• Recognise cultural diversity and that not everyone has a strong understanding of the biological processes underpinning disease; some cultures have more traditional understandings of causation that are based in tradition and superstition

• Understand and consider that an Aboriginal patient might have different perspectives towards disease and treatment than a Western-trained doctor, and respect their right to participate in their own care

• Respect Aboriginal people and culture and show concern for the wellbeing of Aboriginal clients by seeking out and participating in cultural safety training and acting upon it. Encourage other colleagues and service staff to do the same

• Practice person-centered care. Improve continuity of care and avoid the busyness and business in bed management in ways talk to the patient and close family members to assess their knowledge and understanding about cancer and make comprehensible suggestions

• Ensure Aboriginal patients’ wishes to include their family in discussions are recognised. Address patients and accompanying family members’ concerns and misunderstandings with regard to cancer

• Ensure Aboriginal health staff are included in the treatment team whenever possible. Communicate with the Aboriginal patients in plain language

• Broach patients’ use of alternative and traditional medicine usage and show respect towards patients’ use of complementary and alternative medicines

• Explain to the Aboriginal patients and family members about the possible outcomes and chances from treatment alternatives and help them taking an informed decision

• Show respect to Aboriginal patients and their family members involving them in decision making regarding treatment initiation and continuation

• Ensure there are available information materials on cancer which are easy-to-understand, culturally appropriate and available for use with Aboriginal people