



Supporting learning for students from diverse backgrounds

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- Learning points
 - 1. Appreciating the differences of clinical signs in brown and black skin
 - 2. Language and its use

 2020 – BLM – open letter - racial prejudice by patients, stereotypes in lectures, lack of teaching of clinical signs on different skin tones.





Aberdeen University students detail racism experience in letter

① 19 June 2020



The head of Aberdeen University's school of medicine has said he is "taking steps to address underlying issues" after complaints about racism.





- 2017 SCEF "very few female surgeons"
- 2018 Y2 Dermatology SCEF –
 "Identifying dermatological signs in nonwhite patient"
- 2020 BLM open letter racial prejudice by patients, stereotypes in lectures, lack of teaching of signs and symptoms on different skin colours.
- RIGHT NOW THE TIME IS RIGHT AND THERE IS MOMENTUM FOR CHANGE!!





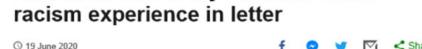
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- Multipronged approach adopted
- Discussed and brought up in meetings with senior colleagues in NHS Grampian
- BMA Race equality charter
- Training day on inclusivity

 Student project – Diversity in our curriculum







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1. Audit of the curriculum looking at Diversity in its broadest sense



- All protected characteristics (otherwise we might miss the impact of intersectionality!)
- Where did we have EDI teaching?
- Opportunities to add EDI content?
- Joining up the dots to have a vertical thread of EDI through the MBChB curriculum.

Protected Characteristics Sex Disability Ethnicity Sexual Orientation Pergnancy / Partnership Maternity

2. Unconscious bias



 Develop a lesson plan for students in Y2 to start thinking about unconscious bias

"Unpack the knapsack"¹

 Link in to existing resources such as the 'speaking up' session that already exists – empower students to sensitively and professionally 'speak up' against the bias of others in the workplace (including patients)

^{1.} McIntosh, P., 2015. Extending the knapsack: Using the white privilege analysis to examine conferred advantage and disadvantage. *Women & Therapy*, 38(3-4), pp.232-245.

3. Clinical signs in dark and brown skin



- Presented as a quiz at the end of each system
- But the hope is that with time this is integrated into each systems' teaching.

E.g. <u>Petechiae:</u> Small pin-point haemorrhages

- Caucasian skin- tiny purple, red or brown spots on skin. Usually appear on arms, legs, stomach, and buttocks. (do not blanch under pressure)
- Asian skin- the same tiny purple/red spots but best viewed in areas of lighter melaninization (abdomen, buttocks, volar surface of forearm)
- Black skin- petechiae can't be seen well if skin is black or very dark brown. Must check mucous membranes (buccal mucosa & conjunctiva of eye)







(4) Future work: Looking at our curriculum content



"Decolonising the curriculum"

http://www.dtmh.ucl.ac.uk/videos/curriculum-white/

 Reading lists – Do they reflect the diverse population of students on your course?

Words and terms we use



Going Beyond Taking the Knee



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