Ensuring that Cook Islands youth understand health monitoring in which they are participants: Linking health monitoring into learning through the Pacific Science for Health Literacy Project

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Cook Islands Ministry of Health Conference | Rarotonga | July 8, 2016









Project Goals

Via collaboration between education, health & science:

- Develop and test culturally appropriate learning resources to enable contextembedded science for health literacy education in the Cook Islands and Tonga, within the context of the NCD epidemic.
- Measure programme impact on:
 - Teaching practice
 - The development of scientific and health literacy in adolescents
 - Health knowledge, attitudes and behaviours in adolescents
 - Attitudes towards and behaviours relating to multi-sectoral collaboration in participating institutions
- Enable the **potential** for prospective studies to examine long term health and education impacts















Need for Health Profile data emerged from Teachers identifying:

- increased engagement from students when learning was set in the context of health issues in their community
- evidence that the programme was increasing student awareness of their health and encouraging evidence-based decision making by students about nutrition and physical activity
- feedback from participating students indicating that they placed a very high value on having access to data about health in their community
- feedback from participating students indicating that they wanted to have access to and understand data about their own health









Enabling this

- Regular biannual school health checks opportunity
- **Increased** to include; blood pressure, blood glucose, blood cholesterol, waist and hip circumference
- To **support empowerment**, health monitoring must be an active learning experience
- Development of the "My Health Profile" booklet for trial in 2016









What does it include?

- 1 Oraanga e Pitoenua
- 2 Body composition
- 3 Blood Pressure
- 4 Blood Lipids
- 5 Blood Glucose
- 6 Tobacco
- 7 Alcohol
- 8 Marijuana

Also available as an ebook

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Body Size Measurements

Body Mass Index (BMI) for Teenagers

BMI may indicate whether someone is a healthy weight or not.

BMI = your mass in kg square of your height (m²)





BMI Categories

The BMI categories for adults are not the same as the BMI categories for children and teens, because children and teens are still growing.

> You can workout your BMI category from the charts using your AGE and BMI.

Year			
My Height (m)			
My Weight (kg)			
My calculated BMI			
My BMI category			

BMI Categories for Girls (aged 5-19 years)



BMI Categories for Boys (aged 5-19 years)



Waist-to-Height Ratio

- Your waist-to-height ratio is used to find out if you are carrying extra fat around your middle, as this is not healthy.
- To measure your waist, place a tape measure just above the bely button (or just above the upper hip bone).

To calculate your waist-to-height ratio, you need to know your waist measurement and height.

Waist-to-height ratio = <u>Waist measurement (cm)</u> Height (cm)

A healthy waist measurement is less than half your height.

Waist-to-Height ratio	Health Risk
0.5 or less	Low
Greater than 0.5	Increased

- Young people with a waist-to-height ratio that is greater than 0.5 have too much belly-fat (around the middle).
- This can lead to unhealthy cholesterol levels, high blood pressure and diabetes, even in young people.
- Young people with too much fat around their middle are likely to have excess fat as adults.

Year			
My Waist measurement (cm)			
My Height (cm)			
My Waist-to-Height ratio			

Waist-to-Hip Ratio

- A waist-to-hip ratio compares the size of your hips to the size of your waist.
- Use a measuring tape to measure your hips at the widest part of your buttocks.

To calculate your waist-to-hip ratio, you need to know your waist and hip measurements.

Waist-to-hip ratio = Waist measurement (cm) Hip measurement (cm)

Waist-to-	Lingth Dick	Body Shape	
Female Male			
0.85 or less	0.90 or less	Low	Pear
Greater than 0.85	Greater than 0.90	Increased	Apple

Body Shape

Your body shape is another indicator of your health.

Pear shaped

- If you are a pear shape, you tend to carry most your weight in your hips, thighs and buttocks.
- Storing fat in your lower half reduces your risk of getting diabetes and heart disease.

Apple shaped

- If you carry most of your weight in your middle area and upper body, your body is an apple shape.
- Apple-shaped people carry more weight around their waists. This increases your risk of disease.

Year			
My Hip measurement (cm)			
My Waist-to-Hip ratio			

My Healthy Life Plan

My goal What is it that you want to achieve?	Why is this important?

Choosing your actions - break down your goal into small, specific steps that are easy to stick with in the long run.

My steps are (<i>Make It detailed</i> : How much? How many? How long for? Where? With who? What support?)	How often Which days? What time?

Evaluation Potential:

 Increased potential to identify the long term impact on metabolic health









Acknowledgements

- Students & Parents
- Nukutere College; Titikaveka College; Tereora College teachers and staff
- Karen Tairea
- Mark Vickers
- Jane Duffy
- Ina Herrmann
- Kathleen Wilkie
- Delaney Yaqona
- Celeste Barrett-Watson
- Te Marae Ora, Ministry of Health Cook Islands
- Maraurau o te Pae Api'i, Ministry of Education Cook Islands







