PROMOTING HEALTHY LIFESTYLE AND PREVENTING SUBSTANCE MISUSE

Session 3:

Supportive environments for transition - reducing risk and promoting health

Dr. Monika Arora Director, Health Promotion &

Associate Professor Public Health Foundation of India

Ranking of Risk Factors in GBD 2010 (Based on DALYs)

15-49 Yrs.	50-70 Yrs.
• Alcohol	• HBP
 Tobacco Smoke 	 Tobacco Smoke
• High BP	• Alcohol
• High BMI	• ↓ Fruits
•\Fruits	

Drugs

Occupational Injuries

NCDs in Children and Adolescents

NCD-related deaths are increasing, especially in LMICs and over half are associated with behaviors that begin or are reinforced during adolescence, including tobacco and alcohol use, poor eating habits, and lack of exercise.

WHO, 2002

Nearly three out of four obese adolescents remain obese as adults, increasing their risk of heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke and cancers.

Dehghan M etal, 2005; Niklas T.A, 2001, Singh et al., 2008

> By the age of 15 more than 25% of obese adolescents have early signs of diabetes.

Goran M.I etal., 2003

Among obese youth, 70% have at least one risk factor for cardiovascular disease by the age of 20.

Freedman D.S et al., 2007

The prevalence of pre-hypertension and hypertension among US children (11-17 yrs) was reported 9.5% & 9.4% respectively.

Hansen etal.,2007

➤ The prevalence of hypertension among Indian adolescents (14-19 yrs) was 6.4%

Goyal etal., 2010

Key determinants for NCDs

Genetic predisposition

NCDs and related high-risk states e.g. dyslipidemia, hypertension etc. appear at lower BMI levels in Asians as compared with White Caucasians.

Demographic transition

Shift from high mortality, low life-expectancy to low mortality, high life-expectancy; increasing rural to urban migration

* Nutrition transition

Shift towards high intake of refined sugars, salt, trans fats and low intake of dietary fiber, fruits and vegetables. India is currently experiencing pattern 4 of nutrition transition

Epidemiologic transition

Shift from the widely prevalent infectious diseases to increasing prevalence of chronic diseases due to better anti-biotics, diagnostic and treatment facilities

Socio-economic transition

Shift from low SES to high SES; increase in purchasing power, increasing mechanization and low physical activity

Misra and Khurana, 2008







Tobacco Use among Adolescents in India



NCD Risk Factors in India: Tobacco Use

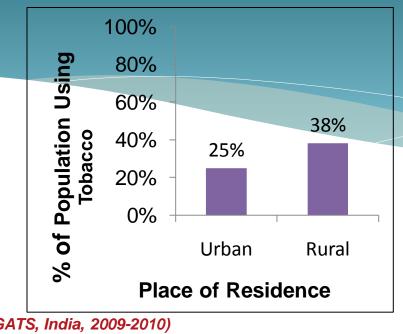
GATS

Prevalence

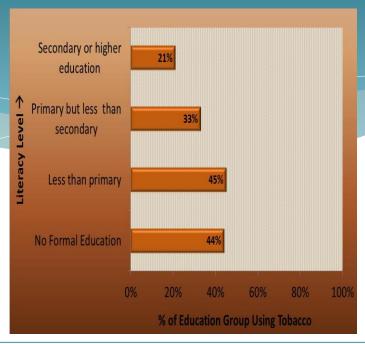
Overall: 35%

Males: 48%

Females: 20%



(GATS, India, 2009-2010)



Tobacco use prevalence by school type: Project MYTRI (2004)

