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Health effects of modernization in suburban village, Solomon Islands

Dear Japanese Students

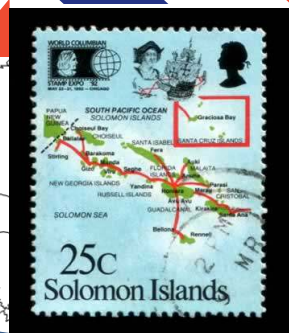
Nice to meet you. We are writing to inform you about health effects of modernization in a South Pacific country, **Solomon Islands**.

Thanks to modernization, prevalence of malaria has been reducing

in urban area. But now, obese people have been increasing.

Suburban villages also have been modernizing such as cash economy, dependency on purchased food and so on.

Do Suburban villages follow the same pattern of urban area? What do you think? Now, let's look one of the suburban villages — **East Tasimboko**.



Solomon Islands

Honiara (capital)



Guadalcanal

East Tasimboko

located 50 km to the east of the capital



Developing country X modernization

In general, Socio-economic development has been said to be accompanied by an epidemiological and nutrition transition.

Modernization makes them happy?

- Improved **nutritional status**?
- Reduce the **prevalence of malaria**?

Let's check it out!!

BACKGROUND (East Tasimboko)

Food

sweet potato, cassava, yam, plantain banana...etc

purchased food
→ **noodles, rice, beer**



bath



Infrastructure

- no electricity, gas, running water
- use a tank to keep water

tank



Work

- agriculture
- convey agricultural products to Honiara
→ **get cash income**



People



Infection

malaria



Health service

- no clinic (now, under construction)
- Social Organizations like JICA provide health service and mosquito net



OBJECTIVES

- to reveal **nutritional status** of children and adults
- to examine **prevalence of malaria** by age group
- to think about **how we can support them**

METHODOLOGY

Subject

	male	female
Children	271	193
Adults	258	272

1. Nutritional status

measure

- Height
- Weight

→ **BMI(kg/m²)**



2. Prevalence of malaria

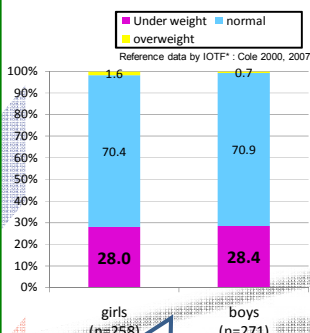
After collecting blood, use microscopic and diagnosis of malaria



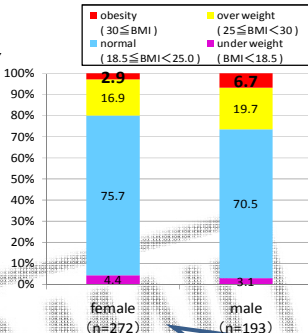
RESULTS

1. Prevalence rate of obesity

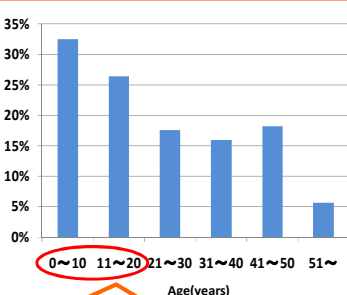
Children(Age:2-18)



Adults (Age : over 20)



2. Prevalence rate of malaria



Prevalence rate among young children is **still high**

No obesity

Appearance of obesity

Follow up dietary habit and BMI

Inform appropriate preventive methods

FUTURE APPROACH

How we can support them??

- Follow up their nutritional status and the cause of malaria prevalence
- Report health status of study area to Ministry of Public Health
- Carry out health education of dietary habit and malaria prevention

And Next challenge is...

to do research of their dietary intake, energy expenditure and their attitude against malaria

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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We are also very grateful to all the people who participated in this study

Many thanks for reading our study.. I would be very happy to hear from you. From Hideaki Takahashi, Chiaki Maeda

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