



# ARCTIC HEALTH

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## Aboriginal nursing education in Canada: an update.

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature157124>

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Source: Can Nurse. 2008 Apr;104(4):24-8

Date: Apr-2008

Language: English

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Attitude to Health - ethnology  
Canada  
Career Choice  
Cultural Diversity  
Education, Nursing, Baccalaureate - organization & administration  
Education, Nursing, Graduate - organization & administration  
Faculty, Nursing - organization & administration  
Health Planning Guidelines  
Humans  
Indians, North American - education - statistics & numerical data  
Needs Assessment - organization & administration  
Nursing Education Research  
Nursing Staff - education - supply & distribution  
Personnel Selection  
Personnel Turnover - statistics & numerical data  
Remedial Teaching - organization & administration  
School Admission Criteria  
Schools, Nursing - organization & administration  
Societies, Nursing - organization & administration  
Student Dropouts - education - psychology - statistics & numerical data  
Students, Nursing - psychology - statistics & numerical data

Abstract: Canada does not have enough aboriginal nurses and aboriginal nursing faculty. Consequently, there is an inadequate number of nurses to meet both on- and off-reserve and community health care staffing needs. In 2002, Health Canada asked the Canadian Association of University Schools of Nursing to facilitate a national task force that would examine aboriginal nursing in Canada. The task force engaged in an extensive literature review, conducted a national survey of nursing programs, and explored recruitment and retention strategies. In 2007, the association prepared an update on the current status. In this article, the authors review the progress made during the intervening five years in the recruitment, retention and education of aboriginal nursing students.

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## Aboriginal urbanization and rights in Canada: examining implications for health.

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature115712>

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Source: Soc Sci Med. 2013 Aug;91:219-28

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Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Adult

Attitude to Health - ethnology

Canada

Cultural Characteristics

Female

Health Status Disparities

Human Rights

Humans

Indians, North American - psychology - statistics & numerical data

Male

Middle Aged

Prejudice - ethnology

Qualitative Research

Urban Health - ethnology

Urbanization

Young Adult

Abstract: Urbanization among Indigenous peoples is growing globally. This has implications for the assertion of Indigenous rights in urban areas, as rights are largely tied to land bases that generally lie outside of urban areas. Through their impacts on the broader social determinants of health, the links between Indigenous rights and urbanization may be related to health. Focusing on a Canadian example, this study explores relationships between Indigenous rights and urbanization, and the ways in which they are implicated in the health of urban Indigenous peoples living in Toronto, Canada. In-depth interviews focused on conceptions of and access to Aboriginal rights in the city, and perceived links with health, were conducted with 36 Aboriginal people who had moved to Toronto from a rural/reserve area. Participants conceived of Aboriginal rights largely as the rights to specific services/benefits and to respect for Aboriginal cultures/identities. There was a widespread perception among participants that these rights are not respected in Canada, and that this is heightened when living in an urban area. Disrespect for Aboriginal rights was perceived to negatively impact health by way of social determinants of health (e.g., psychosocial health impacts of discrimination experienced in Toronto). The paper discusses the results in the context of policy implications and future areas of research.

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## Acculturation and sexual function in Asian women.

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature171478>

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Language: English

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Acculturation  
Adult  
Asian Americans - psychology  
Attitude to Health - ethnology  
Canada  
Cultural Characteristics  
European Continental Ancestry Group - psychology  
Female  
Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice  
Humans  
Questionnaires  
Sexual Behavior - ethnology  
Social Values - ethnology  
Students - psychology

Abstract: Cultural effects on sexuality are pervasive and potentially of great clinical importance, but have not yet received sustained empirical attention. The purpose of this study was to explore the role of acculturation on sexual permissiveness and sexual function, with a particular focus on arousal in Asian women living in Canada. We also compared questionnaire responses between Asian and Euro-Canadian groups in hopes of investigating whether acculturation captured unique information not predicted by ethnic group affiliation. Euro-Canadian (n = 173) and Asian (n = 176) female university students completed a battery of questionnaires in private. Euro-Canadian women had significantly more sexual knowledge and experiences, more liberal attitudes, and higher rates of desire, arousal, sexual receptivity, and sexual pleasure. Anxiety from anticipated sexual activity was significantly higher in Asian women, but the groups did not differ significantly on relationship satisfaction or problems with sexual function. Acculturation to Western culture, as well as maintained affiliation with traditional Asian heritage, were both significantly and independently related to sexual attitudes above and beyond length of residency in Canada, and beyond ethnic group comparisons. Overall, these data suggest that measurement of acculturation may capture information about an individual's unique acculturation pattern that is not evident when focusing solely on ethnic group comparisons or length of residency, and that such findings may be important in facilitating the assessment, classification, and treatment of sexual difficulties in Asian women.

