



Australian Government

**Assessment Requirements for
HLTAHPR003 Promote awareness and
early detection of cancer to women**

Release: 1

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Modification History

Not applicable.

Performance Evidence

Evidence of the ability to complete tasks outlined in elements and performance criteria of this unit in the context of the job role, and:

- provide information about cancer to Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander clients including:
 - two individual female clients
 - one group of a minimum of three people
- on each occasion:
 - provide information covering:
 - the incidence of women's and other cancers in Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander communities
 - the nature of different types of women's and other cancers, and any particular type relevant to the client
 - cancer risk factors and healthy lifestyle choices that can reduce risk
 - signs and symptoms of women's and other cancers
 - the importance of early detection
 - cancer screening programs and test procedures for women's and other cancers
 - seek and evaluate feedback from clients and provide to relevant people within the health service
- discuss cancer health concerns with two clients and respond by coordinating follow-up assessments or appointments.

Knowledge Evidence

Demonstrated knowledge required to complete the tasks outlined in elements and performance criteria of this unit:

- organisational procedures for responding to client disclosure of health concerns
- how to access current and credible:
 - consumer-based education resources about cancer
 - statistics for cancer in Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander and other Australian populations
 - visual aids for cancer education
- plain language:

- definitions of cancer
- definitions of breast cancer including:
 - Ductal Carcinoma in Situ (DCIS)
 - early breast cancer
 - secondary breast cancer
- explanations of how cancer multiples
- explanations of metastasis
- analogies that can be used to explain cancer and its spread including the weed analogy
- prevalence and statistical incidence of cancers in Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander populations compared to non-Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander populations
- the survival and mortality rates for Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people and why outcomes are generally worse than for other Australians
- for women's cancers in particular and for other cancers prevalent in Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander populations including bowel, liver, lung, gynaecological and breast cancers:
 - the statistical incidence
 - general nature and impacts
 - signs and symptoms
- modifiable and non-modifiable risk factors for cancer:
 - smoking
 - physical inactivity
 - unhealthy nutrition and body weight
 - consumption of alcohol at unsafe levels
 - use of illicit drugs
 - unsafe sexual practices
 - ageing
 - genetics
 - family history of cancer
 - exposure to UV radiation from the sun
 - exposure to carcinogens in the workplace
 - complications of hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) infections
- cancers caused by the human papillomavirus (HPV), hepatitis B virus (HBV), and the role of vaccinations
- the importance of clients modifying their lifestyle to reduce the risk of cancer
- key elements of Australian national dietary and physical activity guidelines
- the impact of early detection and treatment on cancer outcomes
- how breast awareness and self-checks can contribute to early detection of breast cancer
- for screening:
 - reasons for screening healthy and asymptomatic people
 - importance of health assessments and screening tests in the early detection and treatment of cancer

- types of cancers for which there are screening tests and:
 - national screening programs available and how to access these
 - screening programs available in the local community, state or territory, how to access these and any associated costs and benefits paid
 - the procedures for cancer screening tests and examinations, including those for bowel, cervical and breast cancer
- general and cultural factors that influence an individual's decision to participate in screening programs
- overview of the three diagnostic components (also known as triple test) of breast cancer investigation:
 - medical history and clinical breast examination
 - imaging mammography and ultrasound
 - biopsy
- appropriate actions to take in response to disclosure of cancer health concerns:
 - completing an immediate health assessment and providing referrals
 - assisting clients to make appointments with medical practitioners for diagnosis and referral
 - activating follow-up to ensure clients are tested
- methods used to evaluate health education activities:
 - client evaluation questionnaires
 - informal conversations with clients
 - self-reflection on client responses to information including any difficulties in understanding
- ways that Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander health workers and practitioners can:
 - provide feedback on breast cancer awareness activities
 - contribute to the evaluation and planning of overall education and prevention programs.

Assessment Conditions

Skills can be demonstrated through:

- work activities completed within an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander health service, or
- simulations and case studies completed within a training organisation, based on comprehensive information about client needs and available screening programs.

Assessments must respect the clients' cultural beliefs about gender roles and Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander men's and women's business. Depending on circumstances, the learner may or may not be able to provide cancer education to clients of the opposite gender. This must be determined prior to any assessment activity for this unit.

Assessment must ensure the use of:

- interaction with Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander clients either through actual work activities or simulations

- current consumer-based education resources about different types of women's and other cancers from credible sources
- consumer based dietary and exercise guidelines from credible sources which could include those produced by government agencies and cancer support services
- visual aids for cancer education
- organisational procedures for responding to client disclosure of health concerns.

Assessors must satisfy the Standards for Registered Training Organisations requirements for assessors, and:

- be an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person who has applied the skills and knowledge covered in this unit of competency through experience working as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander health worker or practitioner, or
- be a registered health practitioner or a health educator with experience relevant to this unit of competency and be accompanied by, or have assessments validated by, an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person.

Links

Companion Volume implementation guides are found in VETNet -

<https://vetnet.gov.au/Pages/TrainingDocs.aspx?q=ced1390f-48d9-4ab0-bd50-b015e5485705>