Editorial

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Welcome to volume 2, issue 3 of the Australian Indigenous Health Bulletin. The Health Bulletin is a vital part of the HealthInfoNet commitment to knowledge exchange research and practice by making information available to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health sector workforce that is timely, accessible and relevant. Now, in Covid times, this commitment is more important than ever. Much of the core business of the HealthInfoNet is in second and third generation knowledge production (Graham et al, 2006; Thomson, 2012). That is, the summary, synthesis and analysis of primary research to make it available in ways that support and inform everyday practice of an often time poor workforce. The Health Bulletin is the outlet for the HealthInfoNet to play a role in disseminating primary research directly to the audience of users. It has however been quite a challenge to get this issue into print. With lockdowns and working from home, the editorial process has been complex and indeed sometimes frustrating. Nevertheless, we are aware that many people have become more time poor as the full impact of the ‘new normal’ is felt and a new equilibrium is achieved. Quite evidently, people are not sitting at home waiting for a journal editor to request a review, and while it has been challenging, we are very grateful to the reviewers of the papers included in this edition of the journal.

Another key goal of the journal is to give voice to the full range of authors, from the very experienced to emerging discipline leaders of the future. In this edition, we are delighted that we have a wide range of authors and a very diverse range of topics. The HealthInfoNet recently published a Review of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and the article by Symons et al is another timely reminder of the importance of evidence-based practice to support Aboriginal people and communities dealing with this important health concern. Atkinson, Baird and Adams explore the inherent coloniality of medical education through the lens of the lived experience of a sample of Aboriginal adults. Simpson and Pitman explore the entry of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people into allied health professions by examining the policy frameworks of regulatory health peak bodies. Chong and Bhandarkar review the available literature on the disproportionate prevalence of intellectual disability among the Aboriginal population, which is juxtaposed against the lack of evidence-based research on interventions in this vital area of practice. The final article in this edition by Kum Sing, McDonough and Charles highlights the need for Indigenous engagement in the development of health websites in response to evidence of significant disempowerment as the digital space grows.

Taken together, this collection of papers, though diverse in their content, all speak to the importance of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander engagement in the development and implementation of interventions that impact their lives.

References
