

**SUMMARY OF STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS
CERTIFIED INDIGENOUS DIABETES PROGRAM FOOT CARE COORDINATOR Level III (CIDP-FCC III)**

In the context of IBCOC's certification laddering system, this Diabetes Program Foot Care Coordinator certification is equivalent to a Level III Specialist credential.

Education	Completion of diploma or higher in a human or other social services program with integrated or additional formal or informal training/education in diabetes, OR portfolio of training (formal or informal) that reflect the requirements of this certification.	
Experience	Five years (10 000 hours) of work experience, in a remunerated position in an Indigenous diabetes program or service that provides support to individuals, families and communities affected with diabetes.	5 years
Education - Training Minimum 580 hours	Core Knowledge and Skills in Diabetes	250 hours
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anatomy and physiological systems linked to diabetes 35 • Pathophysiology 35 • Epidemiology of diabetes among Indigenous communities in Canada 30 • Health promotion & diabetes prevention 40 • Psychosocial impact of diabetes on individuals, families and communities 30 • Client education in diabetes self-management and care 30 • Footcare 50 	
	Related knowledge and skills (list on page 2)	50 hours
	General knowledge/skills in support of professional practice	70 hours
	Knowledge in the 15 core functions of a CIDP-FCC Level I Specialist	150 hours
	Cultural knowledge and skills	60 hours
	Supervisor's Evaluation minimum score	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core knowledge in diabetes • General Knowledge • Knowledge and skills in the 12 Core Functions of a CIDP-FCC Level I Specialist • Cultural knowledge • Cultural and professional competencies
Practicum	Practicum hours can be counted as hours of work experience (practicum report must be submitted)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS IN SUPPORT OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE		70 hours
• Communications		30
• Interviewing techniques		15
• Conflict management		15
• Safety issues		10
15 CORE FUNCTIONS OF A CIDP-FCC Level I (can be acquired through training or/and on the job practice)		150 hours
1. Intake/screening		8
2. Assessment		8
3. Treatment planning		9
4. Case management		9
5. Referrals		9
6. Teamwork		10
7. Education		10
8. Program management		12
9. Event management		12
10. Community outreach		12
11. Resource management		12
12. Knowledge building		9
13. Administration		10
14. Orientation		8
15. Supervision		12

CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS		60 hours
Cultural/traditional knowledge on topics specific to Aboriginal culture, traditions and/or history, acquired through formal or informal training or through activities pursued in the context of community support/awareness work		
CULTURAL AND PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES		
Cultural competencies		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge of cultural approaches to diabetes prevention and care - Indigenous language skills 		
Professional competencies		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professional attitude - Professional conduct 		
NOTE: EDUCATION/TRAINING		
The required addictions-specific and addictions related hours may be acquired through formal education programs at university or college level or through more informal training in a variety of formats, offered by independent trainers, training organisations or through alternative means recognized by ICBOC.		
RELATED KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS		
The following topics are accepted as part of the training requirements for CIDP-FCC certification. This list not exhaustive, if in doubt regarding training you took or intend to take, please contact ICBOC.		
You can complete training on one or several topics as long as the total hours come to a minimum of 50 hours.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grief and loss • FASD • Stress & PTSD • HIV/AIDS and STDs • Trauma • Suicide • Safety (WHMIS, First aid etc...) • Healthy parenting • Healthy nutrition • Stages of change • Resilience • Medicine wheel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humour, laughter and health • Cultural wellness practices • Diabetes and substance abuse • Diabetes and mental health issues • Healthy lifestyle/life coaching topics • Diabetes and pregnancy • New advances in diabetes • Impacts of colonization • Residential School & Intergenerational Trauma • Other Indigenous cultures' approaches related to health and wellness • Concepts and practices of decolonization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-care • Professional ethics • Work planning • Record Keeping • Report writing • Computer technology • Time management • Life coaching
DETAILS – CORE KNOWLEDGE IN DIABETES		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anatomy and physiological processes linked to diabetes Impact of diabetes on the body systems (skeletal, muscular, respiratory, digestive, nervous, endocrine, cardiovascular, urinary, reproductive systems and eye disease) 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pathophysiology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Types and Causes of diabetes (prediabetes, gestational diabetes, type 1 and 2 diabetes) - Signs and symptoms of diabetes Type 1 and 2 - Complications of Diabetes 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epidemiology of diabetes among Indigenous communities in Canada <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk factors for the development of diabetes over the lifespan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Risk factors for prediabetes ○ Risk factors for Diabetes 1 ○ Risk factors for Diabetes 2 - Prevalence of prediabetes and diabetes in Indigenous communities 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health promotion & diabetes prevention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Healthy Lifestyle (Indigenous lens) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Healthy diet ○ Physical activity ○ Psychological approaches to wellness ○ Traditional approaches to Diabetes prevention and care 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychosocial impact of diabetes on the individual, the family and community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emotional impact (ex. grief and shame, anxiety, depression, denial, care resistance) - Long term impact (ex. impact of physical disabilities, surgeries, financial costs) 		

