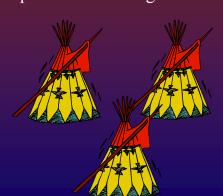






- * Build partnerships for diabetes prevention among:
 - ❖ Native elders
 - ❖ CHRs
 - ❖ I.H.S. professionals
 - * Tribal health personnel
 - Traditional leaders
 - Community members
 - * NRCNAA / AOA
 - UND Nursing Center



Objectives of the Project

- Make a culturally competent "translation" of new findings in diabetes research available to communities
- ❖ Empower people with knowledge at the "grass roots" level who live and work with diabetes "day to day"
- Develop an educational format that effectively links with existing community and cultural strengths



"Fits" with Goals of the Steps to a Healthier US¹ Initiative

- ❖ Recent Health and Human Services initiative launched to control chronic diseases, especially:
 - Diabetes
 - ❖ Asthma
 - Obesity



Building "Healthy Communities"² through Empowerment is an Important Goal

"Individuals have the power to protect their health, and prevention is the key."²

(HHS Secretary Tommy Thompson, 2002)

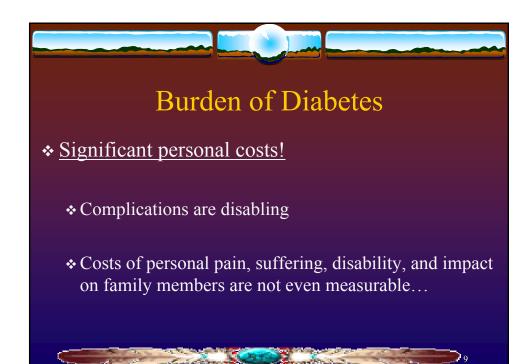


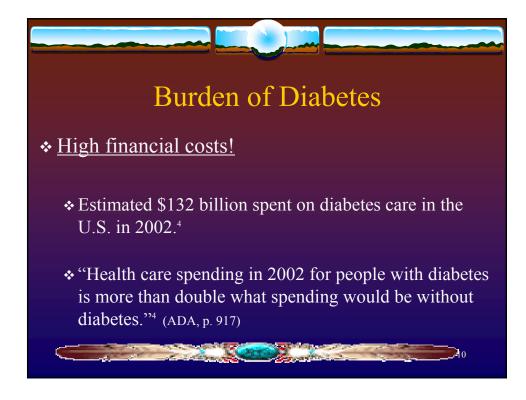
- ❖Focus fits with Steps to a HealthierUS¹
 For example:
 - training to "empower patients to manage their chronic conditions effectively"
 - "new and innovative partnerships among federal, state, local, and tribal governments and communities"
 - "communication strategies to inform and influence individual and community decisions on health"

Why Awareness and Prevention Education for Diabetes?

- ❖ Today's Situation
 - ❖ Prevention of type 2 diabetes mellitus urgently needs special attention at the national level
 - ❖ Diabetes has nearly doubled in the past decade, now approaching 17 million³









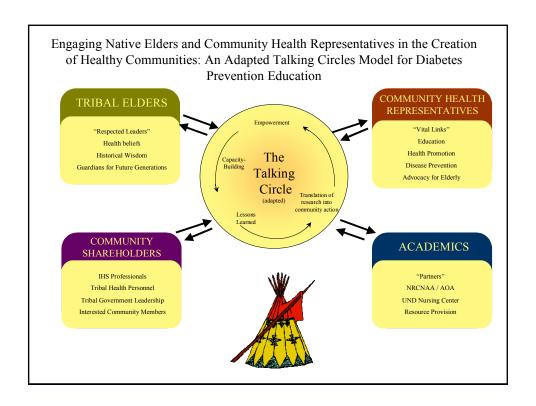
- * Reduce Incidence of Diabetes
- ❖ Reduce Risk for Complications
- * Reduce Health Disparities

Translating Research into a HealthierUS... *Emerging research findings in diabetes prevention is very encouraging!



- ❖Diabetes complications can be prevented¹⁴
- ❖Type 2 diabetes is *preventable!*¹⁵

Engaging Native Elders and CHRs Talking Circles in Community-based Diabetes Education * A Northern Plains "Step" towards ... * Building Capacity for Community-based Awareness, Education & Prevention for Diabetes







- * Why the *Talking Circle* Model?
 - Provides opportunities for individuals both to speak and to listen to the wisdom of the entire group of participants
 - ❖ Drawn from an oral tradition approach for communication¹⁸
 - ❖ Has been used effectively in diabetes education in smaller support group settings¹8

Next Steps...

❖ Use the "cross-pollination" of medical and cultural knowledge that was shared to plan future community-based diabetes prevention programming

More Next Steps...

