




[\[3 months in the Canadian Arctic\].](#)

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature109819>



Author: R. Michaud
Source: Laval Med. 1969 Dec;40(10):1049-53
Date: Dec-1969
Language: French
Publication Type: Article
Keywords: Arctic Regions
Canada
Female
Humans
Inuits
Male
Preventive Medicine
PubMed ID: 5400670 [View in PubMed](#) 

2009 Circumpolar Inuit Health Summit: Yellowknife, Canada, July 9-10, 2009.

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature296469>

Source: Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC), Canada. 17 p.
Date: 2009
Language: English
Geographic Location: Canada
Greenland
Russia
U.S.
Publication Type: Conference/Meeting Material
File Size: 1875662
Keywords: Alaska
Chukotka
Inuit
Health and wellness

Documents



2009_healthsummitreport_final.pdf
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2010-2011 Annual Report: Inuit Circumpolar Council (Canada).

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature297081>

Source: Inuit Circumpolar Council (Canada). Ottawa, ON. 26 p.
Language: English
Geographic Location: Canada
Greenland
Russia
U.S.
Publication Type: Report
File Size: 2639832
Keywords: Inuit
Alaska
Chukotka
Wildlife
Biodiversity
Health
Environment
Sustainable development

Documents



20102011annualreportenglish.pdf

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2014-2015 Annual Report ; ICC Canada.

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature297097>

Source: Inuit Circumpolar Council Canada. Ottawa, ON. 34 p.
Date: 2015
Language: English
Geographic Location: Canada
Greenland
Russia
U.S.
Publication Type: Report
File Size: 3283810
Keywords: Inuit
Climate change
Wildlife
Biodiversity
Sustainable development
Environment
Health
Mercury
Languages

Documents



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2017/18 Annual Report : Inuit Circumpolar Council Canada.

<https://arcticealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature297094>

Source: Inuit Circumpolar Council Canda. Ottawa, ON. 76 p.
Date: 2018
Language: English
Geographic Location: Canada
Publication Type: Report
File Size: 3830676
Keywords: Inuit
Environment
Health
Knowledge
youth

Documents



icc_2017-
2018_annual_report_for_web.pdf

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ABH secretion polymorphism in Icelanders, Aland Islanders, Finns, Finnish Lapps, Komi and Greenland Eskimos: a review and new data.

<https://arcticealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature237022>

Author: A W Eriksson
K. Partanen
R R Frants
J C Pronk
P J Kostense
Source: Ann Hum Biol. 1986 May-Jun;13(3):273-85
Language: English
Publication Type: Article

Keywords: ABO Blood-Group System - genetics
Adult
Aged
Alleles
Asian Continental Ancestry Group
European Continental Ancestry Group
Finland
Greenland
Humans
Iceland
Inuits
Male
Polymorphism, Genetic
Saliva - immunology
Sweden - ethnology

Abstract: The secretion of the ABH antigens in saliva was tested in indigenous individuals of several populations: Icelanders in Reykjavik and Husavik (northeastern Iceland), Aland Islanders, Finno-Ugrians (Finns, Finnish Lapps, Komi) and Eskimos (Augpilagtok, northwestern Greenland). The frequencies of ABH non-secretors among the Icelanders (28-36%) were among the highest ever noted in Europeans. Among Alanders and Swedes on the Finnish mainland the frequency (around 20%) was comparable to Swedish values but considerably higher than among Finns (13-14%). The values among northeastern Finns and Komi (about 9%) were intermediate between values among Lapps (below 5%) and Scandinavians (15-26%), excluding Icelanders (28-41%). The average frequency of non-secretors among Lapps in Finland (2.2 +/- 0.5%) was the lowest observed among white populations. Like many other arctic populations of the Mongolian race, the Greenland Eskimos had a very low frequency of non-secretors. It is probable that the non-secretor allele ABH*se was absent from the ancient Lapps and Greenland Eskimos but introduced by invading populations. It is concluded that the ABH*se allele frequencies vary much more among northern European populations than hitherto appreciated. Recent studies indicate that the non-secretor status of the ABH blood group substances in mucous body fluids is associated with pathological conditions of the mucous membranes of the embryologically related digestive and respiratory systems, particularly with duodenal ulcer and gastric (pre)malignancies but probably also with pulmonary dysfunction. In view of these disadvantages of the ABH non-secretor status the high frequency of ABH*se in Icelanders is a paradoxical phenomenon. The frequency of ABH non-secretors among the founders (Vikings) of Iceland may have been considerably higher than among the present populations in northwestern Europe. The increase in northwestern direction of the ABH*se allele frequencies supports this hypothesis; the dilution effect has not been as strong in Iceland as on the European continent.

PubMed ID: 3752918 [View in PubMed](#) 

Abnormalities of cornea, lens and retina. Survey findings.

