STBBIs, and intersecting sources of stigma (2019)



This tool was developed to provide some overarching principles to keep in mind to use respectful language in reference to sexuality, substance, substance use, and intersecting sources of stigma. The tool is a living document, offering suggestions of terms to avoid using and terms that are generally considered more respectful or accurate when, for example, describing sexual activity, relationships, and substance use, discussing STBBI prevention, testing, treatment, and care, and key populations affected by STBBI stigma.

#### Discussing sexual health, harm reduction and STBBIs: A guide for service providers (2017)

This resource, intended for front-line health and social service providers, offers sample dialogue and outlines several strategies to facilitate safer and more respectful discussions about sexual health, substance use and STBBIs with clients. Contains considerations for reducing stigma when discussing the 5 P's: practices, partners, protection from STBBIs, past history of STBBIs, and pregnancy.



#### Organizational assessment tool for STBBIs and stigma (2017)



This tool assists organizations in identifying the policy, environmental and cultural factors that contribute to the reduction of stigma and, in turn, creating settings where clients feel welcomed and respected when seeking care.

### Reducing stigma and discrimination through the protection of privacy and confidentiality (2017)

This resource, developed in partnership with the Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network, explains the important role of privacy and confidentiality in reducing stigma and discrimination related to STBBIs, and offers frontline health and social service providers several strategies they can use to deal with issues related to privacy, confidentiality, the criminalization of HIV non-disclosure and stigma reduction.



### Self-assessment tool for STBBIs and stigma (2017)



This psychometrically validated tool, based on the Health Care Provider HIV/AIDS Stigma Scale, offers several questions to help frontline health and social service providers reflect on their own attitudes, values and beliefs related to STBBIs.

### Trauma- and violence-informed physical examinations and STBI testing (2019)

Description: In collaboration with Dr. Sadie Elisseou, this tool was adapted from a trauma-informed physical examination curriculum developed for first year medical students. The tool was developed to be included within the online CME course for family physicians. The tool gives an overview of the importance of considering trauma histories and structural violence when performing physical exams, gives general recommendations for making exams safer and more comfortable, including recommended dialogue.