- Discuss building the evaluation component for future workshops with Tribal leadership
 - Work collaboratively on an evaluation plan for future workshops and the impact on community diabetes prevention

19

Helpful Website Links

- http://www.ihs.gov/medicalPrograms/diabetes/2001soc.pdf
- http://www.ihs.gov/medicalPrograms/diabetes/AIEIdersandDiab.asp
- http://www.ihs.gov/medicalPrograms/diabetes/NDPreferences.asp
- http://www.HealthierUS.gov/steps/summit/prevportfolio/Power_Of_Prevention.p df
- http://www.cdc.gov/Diabetes/projects/comm.htm
- http://www.niddk.nih.gov/patient/dpp/dpp.htm
- http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/news/docs/qucomm.htm



Engaging Native Elders and CHRs: Talking Circles in Community-based Diabetes Education



Reference List

2



References

- 1) US Department of Health and Human Services. Steps to a HealthierUS: A program and policy perspective, the power of prevention. Retrieved August 1, 2003. 2003. from: http://www.HealthierUS.gov/steps/summit/prevportfolio/Power_of_Prevention.pdf
- 2) US Department of Health and Human Services. HHS to propose new initiative to build healthy communities. (HHS Press Release). Retrieved August 1, 2003. 2002. from: http://www.hhs.gov/news/press/2002pres/20020201b.html.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National diabetes fact sheet:general information and national estimates on diabetes in the United States, 2000. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2002.
- 4) American Diabetes Association. Economic costs of diabetes in the U.S. in 2002. Diabetes Care 2003; 26(3): 917-918.

22

References (continued)

- 5) Stahn RM, Gohdes D, Valway SE. Diabetes and its complications among selected tribes in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska. Diabetes Care 1993; 16(1): 244-247.
- 6) Gohdes D, Kaufman S, Valway S. Diabetes in American Indians. An overview. Diabetes Care 1993; 16(1):239-243.
- 7) West KM. Diabetes in American Indians and other native populations of the New World. Diabetes 1974; 23(10):841-855.
- 8) United States, Indian Health Service, United States Dept. of Health and Human Services, United States, Public Health Service. Trends in Indian health. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Indian Health Service, 1999.

23

References (continued)

- 9) D'Angelo A. What kills Indian elders? National Indian Council on Aging's Monograph Series 1999; 1(1):1-8.
- 10) United States Dept. of Health and Human Services, Indian Health Services, Federal Health Program for American Indians and Alaska Natives. Diabetes and American Indian elders. Retrieved August 19, 2003. 2001. from: http://www.his.gov/medicalPrograms/diabetes/AIEldersandDiab.asp
- 11) Lee ET, Howard BV, Savage PJ, Cowan LD, Fabsitz RR, Oopik AJ et al. Diabetes and impaired glucose tolerance in American Indian populations aged 45-74 years. The Strong Heart Study. Diabetes Care 1995; 18(5):599-610.
- 12) US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2010 (Conference Edition, in Two Volumes). 2000. Washington, DC:Author.

References (continued)

- 13) Indian Health Service National Diabetes Program. Insights from Michael J. Trujillo. Health for Native Life 2002; 4 (March):5.
- 14) United Kingdom Prospective Diabetes Study Group. Intensive blood-glucose control with sulphonylureas or insulin compared with conventional treatment and risk of complications in patients with type 2 diabetes (UKPDS 33). The Lancet 1998; 352:837-853.
- 15) National Institute of Diabetes & Digestive & Kidney Diseases. Diabetes Prevention Program. Retrieved January 29, 2003. from: http://www.niddk.nih.gov/health/diabetes/summary/dpp/dpp.html.

25

References (continued)

- 16) McKnight JL, Kretzmann JP. Mapping community capacity. Report of the Neighborhood Innovations Network. The Asset-Based Community Development Institute, Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University. Retrieved August 19, 2003. 1996. from: http://www.northwestern.edu/ipr/publications/papers/mcc.pdf
- 17) Dickerson L. Creating healthy communities: The process of community discovery (CRD-00012). 2002. University of AK, College of Rural AK, Cooperative Extension Service: Fairbanks.
- 18) Struthers, R, Hodge FS, DeCora L, Geishirt-Cantrell B. The experience of native peer facilitators in the campaign against type 2 diabetes. Journal of Rural Health 2003; 19(2):174-180.
- 19) Indian Health Service National Diabetes Program. It's a pleasure to keep appointments. Health for Native Life 2002; 4(March):36-37.

26



- 20) Satterfield D, Burd C, Valdez L, Hosey G, Eagle Shield J. The "in-between people": participation of community health representatives in diabetes prevention and care in American Indian and Alaska Native communities. Health Promotion Practice 2002; 3:169-178.
- 21) Landen JB. Community health representatives: the vital link in Native American health care. The I.H.S. Primary Care Provider 1992; 17:101-102.
- 22) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Diabetes Public Health Resource. News & information. CDC statements on diabetes issues. Community health workers / promotores de salud: critical connections in communities. Retrieved August 6, 2003. 2003. from: http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/news/docs/qucomm.htm

References (continued)

- 23) Barnes MD, Fairbanks J. Problem-based strategies promoting community transformations: implications for the community health worker model. Family and Community Health 1997; 20(1):54-65.
- 24) John Eagle Shield, Hunkpapa Lakota Leader, CHR Director Standing Rock Nation. (Personal Communication).
- 25) Wallerstein N. Powerlessness, empowerment and health: implications for health promotion programs. American Journal of Health Promotion 1992; 6(3):197-205.