



Title	Health effects of modernization in suburban village, Solomon Islands
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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.

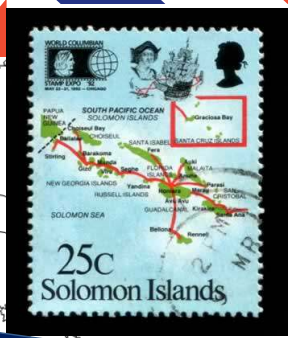
Suburban villages also have been modernizing such as cash economy, dependency on purchased food and so on.



### Solomon Islands

- capital : Honiara
- population : 506,967 (2008)
- religion : Christianity (98%)
- ethnic group : Melanesians (93%)
- resident area : 83% live in rural areas
- main income source : agriculture, fishing, food gathering

assistance church



Solomon Islands



Honiara ( capital )



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**.

### East Tasimboko

located 50 km to the east of the capital

## BACKGROUND ( East Tasimboko )

**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!!**



## OBJECTIVES

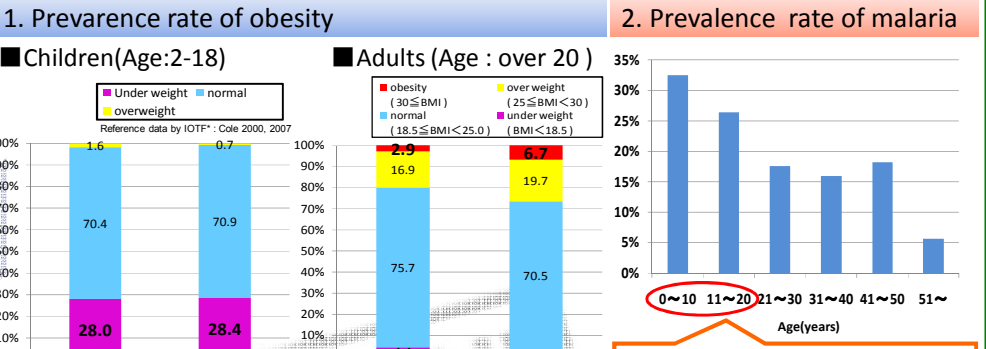
1. to reveal **nutritional status** of children and adults
2. to examine **prevalence of malaria** by age group
3. to think about **how we can support them**

## METHODOLOGY

Subject	1. Nutritional status		2. Prevalence of malaria
	male	female	
Children	271	193	After collecting blood, use microscopic and diagnosis of malaria
Adults	258	272	

→BMI(kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

## RESULTS



No obesity

Appearance of obesity

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

Follow up dietary habit and BMI

Inform appropriate preventive methods

## FUTURE APPROACH

- How we can support them??**
1. **Follow up** their nutritional status and the cause of malaria prevalence
  2. **Report** health status of study area to Ministry of Public Health
  3. **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

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