



**Australian Government**

# **Assessment Requirements for HLTASXH002 Promote women's sexual health**

**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 sexual health 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:
    - women's sexual and reproductive health issues, tailored to the needs of the client
    - methods of contraception
    - the incidence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander communities
    - the nature of STIs, and any particular type relevant to the client
    - functional impacts of STIs on female genitourinary system and organs
    - potential complications of STIs for women and their babies
    - STI risk factors and safe sex practices that can reduce risk
    - signs and symptoms of STIs in women
    - the importance of early detection of STIs and reproductive health conditions
    - screening programs for STIs and women's reproductive health conditions, and examination and test procedures
  - seek and evaluate feedback from client and provide to relevant people within the health service
- discuss sexual 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 concerns with health or personal safety
- how to access current and credible:

- consumer based education resources about STIs, blood borne viruses and reproductive health conditions
- statistics for STIs in Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander and other Australian populations
- visual aids for sexual health education
- techniques used to deliver sexual health education sensitively and with cultural safety:
  - using terms, and posing questions and scenarios that normalise sexual activity and sexual health issues
  - using statements and providing answers that are non-judgemental
  - tailoring discussions and answers for clients of different ages across the lifespan and sexual orientation
  - tailoring discussions to avoid gender specific cultural taboos
- overview anatomy and physiology of the female genitourinary system:
  - structure of the system and associated organs
  - system and organ functions, at a basic level
  - medical terminology and plain language usage for client explanations
- overview of women's sexual and reproductive health issues, their impacts on physical and emotional wellbeing and ways to manage, to include at least the following:
  - impact of childbirth on continence
  - vaginal prolapse
  - candida infections
  - infertility
  - menopause
  - cervical cancer
  - breast cancer
  - sexual dysfunction including desire, orgasm and pain
  - female genital mutilation
- broad understanding of the links between conditions, including diabetes, some medications and sexual dysfunction
- broad understanding of social issues that impact on women's sexual and personal safety:
  - sexual orientation
  - gender identity
  - influence of alcohol and other drug use on sexual behaviours of self and others
  - issues of power imbalance, violence and coercion
- common methods of contraception, their advantages, disadvantages, contraindications and levels of effectiveness:
  - long-acting reversible contraception including implants and intra uterine device (IUD)
  - hormonal contraception including the pill and injections
  - barrier methods including male and female condoms
  - emergency contraception
  - permanent contraception including vasectomy and tubal ligation

- prevalence and statistical incidence of STIs in Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander populations compared to non-Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander populations
- signs and symptoms in women for each of the following STIs:
  - chlamydia
  - gonorrhoea
  - syphilis
  - trichomoniasis
  - herpes simplex virus (HSV)
  - genital warts and human papillomavirus (HPV)
  - human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
  - hepatitis A, hepatitis B and hepatitis C
- relationship between having STIs and increased risk of contracting HIV and syphilis
- basic knowledge of how the function of the female genitourinary system and organs can be impacted by STIs
- overview of the main complications of STIs for women sufficient to understand that other diseases or conditions can occur, to include:
  - infertility
  - ectopic pregnancy
  - premature delivery
  - pelvic inflammatory disease
  - acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)
- the effects of STIs on unborn and newborn babies and the importance of:
  - not becoming infected during pregnancy
  - screening for STIs prior to and during pregnancy
- types of sexual practices that can risk STI transmission and types of protection that can be used to minimise risk:
  - unprotected sex with multiple partners
  - unprotected anal and vaginal sex including receptive and insertive
  - unprotected genital and anal oral sex
  - male and female condoms including dental dams and latex gloves
- how blood borne viruses including HIV, hepatitis A, hepatitis B and hepatitis C are generally grouped with STIs but can be transmitted by both sexual contact and other modes
- non-sexual contact modes of transmission and risk factors for blood borne viruses including HIV, hepatitis A, hepatitis B and hepatitis C:
  - faeco-oral via food, water and close personal contact
  - blood to blood transmission:
    - unsafe drug injecting
    - unsafe tattooing practices
    - mother to unborn baby

- exposure to unscreened blood products used in medical procedures outside Australia
- the impact of early detection and treatment of STIs, blood borne viruses and reproductive health conditions on health outcomes
- the role of vaccinations in preventing STIs and how vaccinations can be accessed for HPV, hepatitis A and B
- for screening:
  - reasons for screening healthy and asymptomatic people
  - importance of health assessments and screening tests in the early detection and treatment of STIs, blood borne viruses, reproductive health conditions, cervical and breast cancer
  - screening programs available in the local community, state or territory, how to access these and any associated costs and benefits paid
  - the procedures for screening tests and examinations, including those for STIs, blood borne viruses, reproductive health conditions, cervical and breast cancer
  - general and cultural factors that influence an individual's decision to participate in screening programs
- appropriate actions to take in response to disclosure of concerns with health or personal safety:
  - completing an immediate health assessment and providing referrals
  - assisting clients to make appointments with medical practitioners for diagnosis or referral
  - activating follow-up to ensure clients are tested
  - assisting clients to access support services
- 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 sexual health 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 sexual health 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 from credible sources about sexually transmitted infections (STIs), blood borne viruses and women's reproductive health conditions
- visual aids for sexual health education
- organisational procedures for responding to client disclosure of concerns with health or personal safety.

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>