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature2704>

Author: Wyatt, H.T.
Author Affiliation: University of Alberta
Source: Canadian Journal of Ophthalmology. 1973 Apr;8(2):291-297.
Date: 1973
Language: English
Geographic Location: Canada
Publication Type: Article
Physical Holding: Alaska Medical Library
Keywords:

Corneal scarring
Labrador keratopathy
Pterygium
Degenerative retinal disease
Adolescent
Adult
Age Factors
Aged
Arctic Regions
Canada
Cataract - epidemiology
Child
Child, Preschool
Cornea
European Continental Ancestry Group
Eye Diseases - epidemiology - pathology
Humans
Indians, North American
Infant
Infant, Newborn
Inuits
Lens, Crystalline
Middle Aged
Retinal Diseases - epidemiology
Vision
Visual acuity

Notes: From: Fortune, Robert et al. 1993. The Health of the Inuit of North America: A Bibliography from the Earliest Times through 1990. University of Alaska Anchorage. Citation 2521.

ABO blood groups and tuberculosis in North and East Greenlanders.

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature6505>

Author: I. Persson
K. Viskum
A. Gilberg
R. Gessain


Source: Scand J Respir Dis. 1974;55(2):162-5

Date: 1974

Language: English

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: ABO Blood-Group System
Blood Group Antigens
Greenland
Humans
Inuits
Mass Screening
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary - epidemiology - genetics


PubMed ID: 4850721 [View in PubMed](#) 

The Aboriginal economic benchmarking report.

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature294132>


Source: The National Aboriginal Economic Development Board. 37 p.
Date: June 2012
Language: English
Geographic Location: Canada
Publication Type: Report
File Size: 3667838
Keywords: Canada
Humans
First Nations
Inuit
Métis
Notes: Updated and reprinted.


Documents



The cover of the report features a stylized golden bird or wing design on a dark blue background. The text on the cover reads: "The Aboriginal Economic Benchmarking Report" and "The National Aboriginal Economic Development Board 1996-2000".

the-aboriginal-economic-benchmarking-report.pdf

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Aboriginal health.

<https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature3193>

Author: H L MacMillan
A B MacMillan
D R Offord
J L Dingle
Author Affiliation: Center for Studies of Children at Risk.
Source: CMAJ. 1996 Dec 1;155(11):1569-78
Date: Dec-1-1996
Language: English
Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Canada
Health Services Accessibility
Health status
Humans
Indians, North American
Inuits
Morbidity
Mortality
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Suicide - statistics & numerical data

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To inform health care workers about the health status of Canada's native people. DATA SOURCES: A MEDLINE search for articles published from Jan. 1, 1989, to Nov. 31, 1995, with the use of subject headings "Eskimos" and "Indians, North American," excluding specific subject headings related to genetics and history. Case reports were excluded. Material was also identified from a review of standard references and bibliographies and from consultation with experts. STUDY SELECTION: Review and research articles containing original data concerning epidemiologic aspects of native health. Studies of Canadian populations were preferred, but population-based studies of US native peoples were included if limited Canadian information was available. DATA EXTRACTION: Information about target population, methods and conclusions was extracted from each study. RESULTS: Mortality and morbidity rates are higher in the native population than in the general Canadian population. The infant mortality rates averaged for the years 1986 to 1990 were 13.8 per 1000 live births among Indian infants, 16.3 per 1000 among Inuit infants, and only 7.3 per 1000 among all Canadian infants. Age-standardized all-cause mortality rates among residents of reserves averaged for the years 1979 to 1983 were 561.0 per 100,000 population among men and 334.6 per 100,000 among women, compared with 340.2 per 100,000 among all Canadian men and 173.4 per 100,000 among all Canadian women. Compared with the general Canadian population, specific native populations have an increased risk of death from alcoholism, homicide, suicide and pneumonia. Of the aboriginal population of Canada 15 years of age and older, 31% have been informed that they have a chronic health problem. Diabetes mellitus affects 6% of aboriginal adults, compared with 2% of all Canadian adults. Social problems identified by aboriginal people as a concern in their community include substance abuse, suicide, unemployment and family violence. Subgroups of aboriginal people are at a greater-than-normal risk of infectious diseases, injuries, respiratory diseases, nutritional problems (including obesity) and substance abuse. Initial data suggest that, compared with the general population, some subgroups of the native population have a lower incidence of heart disease and certain types of cancer. However, knowledge about contributing factors to the health status of aboriginal people is limited, since the literature generally does not assess confounding factors such as poverty. CONCLUSIONS: Canadian aboriginal people die earlier than their fellow Canadians, on average, and sustain a disproportionate share of the burden of physical disease and mental illness. However, few studies have assessed poverty as a confounding factor. Future research priorities in native health are best determined by native people themselves.

Notes: Comment In: CMAJ. 1996 Dec 1;155(11):1581-38956835

PubMed ID: 8956834 [View in PubMed](#) 