

H.E.R. PREGNANCY PROGRAM

Healthy. Empowered. Resilient.

OUTLINE

- Streetworks
- Harm Reduction & the Standards of Practice
- H.E.R. Pregnancy Program
- Questions



STREETWORKS

- Only needle exchange program in Edmonton
- Main office situated at Boyle Street
 Community Services
- 1989 (Needleworks) created
 - 2.25 million needles in 2016/2017



- Funding 2/3 Provincial HIV funding, 1/3 AHS
- 15+ fixed sites (Boyle Street, Boyle McCauley Health Centre, STD Centre, HIV Edmonton...)
- Harm-Reduction focused

STANDARDS OF PRACTICE FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSES = HARM REDUCTION PRINCIPLES

- 1: Health Promotion
- 2: Prevention and Health Protection
- 3: Health Maintenance, Restoration and Palliation
- 4: Professional Relationships
- 5: Capacity Building
- 6: Access and Equity
- 7: Professional Responsibility and Accountability

WHAT IS THE H.E.R. PROGRAM?

- Subprogram of Streetworks, within Boyle Street
 Community Services
- Started in 2005 as Women in the Shadows
- Funded by Alberta Health, renewed every 3 years
- Follow up and support up to 6 months post delivery (same goes if there was a termination or miscarriage)
- Harm Reduction focused
- Focused on the woman; with the belief that a
 healthy woman = a healthy baby

• Mission: To assist and empower street-involved pregnant and reproductive women to access non-judgmental health and social supports from a harm reduction-based, multidisciplinary team. All involved women are to be supported in accessing prenatal care, appropriate community resources, birth control and, if necessary, collaborative Children's Services supports.

Vision: Safer and healthier women and babies.

H.E.R. TEAM

4 Pregnancy Support Workers:

- Women who have an understanding of street life and barriers
- Provide connections to resources, support, and mentorship

1 Social Worker:

- Not a Child and Family Services (CFS) worker
- Helps connect clients with systems that are challenging to work with, and plays an advocacy role

• 2 Registered Nurses:

- Provide a broad range of health services including education, testing, assessments, support and bridging the world of health care with the street
- No direct prenatal care, but help to connect clients to a prenatal care provider

H.E.R. CLIENTELE

- Women involved in the street lifestyle
- Working in the sex trade
- Women who use substances
- Women with multiple Child & Family Services involvement
- Women with criminal justice system involvement or gang affiliation
- Multicultural backgrounds
- Highly stressed, undernourished, and homeless
- Often unhealthy or abusive relationships
- Women with pre-existing health problems (i.e. HIV, Hep C, STIs, mental health)

STIGMA & DISCRIMINATION

- Often experience high rates of stigma, discrimination and racism
 - This factors into pregnancy, and things become exponentially more complex for women
- People tend to focus on the fetus and shame the woman
- People forget that addictions and mental health don't just go away with pregnancy
 - Pregnancy will make it even harder to discuss substance use

REALITIES OF STREET LIFE

- IDs get lost or stolen
- Contact information frequently changes
- Homelessness no fixed place to keep belongings/not able to keep many belongings, no consistent bed, no safe space
- High rate of abuse and trauma sexual, verbal, physical, emotional, systemic, stigma, discrimination
- Difficulties navigating systems
- Previous negative experiences with service providers
- Addictions

REALITIES OF STREET LIFE

- Limited nutrition
- Limited incomes
- Cognitive issues- FASD, brain injuries, developmental delays, mental health issues, institutionalization
- Abstinence isn't always realistic
- Street Language swearing, slang, health literacy
- Never alone no privacy, lonely when living independently
- Street friends may be unsupportive of positive changes
- Difficulties with trusting relationships

REALITIES OF STREET LIFE WHEN PREGNANT

- Fear of Children's Services
- Extreme guilt about lifestyle and environment
- Potentially sexual abuse survivors
- Potentially working in the sex trade
- Poor treatment from health care professionals
- A pregnant woman cannot stay in most homeless shelters during her 3rd trimester

BARRIERS TO PRENATAL CARE

- Previous negative experiences with health care providers
- Lack of understanding by health care personnel about the realities of street-involved lives
- Fear of judgement by mainstream service providers (race, age, income, addictions, legal issues etc.)
- Services and care often focus on the fetus, with limited woman-specific opportunities
- Labeled as a mother vs. a woman who is pregnant
- Lack of knowledge about pregnancy issues, fetal development and the importance of prenatal care

