

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

M'Chigeeng First Nation

Dr. Sheldon Tobe

Zsolt Toth

PRESENTER DISCLOSURE

Recipient of a 2015 Heart and Stroke Foundation/TD Summer Medical Student Research Award through the Northern Ontario School of Medicine

BACKGROUND

First Nations individuals are developing diabetes at an earlier age than non-First Nations peoples, suggesting that early intervention in First Nations communities may be a key to better health outcomes when facing obesity¹.





METHODOLOGY

- Community-based participatory research project
- Population: elementary school children from Lakeview Elementary School, ages 5 to 14
- Academic years: 2007 2012
- Compared with national BMI averages³

LAKEVIEW SCHOOL RESULTS - QUANTITATIVE

- Rate of *overweight* children: 9.6% lower than the national average

Rate of *obese* children: 2.6% lower than the national average





- Barriers to keeping prevention programs in place
- Focus on children and youth in the community
- Determinants of health
- Need for a community recreation centre

CONCLUSION

- Positive impact of grassroots initiatives on future health of community
- Program surveillance required to further investigate trend
- Ensure sustainability of programming

REFERENCES

¹ Harris, SZ. 2002. The impact of diabetes on cardiovascular risk factors and outcomes in a native Canadian population. *Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice*, 55, 165-173.

² M'Chigeeng First Nation. *M'Chigeeng First Nation*. Retrieved from http://www.mchigeeng.ca on August 20, 2015

³ Statistics Canada. 2015. *Body mass index of children and youth, 2012 to 2013*. Retrieved from http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/82-625-x/2014001/article/14105-eng.htm on May 11, 2015

THANK YOU

QUESTIONS