

# New Zealand Certificate in Health and Wellbeing (Primary Care Practice Assistance) (Level 4) [Ref: 2990-3]: Guidance Notes

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This document outlines recommended content for providers developing a programme of study leading to the New Zealand Certificate in Health and Wellbeing (Primary Care Practice Assistance) (Level 4) [Ref: 2990].

Note: where 'include' is indicated it should not be read as being exclusive. Other content relevant to learning outcomes may also be included within a programme.

Toitū te Waiora are required to consider provider programmes for endorsement before NZQA approval. For further information on this process visit: Request programme endorsement - Toitū te Waiora (toitutewaiora.nz).

## **Qualification definitions**

- Respect for socio-cultural identity and practice (as referenced in Graduate Profile Outcome 1 (GPO1), GPO2 and defined within Ngā paerewa standard NZS8134:2021):
  - to practise cultural safety, healthcare and support workers acknowledge and address their own biases, attitudes, assumptions, stereotypes, prejudices, structures and characteristics that may affect the quality of service provided (self-reflection).
  - o requires workers to examine themselves and the potential impact of their own culture in their interactions with people using a service (self-reflection).
  - o culture refers to more than ethnicity, it may reflect (but is not limited to) factors such as age, disability, spiritual beliefs, sexual orientation, ethnicity, beliefs or values.
  - o take the needs of different people into account by respecting a person's life choices.
  - tikanga practices may include but are not limited to correct pronunciation of names, places, greetings, mana (demonstrate respect for other person), manaaki (kindness, respect, take care of) tapu (sacred) and noa (not sacred), use of te reo.
- **Relevant work experience** (as referenced within the general conditions for programme):
  - minimum 400 hours of relevant work experience (paid or unpaid) must be in a role where the skills and GPO outcomes can be applied to real work situations to demonstrate competence
  - must be in a primary care setting, working as part of a multi-disciplinary team carrying out both clinical and non-clinical tasks
  - o cannot be completed in a simulated environment.



Programmes should consider reference to the following:

- Health and Disability Commissioner (Code of Health and Disability Services Consumers' Rights) Regulations 1996
- Te Tiriti o Waitangi
- Ngā Paerewa Health and Disability Services Standard
- Health and Disability Services (Safety) Act 2001
- Health and Safety at Work Act 2015
- Pae Ora (Healthy Futures) Act 2022
- Human Rights Act 1993
- United Nations Treaties
- Privacy Act 2020
- Māori models of health Te Whare Tapa Whā, Te Wheke, Te Pae Mahutonga
- Pacific models of health Kakala model, Fa'afaletui model, Ta and Va model, Fonua model,
  Fonofale model, Te Vaka Atafaga, Tivaevae model
- Enabling Good Lives (EGL) principles
- Workplace policies and procedures.



## **Graduate profile outcomes (GPOs)**

1: Engage and communicate with tangata, family and/or whānau accessing primary care services in a manner which respects their socio- cultural identity, experiences and self-knowledge.

Credit: 15

Programme content can include:

- identity, values, culture and working with difference and diversity
- cultural inclusivity, safety, awareness and providing support
- person-centred support, strengths-based support and relationship-centred support
- self-awareness and self-knowledge
- healthy conversations about health
- strategies to overcome communication barriers
- application of models and approaches to service delivery
- Māori and Pacific models of health
- health inequity, discrimination and barriers to access quality healthcare
- meeting the needs of the disabled community, deaf community, vision impaired community, aged care community
- identifying a person's circumstances and the unique impacts upon their health and wellbeing
- building effective relationships with colleagues, whānau/family, other health professionals within the boundaries of own role
- the PCPA role and how it connects and/or engages with a person's whānau, family or other person (in case of no whānau/family)
- supporting a person's needs in accordance with organisational policies and procedures.

## Application of knowledge:

 learners/ākonga must demonstrate the ability to engage and communicate, actively apply self-reflective practices to adapt to build effective relationships with person(s) receiving support and whānau, providing culturally inclusive support within the boundaries of own role.



2. Apply knowledge of Te Tiriti o Waitangi to honour the history and context of Māori as tangata whenua and knowledge of person-whānau interconnectedness to own role.

Credit: 15

Programme content can include:

- Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles into practice
- equity in health
- the impacts of colonisation on the health of tangata whenua
- Māori and Pacific models of health and how they are applied in primary care service delivery
- understand the impact of colonisation on own role and own practice
- knowledge of the interconnectedness between individuals and whānau
- knowledge and application of cultural inclusivity, safety, awareness and support
- the benefits of a bicultural approach to the health and wellbeing of the person being supported
- identify local cultural supports and community support services
- knowledge and implementation of tikanga and kawa in support work practice
  - Whakaatu
  - o Powhiri
  - o Whānau hui
  - o Tangi hanga
  - o Hui
  - o Poroporoaki
  - o Kawe mate.