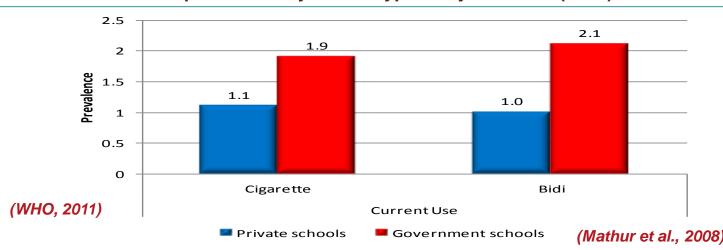
GYTS

Prevalence

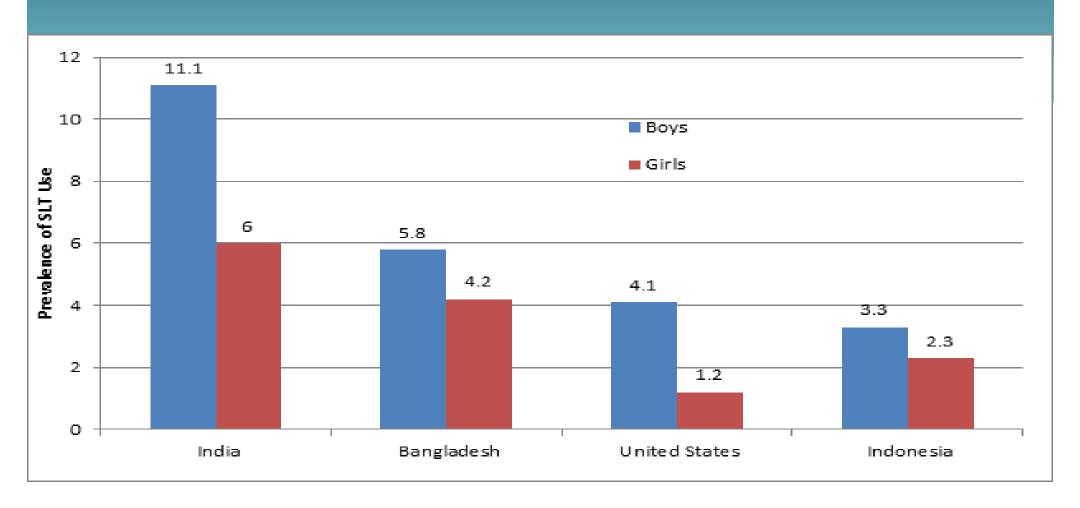
Overall: 14.6%

• Boys: 19%

Girls: 8.3%



SLT Use among Youth (13-15 yrs)



NCD risk factors in Adolescents: Overweight-obesity and Physical Inactivity

A recent review of childhood obesity prevalence studies in India revealed a large degree of variation in the prevalence of overweight (8.5-29%) and obesity (1.5-7.4%) among school-aged youth.

(Shrihari et al., 2007)

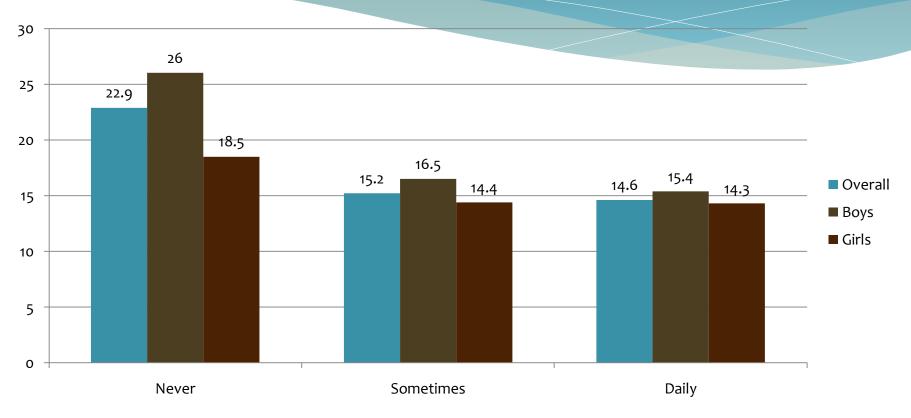
The prevalence of overweight and obesity among school going adolescents (12-18 years) in Delhi was shown to be up to seven fold higher among Private school students as compared to those in Government schools (26.6% vs 3.9%, P<0.001).

(Stigler et al., 2010)

- ➤ A recently conducted Multi-country study by World Heart Federation has revealed that nearly 50% Indians walk less than 30 minutes per day.
- ➤ Study conducted among adolescents across 5 districts of India showed 25.2% boys and 24.7% girls had poor physical activity index

Association of Breakfast Consumption with Overweight and Obesity among School going Adolescents

Results from a cross-sectional study undertaken with 1818 adolescents in Delhi revealed:



Prevalence (%) of overweight and obesity by Breakfast consumption

Alcohol Use among Adolescents

In a recent cross-sectional study conducted with 3956 adolescents (12-15yrs)from Delhi, the prevalence of ever alcohol use was reported to be 10.11%

(Nazar G et al., 2012)

- Now people initiate drinking at increasingly younger ages. The percentage of the drinking population aged below 21 years has increased from 2% to more than 14% in the past 15 years.
- The study found that the "mean age of initiation" has dropped from 19 to 13 years over 20 years.