PubMed ID: 16362246 [View in PubMed](#) 

## Acculturation and sexual function in Canadian East Asian men.

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature166675>

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Language: English

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Acculturation

Adult  
Asian Americans - psychology  
Attitude to Health - ethnology  
Canada - epidemiology  
Cultural Characteristics  
European Continental Ancestry Group - psychology  
Humans  
Male  
Men - psychology  
Questionnaires  
Sexual Behavior - ethnology  
Social Values - ethnology  
Students - psychology

Abstract: Recent studies have demonstrated the importance of considering acculturation when investigating the sexuality of East Asian women in North America. Moreover, bidimensional assessment of both heritage and mainstream cultural affiliations provides significantly more information about sexual attitudes than simple unidimensional measures, such as length of residency in the Western culture.

The goal of this study was to extend the findings in women to a sample of East Asian men.

Self-report measures of sexual behaviors, sexual responses, and sexual satisfaction.

Euro-Canadian (N = 124) and East Asian (N = 137) male university students privately completed a battery of questionnaires in exchange for course credit. Results. Group comparisons revealed East Asian men to have significantly lower liberal sexual attitudes and experiences, and a significantly lower proportion had engaged in sexual intercourse compared with the Euro-Canadian sample. In addition, the East Asian men had significantly higher Impotence and Avoidance subscale scores on the Golombok Rust Inventory of Sexual Satisfaction, a measure of sexual dysfunction. Focusing on East Asian men alone, mainstream acculturation, but not length of residency in Canada, was significantly related to sexual attitudes, experiences, and responses.

Overall, these data replicate the findings in women and suggest that specific acculturation effects over and above length of residency should be included in the cultural assessment of men's sexual health.

PubMed ID: 17087799 [View in PubMed](#) 

## Acute pain and use of local anesthesia: tooth drilling and childbirth labor pain beliefs among Anglo-Americans, Chinese, and Scandinavians.

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature52621>

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Date: 1998

Language: English

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Adult  
Anesthesia, Local - utilization  
Attitude of Health Personnel - ethnology  
Attitude to Health - ethnology  
Chi-Square Distribution  
Confidence Intervals  
Cross-Cultural Comparison  
Denmark  
Dental Cavity Preparation  
Dentist-Patient Relations  
Dentists - psychology  
Female  
Humans  
Labor, Obstetric - psychology  
Male  
Middle Aged  
Odds Ratio  
Pain - ethnology - prevention & control - psychology  
Pregnancy  
Questionnaires  
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't  
Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.  
Statistics, nonparametric  
Sweden  
Taiwan  
United States

Abstract:

Differences in ethnic beliefs about the perceived need for local anesthesia for tooth drilling and childbirth labor were surveyed among Anglo-Americans, Mandarin Chinese, and Scandinavians (89 dentists and 251 patients) matched for age, gender, and occupation. Subjects matched survey questionnaire items selected from previously reported interview results to estimate (a) their beliefs about the possible use of anesthetic for tooth drilling and labor pain compared with other possible remedies and (b) the choice of pain descriptors associated with the use of nonuse of anesthetic, including descriptions of injection pain. Multidimensional scaling, Gamma, and Chi-square statistics as well as odds ratios and Spearman's correlations were employed in the analysis. Seventy-seven percent of American informants reported the use of anesthetics as possible remedies for drilling and 51% reported the use of anesthetics for labor pain compared with 34% that reported the use of anesthetics among Chinese for drilling and 5% for labor pain and 70% among Scandinavians for drilling and 35% for labor pain. Most Americans and Swedes described tooth-drilling sensations as sharp, most Chinese used descriptors such as sharp and "sourish" (suan), and most Danes used words like shooting (jagende). By rank, Americans described labor pain as cramping, sharp, and excruciating, Chinese used words like sharp, intermittent, and horrible, Danes used words like shooting, tiring, and sharp, and Swedes used words like tiring, "good," yet horrible. Preferred pain descriptors for drilling, birth, and injection pains varied significantly by ethnicity. Results corroborated conclusions of a qualitative study about pain beliefs in relation to perceived needs for anesthetic in tooth drilling. Samples used to obtain the results were estimated to approach qualitative representativity for these urban ethnic groups.