## Application of knowledge:

• learners/ākonga must apply Te Tiriti principles throughout their engagement and when conducting delegated clinical tasks, providing safe and culturally inclusive and respectful primary care.



## 3. Actively contribute to a culture of professionalism, safety and quality.

#### Credit: 15

Programme content can include:

- a person's rights
- managing challenging situations
- collaborative working within multi-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary teams
- benefits and barriers of working in a multi-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary team
- strategies to manage conflict when working in multi-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary teams
- protecting confidentiality of person(s) supported, family/whānau, colleagues
- identify ethical issues and processes for managing ethical challenges
- challenging conversations with colleagues, patients and their family and whānau
- de-escalation skills
- maintain personal safety
- advocacy
- safe, quality document management processes
- infection control procedures, PPE, waste management
- knowledge of family violence, sexual violence and how to respond and report
- first aid.

## Application of knowledge:

 learners/ākonga must understand what quality care, professionalism and ethical behaviour is and demonstrate this through their work.



## 4. Reflect upon and explain how actions within own role can influence equitable outcomes.

## Credit: 10

Programme content can include:

- self-reflective practice and its importance in a health care context
- socioeconomic determinants of health
- achieving equitable outcomes in health
- understanding how your role contributes to improving health outcomes
- effective workplace communication with colleagues, multi-disciplinary team, person(s)
  being supported and their whānau or appointed support person
- adapting own behaviour and communication styles to communicate using a person's preferred method of communication, using language and terminology understood by a person, whānau, and other professionals
- · demonstration of consistent caring, respectful and empathetic behaviour
- how medical administration systems enhance service delivery and protect patient rights and confidentiality
- effectively manage challenging behaviour with the implementation of positive behaviour support strategies
- reporting within the role and evaluate own contribution to the effectiveness of reporting
- self-care and ways to manage own wellbeing
- effective feedback, how to empower others as well as receive constructive feedback.

## Application of knowledge:

- learners/ākonga must demonstrate the ability to communicate effectively, reporting relevant information to other team members to ensure the ongoing wellbeing of the person being supported in a respectful and ethical manner
- learners/ākonga must demonstrate how their actions can contribute towards equitable outcomes.



## 5. Apply knowledge of primary care to support people, family and/or whānau, and a healthcare team.

Credit: 25

Programme content can include:

- the role of primary care within the wider health sector
- achieving equity in health
- funding sources for primary care
- primary care service delivery
- current public health initiatives
- complimentary medicine and its role in supporting wellbeing
- different service philosophies and delivery models within health
- medical terminology and abbreviations,
- clinical reporting and note taking
- poor health outcomes, modifiable factors and encouraging wellness
- holistic needs
- anatomy and physiology
- key health indicators
- the benefits of tele-health
- patient portals.

## Application of knowledge:

 learners/ākonga must understand the primary care system and be able to support others in the workplace to achieve equitable outcomes.



# 6. Perform routine clinical tasks under direction and delegation of a health professional.

Credit: 20

Programme content can include:

- perform routine observations and clinical tasks (as directed) ensuring consent is obtained and the procedure is clearly explained to the person
- clinical tasks could include:
  - o monitoring blood pressure, blood sugar levels
  - wound management techniques and dressings
  - o medication administration and management
  - o pain management
- understand the impacts and support needs of specific conditions including:
  - o long-term conditions
  - o chronic conditions
  - o bariatric care
  - frailty
  - o spinal injury
  - o brain injury
  - neurodiversity
  - o neurological conditions e.g. dementia, Parkinson, motor neurone disease
- accurate reporting of results, understanding results
- using workplace information technology systems and patient portals
- anatomy and physiology
- observe and respond to changes and/or symptoms, perform observations
- ways to increase efficiency in primary care.

## Application of knowledge:

 learners/ākonga must safely carry out clinical tasks as directed ensuring that the correct process is followed, and the task is accurately reported as instructed by a registered health professional.



# 7. Contribute to the effective functioning of primary care administration and quality systems.

Credit: 20

Programme content can include:

- medical administration tasks and processes
- ethical practice within medical administration
- legal requirements
- professional expectations
- Interpersonal skills within a medical administration environment, working as part of a multidisciplinary team
- clinical documentation and effective record keeping
- provision of quality care and service
- accounting processes and record keeping
- importance of quality assurance and safety within primary care
- leadership values, principles and qualities, including peer, mentoring, coaching and buddying both formal and informal
- personal leadership opportunities in a health and wellbeing setting
- contribute to organisational improvement
- critical thinking
- effective feedback
- importance of self-care and ways to manage own wellbeing.

## Application of knowledge:

 learners/ākonga must demonstrate capability to manage self to meet the expectations of the role ensuring that both clinical and administrative tasks are undertaken accurately.