WHAT WE DO

- Build relationships
- Outreach
- Non-judgmental environment
- Meeting women where they are at
- Multidisciplinary approach
- Staff with similar past/shared experiences
- Informal setting
- Client-centred and client-driven
- Harm reduction approach
- Health education
- Advocacy
- Incentives

WHAT OUR PROGRAM OFFERS

- Pregnancy tests, STI testing and treatment, birth control access, fetal heart rate monitoring
- Consistent weekly drop-ins
- Networking with other agencies
- Referrals to prenatal care and other appointments
- Health education and pregnancy resources
- Mental health, housing, and income support
- Options for women who do not wish to parent or to continue with their pregnancy – termination support, as well as support with miscarriages or stillbirths
- Can attend deliveries if the woman wants
- Inner-city prenatal classes
- Recreational activities

10 LESSONS LEARNED

- 1. Pregnancy support workers are the most effective way to connect with the women
- 2. That a Harm Reduction approach is critical
- 3. Staying woman-focused
- 4. Being flexible, open, non-judgmental, responsive is crucial
- 5. Involving Child and Family Services as early as possible (although its not officially allowed)
- 6. It is a great time to connect with non-pregnant women and address their issues
- 7. There are many system issues that need to change
- 8. Post delivery time is difficult
- 9. The work is extremely emotionally challenging
- 10. The power of hope is underestimated

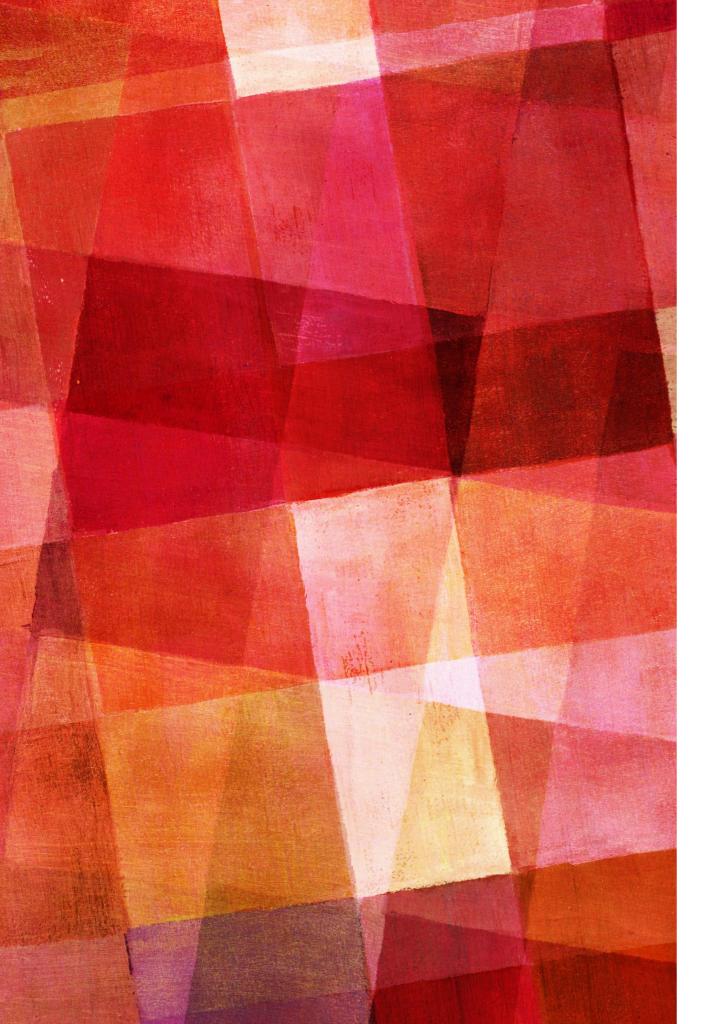
H.E.R. OUTCOMES

- April 1, 2018 September 30, 2018
- 29 women started with the H.E.R. Program
 - 65% of these women being of First Nations, Inuit, or Metis ethnicity
- 18 babies born After delivery:
 - 50% born without NICU admission
 - 73% of women did not leave the hospital against medical advice
 - 41% were breastfeeding their babies
 - 50% had a housing improvement while in our program
 - 91% were parenting, at 2 months post partum, that had planned to parent (where CFS said 95-100% of babies would have been apprehended)



• From Pregnant and Homeless to Successful Mother





QUESTIONS?

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