PubMed ID:

9790007 [View in PubMed](#) 

## Advantages of breastfeeding according to Turkish mother's living in Istanbul and Stockholm.

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature60075>

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Source: Soc Sci Med. 1988;27(4):405-10  
Date: 1988  
Language: English  
Publication Type: Article  
Keywords: Attitude to Health - ethnology  
Breast Feeding  
Contraception  
Cross-Sectional Studies  
Female  
Humans  
Parity  
Socioeconomic Factors  
Sweden

Turkey - ethnology

Abstract: As part of a cross-sectional study, carried out among Turkish mother-infant pairs, the mothers of 269 infants living in Istanbul and 30 living in Stockholm were asked their opinions as to the advantages and/or disadvantages of breastfeeding. The answers were categorized according to the attributes mentioned, quantified and related to the socio-economic status of the area of residence, maternal education, origin, current infant feeding practice and contraceptive method. In Istanbul, 63% of the responses stressed some advantage and 31% some disadvantage of breastfeeding. The contraceptive effect was considered the major advantage and the possibility of milk insufficiency the major disadvantage. In Stockholm, the nutritional value of breastfeeding was considered the most important advantage. No disadvantage was mentioned in Stockholm, despite the fact that breastfeeding durations among the immigrant group was shorter than that of the group in Istanbul. The implications of the responses are analyzed. It is hypothesized that mother-centered advantages, such as the birth-spacing effect of breastfeeding, may be more important motivators for continuing breastfeeding among women living under less-advantaged social conditions, and that, if this is true for some groups of mothers, the infant-centered emphasis in the breastfeeding promotional messages may need modification to include the interests of the mothers, as well.

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## The Alaska Native Women's Wellness Project.

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature3977>

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Source: Health Care Women Int. 1999 Sep-Oct;20(5):487-92  
Language: English  
Publication Type: Article  
Keywords: Alaska  
Attitude to Health - ethnology  
Female  
Health Promotion - organization & administration  
Health Services Accessibility - organization & administration  
Humans  
Indians, North American - psychology  
Mass Screening - organization & administration  
Middle Aged  
Neoplasms - prevention & control  
Program Evaluation  
Women's health

Abstract: Alaska Native women have encountered many obstacles in the health care system which deter them from adhering to cancer screening recommendations. To improve access, it was necessary for us to listen to them and their attitudes about health care. As a result of this assessment, we changed our approach resulting in an overall increase in screening rates from 14% to 62%. A case example is presented to demonstrate barriers to cancer screening and our techniques for overcoming them.

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## Alcohol use beliefs and behaviors among high school students.

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature203376>

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Source: J Adolesc Health. 1999 Jan;24(1):48-58  
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Language: English  
Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Adolescent  
Adolescent Behavior - ethnology - psychology  
Alcohol Drinking - ethnology - psychology  
Attitude to Health - ethnology  
Confidence Intervals  
Female  
Humans  
Life Style - ethnology  
Logistic Models  
Male  
Ontario - epidemiology  
Parents  
Questionnaires  
Random Allocation  
Sex Distribution  
Socioeconomic Factors  
Urban Population - statistics & numerical data

Abstract: To identify specific alcohol use beliefs and behaviors among local high school students; to determine whether relationships exist between alcohol use and various sociodemographic and lifestyle behaviors; and to assist in the development and implementation of alcohol abuse prevention programs.

This cross-sectional study involved the completion of a questionnaire by 1236 Grade 9-13 students (86% response rate) from 62 randomly selected classrooms in three Canadian urban schools. Data analyzed here are part of a larger lifestyle survey.

A total of 24% of students reported never having tasted alcohol, 22% have tasted alcohol but do not currently drink, 39% are current moderate drinkers, 11% are current heavy drinkers (five or more drinks on one occasion at least once a month), and 5% did not answer. Reasons stated most often for not drinking were "bad for health" and "upbringing," while reasons stated most often for drinking were "enjoy it" and "to get in a party mood." Student drinking patterns were significantly related to gender, ethnicity, grade, and the reported drinking habits of parents and friends. Older male adolescents who describe their ethnicity as Canadian are at higher risk for heavy drinking than students who are younger or female, or identify their ethnicity as European or Asian. Current heavy drinkers are at higher risk than other students for engaging in other high-risk behaviors such as drinking and driving, being a passenger in a car when the driver is intoxicated, and daily smoking.

