

## Making an informed choice decision involves assessing three types of evidence.

#### Research

It is valid to ask:

- How are the studies paid for?
- Did they study people like me?
- Can I make sense of the numbers?
- Can my midwife help me understand?



The Science

### Information on the internet

Verify:

- Who runs the website?
- Is it up to date and what does it reference?
- What are some signs a website has a balanced point of view?

### Life Circumstances

Thinking about your life circumstances usually helps make a better decision. These kinds of questions might be:

- Am I, or are people in my community, more likely to get sick?
- Is it easy for me to get information?
- Has anyone in my family had a bad reaction to a vaccine?

# 2 My Context

### Public Health

Public Health is the health of the whole population.

Public health measures include clean water and vaccines. The government has public health agencies across Canada.

### You are an expert on you & your family

Your lived experience is important when making decisions.

- What are your needs?
- What is important to you?What are your feelings about
- Vinacare your reenings about vaccination?
- Who in your life can you talk to about vaccines?



Me & My Family

### Benefits vs. Risks

Benefits are how something is meant to help you. Risks are how something might negatively affect you.

Comparing the benefits & risks of a disease and a vaccine can give you a good picture of what you feel comfortable with.

## Indigenous Peoples, Knowledge & Trust



Indigenous peoples have had negative experiences with infectious diseases and vaccination, including mass deaths, vaccine experimentation and lack of access to public health measures. These experiences can result in a lack of trust in health care providers.

Building trust is part of midwifery care. Midwives offer information and support you to make the best decisions for you and your family.

