

ANTHC Clinical ECHO Series

Approved Provider Statements:

ANTHC is accredited by the Washington State Medical Association to provide continuing medical education for physicians.

ANTHC is approved as a provider of nursing continuing professional development by the Montana Nurses Association, an accredited approver with distinction by the American Nurses Credentialing Center's Commission on Accreditation.

AKPhA is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education as a provider of Continuing Pharmacy Education.

Contact Hours:

ANTHC designates this Live/Virtual Activity for a maximum of 12 AMA PRA Category 1 Credit(s) ™ for the entire series, provided in 1 credit/session certificates. Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

ANTHC designates this activity as meeting the criteria for one nursing contact hour credit for each hour of participation up to a maximum of 12 hour(s) for the entire series, provided in 1 contact hour certificates/session attended.

The Alaska Pharmacists Association (AKPhA) is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education as a provider of continuing pharmacy education. Through a Joint Providership, ANTHC and AKPhA designates this pharmacist activity for a maximum of 1 hours(s) per session. To receive CE credit, participants must be included in attendance record of facilitator/virtual format moderator with the NABP e-profile number including MM/DD birthdate, and complete the evaluation or post session survey. CPE credit will be posted to the online CPE Monitor System within 60 days of activity completion. CPE credit is offered at no charge to ANTHC/SCF employees and AKPhA members. Fees may apply to participants not affiliated with either organization.

Approved for 1 CHAP CE

Conflict of Interest Disclosures:

None of the presenters and planners for this educational activity have any relevant relationship(s) to disclose with ineligible companies whose primary business is producing, marketing, selling, re-selling, or distributing healthcare products used by or on patients.

Requirements for Successful Completion:

To receive CE credit be sure you are included in attendance record as directed by the facilitator/session moderator, and complete the course evaluation or post session survey via this link: https://forms.gle/QhwCeGTf4zLNwpBX7

Conflict of Interest Disclosure

No conflicts of interest to disclose

Objectives

- Participants will understand the value of cultural strengths in addiction medicine
- Participants will increase cultural competency in addiction medicine

Alaska Native Culture: Healing Through Indigenous Practices

Teisha Simmons, MA

Resources

- Woods, T., Zuniga, R., & David, E.J. (2011). A Preliminary Report on the Relationships Between Collective Self-Esteem, Historical Trauma, and Mental Health among Alaska Native Peoples. Journal of Indigenous Research, 1(22), P.4
- Onowa, M., Napoleon, A., & Dickie, K. (2013). Language and Culture as Protective Factors for At-Risk Communities. Journal of Aboriginal Health, 5(1).
- Ayunerak, P., Alstrom, D., Charles M., James C. Sr., & Rasmus, S. (2014). Yupik Culture and Context in Southwest Alaska: Community Members Perspectives of Tradition, Social Change, and Prevention. American Journal of community Psychology, 54(0) 91-99.
- ► "A primary function of intervention with Yup'ik youth and families must involve repair or revitalization of the indigenous systems that once provided for action in their communities." Page 13

Resources

- <u>Bassett</u>, D., Tsosie, U., & <u>Nannauck</u>, S. (2012). "Our Culture Is Medicine": Perspectives of Native Healers on Posttrauma Recovery Among American Indian and Alaska Native Patients, The Permanente Journal 16(1): 19-27.
- Brown, R., Dickerson, D., & D'Amico, E. (2016). Cultural Identity Among Urban American Indian/Alaska Native Youth: Implications for Alcohol and Drug Use. Prevention Science. (17) 852-861
- ► Gray, A.P., Cote, W. (2019) Cultural connectedness protects mental health against the effects of historical trauma among Anishinabe young adults. In the Health of Indigenous Peoples, Special Issue, 176:77-81
- Yellow Horse Braveheart, M. (2003) The historical trauma response among natives and its relationship with substance abuse: A Lakota illustration. Journal of Psychoactive Drugs (35) 1 PP. 7-13
- Rowan, M., Poole, N., Shea, B., Gone, J.P., Farag, M.,... Bell, C. (2014). Cultural interventions to treat addictions and indigenous populations: findings from a scoping study. Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy, 9 (34), 1-26

Thank you for joining us today.

We appreciate your participation and hope to see you at the NEXT ECHO Session:

March 11, 2021 from 12pm -1 PM

You will be receiving a follow up survey that we hope you will complete to help us improve. If you are requesting continuing education credits, you will be required to complete the survey to receive your CMEs.

Way dankoo ganalch ob every nb dilyana. Tra Auyanag. Joansidanaghhalek anaghhalek Der Mey parsee. uyanaa waahdah. Survalchéesh. tsin'aen maaseer igamsiqanaghhalek • quyanaa • quyanaa • 9un quyan qaĝaasakung quyanaa chin'an igamsiganaghhalek. quyana • • háw'aa gunyeseebeo háw'aa tsin'aen baasee mansi, • tsin'aen dogidinh つかか OOMUROTEN 64hronne malchéesh OOANS VEW eeliekio JUIPIOOR qagaasakun Junalek Junalek OOHILADO Co. 211