

2015 NSMHPCN REGIONAL CONFERENCE

SESSION DESCRIPTION AND LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Day 1: Tuesday, May 26th, 2015

<p>DENISE MARSHALL: The evolving Palliative Care system in Ontario-it's everybody's business!</p> <p>Dr. Denise Marshall will illustrate and explain the current palliative care direction in Ontario, identify models and partnerships guiding the current direction, and demonstrate how a public health approach to palliative care can be applied.</p> <p>Learning Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Illustrate and explain the current palliative care direction in Ontario. 2. Identify models and partnerships guiding the current direction. 3. Demonstrate how a public health approach to palliative care works. 	<p>Mainpro-M1 Credits: 1.25</p>
<p>DEB HARROLD: ".. but doc, how long do I have to live?"</p> <p>This presentation will identify the importance of prognostication for the patient, caregivers and the health care team, discuss the process and pitfalls of prognostication and provide resources and tips to aid in prognostication.</p> <p>Learning objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the importance of prognostication for the patient, caregivers and the health care team. 2. Discuss the process and pitfalls of prognostication. 3. Provide resources and tips to aid in prognostication. 	<p>Mainpro-M1 Credits: 1.25</p>
<p>LEAH BERGSTROME: Respecting and Addressing First Nation, Metis and Inuit Palliative Care Needs</p> <p>This workshop will help you recognize specific beliefs and needs when caring for aboriginal patients and families with a life threatening diagnosis. It will discuss how our own experiences can affect conversations, and demonstrate how implementing an awareness of others can improve care.</p> <p>Learning Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognize specific beliefs and needs when caring for aboriginal patients and families with a life threatening diagnosis. 2. Discuss how our own experiences can affect conversations. 3. Demonstrate how implementing an awareness of others can improve care. 	<p>Mainpro-M1 Credits: 1.25</p>
<p>AMY PRITZKER: A Death in the Village: Dying as a communal experience, rather than a medical event.</p> <p>If 70% of Canadians expressly wish to die at home, why is this not happening? What are the real challenges to helping people stay at home, and out of the emergency room? How can we, as community members, work towards a new reality for our friends, family members, loved ones, and ultimately, for ourselves?</p> <p>Learning Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Illustrate why palliative patients would want to stay at home, and why they don't. 2. Examine how community supports can be implemented to assist with patient/family needs. 3. Consider social aspects and other influencing factors in the decision making process. 	<p>Mainpro-M1 Credits: 1.25</p>

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<p>CHARLIE ANGUS, MP, Timmins - James Bay: Pan-Canadian Palliative and End-of-life Care Strategy</p>	<p>Mainpro-M1 Credits: 0.5</p>
<p>HUGH COMERFORD: And then what ...?</p> <p>Palliative care providers are continually there for others and then what? Learn how NLP can help the caregiver support both themselves and those they care for. Recognize how your experiences can affect your conscious and unconscious communications, and how implementing specific techniques can help you achieve greater satisfaction in all areas of your life.</p> <p>More about NLP: In the early 1970s, researchers at UC-Santa Cruz began to delve into the language of particularly effective therapists. Realizing the therapists were not consciously aware of why they used certain words in certain ways, the researchers began to model' their <i>unconscious</i> communication styles.</p> <p>By extracting the linguistic patterns of Fritz Perls, the creator of Gestalt, Virginia Satir, creator of Conjoint Family Therapy and Dr. Milton Erickson, a devastatingly talented hypnotist, they were able to assemble models/processes to create effective and very quick behavior changes. They called their discovery Neuro-Linguistic Programming or NLP.</p> <p>NLP includes both a suite of unconscious communication techniques as well as change models to help people make significant behaviour shifts in short order.</p> <p>NLP has evolved over the years and most recently a study in New York resulted in a 96% <u>cure</u> rate of war veteran PTSD sufferers from the 1960s Vietnam era through to present day Afghanistan conflicts.</p> <p>For more information, go to www.nlpwiki.org</p>	<p>Mainpro-M1 Credits: 1.00</p>