Indigenous Challenges and Bridging Awareness in the Program of Experience in the Palliative Approach (PEPA) in the Northern Territory of Australia

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Aim
The Program of Experience in the Palliative Approach (PEPA) is an innovative development based on PEPA. The PEPA model aims to improve education for those working in palliative care. It draws from the cultural experiences of Indigenous communities, providing a holistic and culturally relevant approach to care. The program focuses on improving the quality of care provided to people with life-limiting illnesses and their families. The Northern Territory Aboriginal Palliative Care Model was designed by Harold Joseph Thomas, a Luritja man, and was tailored experientially to fit the needs of Indigenous communities.

Context
The program commenced with a blank canvas. All participants were given the opportunity to paint or draw, representing their personal experiences and cultural values. This was intended to facilitate preparation for participants to experience and engage with cultural values and improve their quality of care. Participants were invited to use it to communicate or share stories about their experiences, which were then shared with other participants.

Methodology
The PEPA model is based on the approach developed by Beverley Derschow in 2004 and has been successful in building workforce skills and expertise of health practitioners and enhancing collaboration between service providers. The program aimed to improve the quality, availability, and access to palliative care for people who are dying and their families. It focuses on improving education and training for those working in palliative care.

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Outcomes: Service provision
- Increased in communication between ANMs and volunteers. ANMs were aware of the importance of relationships built with out Indigenous people.
- The program has shown a significant improvement in the quality of care provided to people with life-limiting illnesses and their families. Participants were better equipped to communicate and share information, enhancing the outcomes for people with a life-limiting illness.

Activities
- Workshops, facilitated by ANMs and volunteers, aimed to improve the quality of care provided to people with life-limiting illnesses and their families. The program aimed to improve the quality, availability, and access to palliative care for people who are dying and their families.
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Results
PEPA participants completed a survey questionnaire prior to their PEPA placement, including measures of awareness, knowledge, and attitudes. The questionnaire was designed to assess the extent to which participants felt prepared for their role as ANMs. The questionnaire was designed to assess the extent to which participants felt prepared for their role as ANMs.

Conclusion
The program has shown significant outcomes for Aboriginal health care workers. Greater engagement has occurred with the Indigenous population to improve end-of-life care as a result of PEPA education.

NT PEPA Painting
The NT PEPA Painting is a visual representation of the cultural experiences of Indigenous communities, providing a holistic and culturally relevant approach to care. The program focuses on improving the quality of care provided to people with life-limiting illnesses and their families. The program is designed to improve education and training for those working in palliative care.

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