Heavy alcohol use in adolescents remains an important community health concern. Older self-described Canadian and Canadian-born male adolescents are at higher risk for heavy drinking. Current and heavy drinking rises significantly between Grades 9 and 12. Students who drink heavily are more likely to drink and drive, to smoke daily, and to have friends and parents who drink alcohol.

PubMed ID: 9890365 [View in PubMed](#) 

## [American and Icelandic parents' perceptions of the health status of their young children with chronic asthma.](#)

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature15207>

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Publication Type: Article  
Keywords: Adaptation, Psychological  
Adult  
Asthma - prevention & control  
Attitude to Health - ethnology  
Chi-Square Distribution  
Child  
Child Welfare  
Chronic Disease  
Comparative Study  
Cost of Illness  
Cross-Cultural Comparison  
Cross-Sectional Studies  
Female  
Health status  
Humans  
Iceland  
Male  
Midwestern United States  
Models, Psychological  
Parents - psychology  
Questionnaires  
Regression Analysis  
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't  
Severity of Illness Index  
Workload

Abstract: PURPOSE: To identify factors that influence American and Icelandic parents' health perceptions among families of infants or young children with asthma. DESIGN: A cross-sectional research design of 76 American families and 103 Icelandic families. Data were collected mainly in the Midwest of the United States (US) and in Iceland from August 1996 through January 2000. METHOD: Parents in these two countries who had children aged 6 or younger with chronic asthma completed questionnaires regarding family demands, caregiving demands, family hardiness, sense of coherence, and health perceptions. Descriptive statistics, chi-square tests and t tests were compiled. Multiple regression analysis was used to test path models and for mediation. FINDINGS: American parents differed from their Icelandic counterparts in family hardiness. In both countries, significant differences were found in caregiving demands and health perceptions between mothers and fathers. Illness severity and caregiving demands affected health perceptions of both mothers and fathers. Sense of coherence mediated the relationship between family demands and parents' perceptions for both parents. For mothers only, family hardiness mediated the relationship between family demands and health perceptions. CONCLUSIONS: The Resiliency Model of Family Stress, Adjustment, and Adaptation was useful for building knowledge on parents' health perceptions in two Western cultures for families of young children with asthma. Interventions emphasizing family and individual resiliency and strengths have the potential to affect parents' views of their children's health.

PubMed ID: 14735678 [View in PubMed](#) 

## American Indian and Alaska Native Cancer Patients' Perceptions of a Culturally Specific Patient Navigator Program.

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature289968>

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Alaska Natives - psychology  
Attitude to Health - ethnology  
Cultural Competency  
Female  
Humans  
Idaho  
Indians, North American - psychology  
Interviews as Topic  
Male  
Middle Aged  
Models, organizational  
Neoplasms - ethnology - psychology  
Oregon  
Patient Navigation - methods - organization & administration - standards  
Patient Satisfaction - ethnology  
Qualitative Research  
Young Adult

Abstract: Lack of access to care, funding limitations, cultural, and social barriers are challenges specific to tribal communities that have led to adverse cancer outcomes among American Indians/Alaska Natives (AI/AN). While the cancer navigator model has been shown to be effective in other underserved communities, it has not been widely implemented in Indian Country. We conducted in-depth interviews with 40 AI/AN patients at tribal clinics in Idaho and Oregon. We developed the survey instrument in partnership with community members to ensure a culturally appropriate semi-structured questionnaire. Questions explored barriers to accessing care, perceptions of the navigator program, satisfaction, and recommendations. AI/AN cancer patients reported physical, emotional, financial, and transportation barriers to care, but most did not feel there were any cultural barriers to receiving care. Navigator services most commonly used included decision making, referrals, transportation, scheduling appointments, and communication. Satisfaction with the program was high. Our study provides a template to develop a culturally appropriate survey instrument for use with an AI/AN population, which could be adapted for use with other indigenous patient populations. Although our sample was small, our qualitative analysis facilitated a deeper understanding of the barriers faced by this population and how a navigator program may best address them. The results reveal the strengths and weakness of this program, and provide baseline patient satisfaction numbers which will allow future patient navigator programs to better create evaluation benchmarks.

Notes: Cites: Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev. 2012 Oct;21(10):1673-81 PMID 23045542  
Cites: MMWR Surveill Summ. 2004 Jun 4;53(3):1-108 PMID 15179359  
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