

Key activities in the workshop:

Settlement Stress Brainstorm

During this activity a silhouette is drawn and participants are asked to name all of the primary concerns of a new immigrant or refugee upon arrival into Canada. Between basic needs like housing, money and employment taking up a lot of space—the visual in the activity representing the mounting stress—it is pointed out that health is usually mentioned late, when there is no room left, or not at all. Often health is taken for granted until there is an emergency or acute situation. The brainstorm can also demonstrate that getting tested and knowing one's hepatitis status means one less thing to worry about amongst all the pressing concerns; they're crossed out leaving more space for everything else.

Know the ABCs, Hepatitis puzzle

Initially, a simple 12-piece puzzle was made by hand out of cardstock as a fun workshop game for groups to differentiate between hepatitis A, B and C. Because people so easily mix them up, the puzzle is a way for participants to differentiate between the three of them without prior knowledge through colour and shape cues. Piecing the information together in this instance is fun and framed as a game then followed up with comprehension questions where they read through the information. The puzzles were developed into a full resource, printed and are available in 7 languages from CATIE's Ordering Centre.

Risk Bullseye or Stoplight game

Participants are given slips of paper labelled with various risk activities and casual contact to sort into green (low), yellow (medium) and red (high) risk for hepatitis C transmission. This allows for discussion around different perceptions of risk, clarification on how hepatitis C is most commonly passed from person to person and lessens stigma around no-risk activities like hugging and casual contact.

Case Studies

Three case studies were developed as fill-in-the-blanks stories for our facilitators to adapt to different settings. Each case study includes a different pathway to immigration and settlement in Canada, transmission risk for Hep C and issues around access to healthcare. They are adapted through names of locations, people and professions to create familiar contexts for the community groups they are presented to. The case studies are an important tool for grounding all of the workshop's learnings in relatable stories and allow discussion where the group can identify the barriers and resources that could be accessed locally. The workshop is revised once a year before our Train-the-Trainer workshop to take into account new treatments, epi and social science. The curriculum is also revised according to feedback received from our facilitators and from workshop evaluations.

Comment [LB1]: I'm trying to make the case study shorter. Is it possible to create a separate document for this section and then we can add it to the program materials section? I think it might be too much detail for the actual case study.