**Understanding bias in health care quiz**

**Wiki Haumaru Tūroro | Patient Safety Week 2019**

**We can show bias because of someone else's:**

Select one:

[ ]  A. ethnicity

[ ]  B. gender

[ ]  C. socio-economic status

[ ]  D. religious beliefs

[ ]  E. disability

[ ]  F. all of the above

**One of the first steps towards change is becoming conscious of our biases:**

Select one:

[ ]  True

[ ]  False

**Examples of implicit bias in health care can include:**

Select one or more:

[ ]  A. Prescribing lower levels of some medications to some population groups

[ ]  B. Assuming some population groups will not take their medication

[ ]  C. Showing empathy

[ ]  D. Attributing particular values or characteristics to a person that are not based on reality

**‘Bias brain’ is:**

Select one or more:

[ ]  A. automatic

[ ]  B. judgemental

[ ]  C. fast

[ ]  D. considered

**Bias brain is most likely to drive decision-making when we are:**

Select one or more:

[ ]  A. away from work

[ ]  B. sick

[ ]  C. under pressure

[ ]  D. relaxed

**‘Mindful brain’ is:**

Select one or more:

[ ]  A. detached from emotions

[ ]  B. unkind

[ ]  C. balanced

[ ]  D. considered

**Racism is a system of beliefs and practices that society has. It can be seen in:**

Select one:

[ ]  A. systems

[ ]  B. institutions

[ ]  C. individuals

[ ]  D. all of the above

**Societal stereotypes impact the way we see people:**

Select one:

[ ]  A. No, we make up our own minds, without being influenced by stereotypes

[ ]  B. Yes, if we are constantly exposed to negative stereotypes about certain groups, we
can store these unconsciously and start acting as if they are true

**The consumers and whānau in these modules said they have experienced implicit or explicit bias in which of the following ways:**

Select one or more:

[ ]  A. being patronised, with the assumption they don’t understand their condition

[ ]  B. assumptions being made that they were poor/socially deprived because of their
ethnicity

[ ]  C. being seen as ‘just another patient’, or as the condition they have, not as an individual

[ ]  D. having longer waiting times because of their ethnicity

[ ]  E. health professionals not taking the time to listen, ask questions and get to know them

[ ]  F. being given written information that was difficult to understand

[ ]  G. not receiving comprehensive advice about their care, because of their ethnicity

[ ]  H. having names pronounced incorrectly or shortened so they are easier to say

**The Health Quality & Safety Commission’s *Window on the quality of Aotearoa New Zealand’s health care 2019*, shows:**

Select one or more:

[ ]  A. health services are less accessible for Māori

[ ]  B. Māori have higher death rates than Pākeha

[ ]  C. health services are not providing the same benefits for Māori as for non-Māori

[ ]  D. Māori receive more support from health services in the community than Pākehā

[ ]  E. efforts to improve the quality of health services do not always improve equity for Māori

**What does the *Window on the quality of Aotearoa New Zealand’s health care* *2019* report say has established and maintained advantage for most non-Māori, and disadvantaged Māori:**

Select one or more:

[ ]  A. colonisation

[ ]  B. the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003

[ ]  C. failure to meet the requirements of Te Tiriti o Waitangi

[ ]  D. institutional racism

**Compared with Pākehā patients, Māori patients:**

Select one or more:

[ ]  A. are given less time at appointments

[ ]  B. are less likely to be prescribed medication

[ ]  C. are more likely to be referred to a specialist

[ ]  D. are less likely to have interventions in hospital

[ ]  E. have lower death rates

**Thinking about power relationships between patients and health professionals, and looking at our own biases and how they affect patient outcomes, is more reflective of cultural safety than cultural competency?**

Select one:

[ ]  True

[ ]  False

**Te Tiriti o Waitangi:**

Select one or more:

[ ]  A. should be central to the functioning of our health system

[ ]  B. underpins approaches needed to improve Māori health and equity

[ ]  C. is not relevant to the design or delivery of our health services

[ ]  D. is Aotearoa New Zealand’s most important equity tool and framework for monitoring
the Crown’s performance in meeting its responsibility to ensure Māori rights to health

**The 2019 amendment to the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 requires health practitioners to:**

Select one or more:

[ ]  A. interact effectively and respectfully with Māori

[ ]  B. learn te reo Māori

[ ]  C. undertake Te Tiriti o Waitangi training

**Ways to overcome bias include:**

Select one or more:

[ ]  A. spend more time with people who are like you

[ ]  B. see people as individuals, rather than stereotypical members of their ethnic or social
group

[ ]  C. try to make people see things from your perspective

[ ]  D. expose yourself to media that breaks down prejudice and discrimination

[ ]  E. if you are an organisation, provide data about different outcomes for different groups

[ ]  F. if you are an organisation, have a commitment to a racism free environment