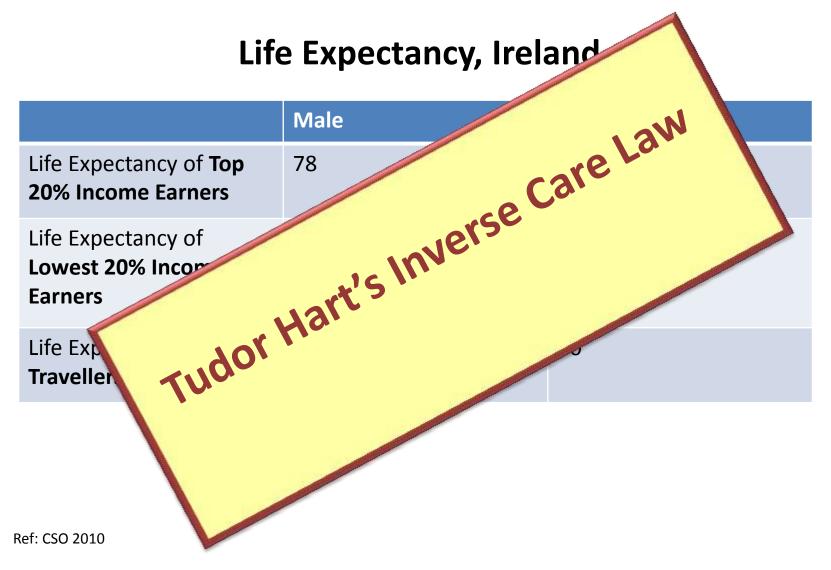


Bringing medicine to the marginalised

Dr Fiona O'Reilly Dr Austin O'Carroll Suzanne Barror





All Ireland Traveller Health Study Team, School of Public Health, Physiotherapy and Population Science, University College Dublin. (2010) All Ireland Traveller Health Study: Our Geels - Summary of Findings [Online]. Available from: http://www.thehealthwell.info/node/56219





Negative Attitudes

Ref: Willems SJ, Swinnen W and De Maeseneer JM. The GP's perception of poverty: a qualitative study. *Family Practice* 2005; **22:** 177–183.

Vision

 That every person and community has access to a professional, quality and holistic general practitioner service that will allow them maximise their health irrespective of background and economic status.

Mission

 To form general practitioners who are committed to making a difference to the health of patients and communities in areas of deprivation, and hard to reach groups.



CONTACT THEORY



Allport, G. W. (1954). The nature of prejudice. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley. Pettigrew, T. F., & Tropp, L. R. (2006). A meta-analytic test of intergroup contact theory. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 90, 751–783.

THEORY TNIO PRACTICE

SOCIAL MEDICINE SPECIAL INTEREST PLACEMENTS

Design

Bring the trainee close to target group

Take the trainee out of the traditional practice-based setting and situate them among services

Expand their role: clinician, observer, researcher

Design

1 day per week for 4 months in each service:

Homeless/Addiction/Community

Onsite GP Supervision

Clear Learning Objectives for each post

Service Specific Assignments

Target Groups

People affected by Drug Addiction

- People with opiate addiction
- Poly substance abuse drug use
- Young people addicted to cannabis

Homeless People

- Long term homeless with chronic addiction and health needs
- entrenched rough sleepers with significant support requirements
- Homeless drug users

Community Marginalised

- Migrant young people and their families without medical cards
- Prisoners Men & Women and Young Offenders

Addiction

Treatment Centres: Tolco/Castle Street

Satellite clinics: Bonnybrook/Thompson Centre/St. Andrew's, Community Addiction Response Programme (CARP) Killinarden, Clondalkin/Lucan Drug Treatment Centre

Learning Objectives

Addiction Services

Become familiar
with a range of best
practice treatment
approaches for
substance misuse
including
(psychological,
social and medical)

Become confident and competent MMT prescribers (level 1 & 2) Achieve a grounded understanding of the social determinants of drug addiction and know how to access psychosocial supports for clients

Homelessness

Capuchin Centre
Merchant's Quay Ireland
Backlane Hostel
Sundial House
Programme for the Homeless Ushers Day
programme

Learning Objectives Homeless Service

To develop a working knowledge of the health profile of the homeless population

To develop an understanding of the consulting behaviour of homeless people

To gain an insight into the barriers to provision of healthcare for homeless people

To develop a working knowledge of homeless primary care services

Community Marginalised

Crosscare – Cathedral Clinic

Dochas Prison

Balseskin Refugee Center

Learning Objectives

Community

Become familiar with a range of community services which address social determinants of health.

To gain experience working with community services to address unmet need among a migrants in north inner city

Gain experience in <u>establishing</u> new service-Catherdral Clinic

In Conclusion

- Initiative one of the first of its kind in ROI
- Quality of services has improved and access to health for marginalised groups has increased
- Feedback from GP Registrars and Services very positive
- Social Medicine Module adopted for National ICGP Training Curriculum.

MEDICINE ON THE MARGIN SHORT FILM

Acknowledgements Fran Cassidy & Barry Doyle

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