- **Client education in diabetes self-management and care**

- Indigenous approaches to teaching and learning
- Common myths related to diabetes and diabetes care
- Impact of diabetes and its treatment on the person and family members
- Diabetes medication management (diabetes 1 and 2)
- Glucose monitoring
- Blood glucose levels and impacts - hyperglycemia and hypoglycemia
- Basic foot care management
- Smoking and Alcohol
- Community resources for diabetes care and healthy living support
- Risk reduction
- Diabetes care/wellness plans

- **Foot care**

- Risks of injuries
- Foot hygiene
- Nail care
- Corn/callus care
- Skin care
- Foot inspection
- Foot wear
- Surgical interventions

Core Functions Description

Diabetes Program Foot Care Coordinators Specialist I

- 1. Intake/Screening:** The process by which client needs are initially identified and the determination of eligibility for services offered by a Diabetes program or initiative; can occur in the office, on the phone and in community settings.
- 2. Assessment:** The process by which a client's needs are identified and evaluated by a diabetes program or initiative to determine an appropriate treatment or referral plan.
- 3. Treatment planning:** Goal-oriented process by which a client's needs identified in assessment are addressed using culturally appropriate resources, programming and referrals with the intent of regulated follow up.
- 4. Case Management:** The maintenance of accurate planning and execution of culturally appropriate treatment plans identified for clients on an ongoing basis; can involve both direct treatment intervention and processing and monitoring referrals by a diabetes program or initiative
- 5. Referrals:** Identifying the needs of the client or community partner that fall outside of the scope of practice of a diabetes program or initiative or the range of services provided; liaising with service providers to connect client with appropriate service.
- 6. Teamwork:** Collaborating with the organization/program staff, community partners and other relevant stakeholders to advance the mandate of the organization/program; representing the organization/program at meetings, conferences, events, and in communities.
- 7. Education:** Providing clients and community partners with culturally appropriate, relevant, evidence-based, current information on best practices in the field of diabetes prevention and management for Indigenous people; knowledge gathering and sharing can take the form of research, training, individual and group programs, community events.
- 8. Program Management:** Developing, managing, coordinating, implementing and delivering culturally appropriate programs, training, events and clinics promoting diabetes' prevention and care for Indigenous clients and communities.
- 9. Event management:** Coordinating and implementing culturally appropriate events for Indigenous clients and communities.
- 10. Community Outreach:** Liaising with Indigenous communities and service providers to identify and provide culturally appropriate training, care and treatment options for community members while advancing the organization/program's mandate, mission and values.
- 11. Resource Management:** Developing new, culturally appropriate resources based on need, maintaining stock of existing resources, and managing distribution of resources to clients and communities based on individual need.

12. Knowledge building: Maintaining an up-to-date, evidence-based knowledge bank consistent with current information and new advances pertaining to the prevention and management of diabetes in the Indigenous population; methods of knowledge gathering can include personal data gathering, attending conferences and training, consulting elders and other traditional knowledge keepers, participating in traditional activities and ceremony.

Includes the identification of knowledge gaps for self and supervised staff and knowledge building through relevant learning and training activities. Includes the development of training plans and the management of training opportunity for staff.

13. Administration: Preparing program reports, work plans and budgets; monitoring client files and documenting information relevant to assessment, treatment planning and referrals for the duration of the client’s involvement with IDHC.

14. Orientation: A combination of written and oral instructions for the client, or community partner that clarifies a diabetes program or initiative’ mandate, policies and program-related protocols that are necessary for successful participation in programming or collaboration in community- based interventions. Includes guidance and mentoring of new staff about the nature and mandates of the program, organization, department, and in the tasks and responsibilities allocated to their position.

15. Supervision: Responsibility for managing staff, communications strategies, maintaining budget, meeting program standards and benchmarks, and reporting on program performance.