



# HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY

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.

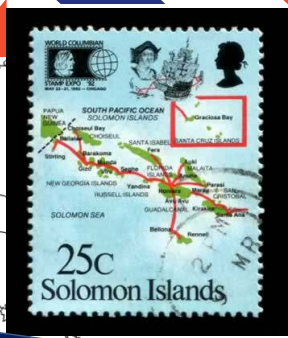
Suburban villages also have been modernizing such as cash economy, dependency on purchased food and so on.



### 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



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 )

### Food

- sweet potato, cassava, yam, platein banana...etc
- purchased food → noodles, rice, beer

### Infrastructure

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

### Health service

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

### Work

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

### People

### Infection

- malaria

### agriculture

### products

### mosquito net

### clinic

**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 measure	
	male	female
Children	271	193
Adults	258	272

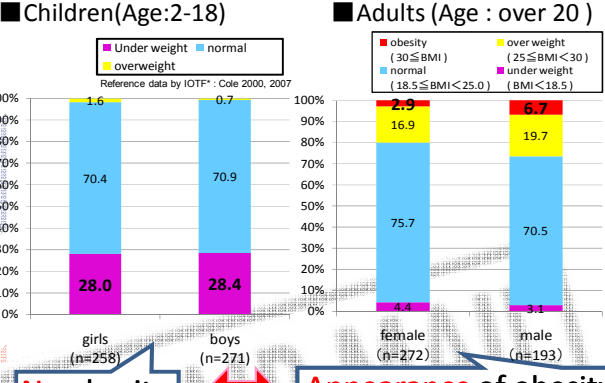
→ BMI(kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

2. Prevalence of malaria

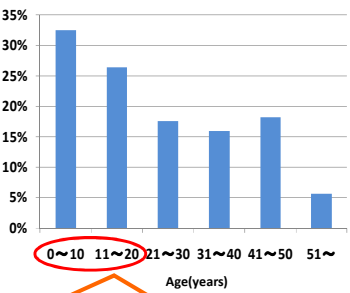
After collecting blood, use microscopic and diagnosis of malaria

## RESULTS

### 1. Prevalence rate of obesity



### 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??**
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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