(Prasad et al 2009)

A study conducted by a Delhi based NGO, HRIDAY revealed that students who were highly exposed to glamorized alcohol use occurrences in Bollywood movies were 2.78 times more likely to have tried alcohol as compared with those who were least exposed.







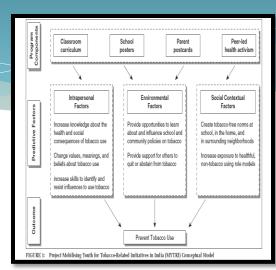
School-based Interventions

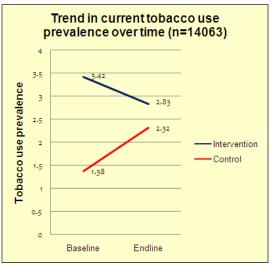
Project MYTRI: Mobilizing Youth for Tobacco Related initiatives in India (2002 – 2007)

- Project MYTRI over 14,000 students in 32 schools both government and private- in Delhi and Chennai
- ➤ Enrolled adolescents in grade 6 and 8; aged 10 16 years; for a two year intervention
- Multi-component intervention to prevent tobacco use among schoolgoing youth in urban settings of India

Perry et al., 2006

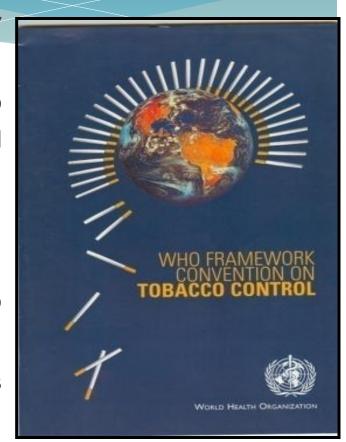
- Overall, current tobacco use increased by 68% in the control group and decreased by 17% in the intervention group over the study duration
- Intentions to smoke increased by 5% in the control group whereas intentions to smoke decreased in intervention schools by 11%
- Intentions to chew tobacco decreased by 12% in the control group while decreased by 28% in the intervention group





Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC)

- Article 16 prohibits sale of tobacco products to and by minors.
- ➤ Article 8 provides for protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces, public transport and indoor and other appropriate public places.
- Article 13 comprehensive ban on tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship including cross border advertising.
- > Article 6 appropriate tax and price policies on tobacco products.
- ➤ Article 11 large, clear and visible rotational health warnings or other messages that include pictures conveying the harmful effects of tobacco use.



http://www.who.int/fctc/en/

Smokeless Tobacco Ban: Step Towards Tobacco Endgame

- > 33 Indian States and Union Territories have banned the production, sale and distribution of smokeless tobacco products such as Gutkha under the regulation 2.3.4 of the Food Safety and Standard Authority of India (FSSAI), a nodal unit under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.
- Supreme court of India has ordered other states to impose a similar ban with immediate effect.

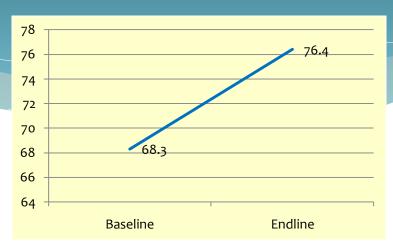


Diabetes Awareness and Prevention Education

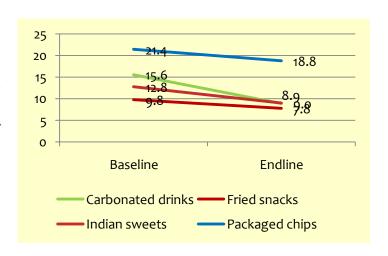
- Number of Schools: 6 (3 Government + 3 Private)
- Students: 2000 students (6 and 7 grade) (9-13 Years)

OBJECTIVES

To encourage the adoption of healthy lifestyles i.e increased physical activity and healthy eating habits in school children to prevent or delay the burden of chronic diseases like diabetes, obesity and heart diseases later in life

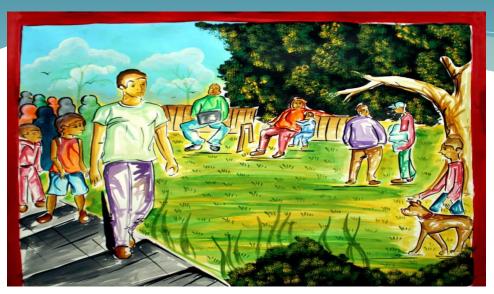


Change in vegetable consumption

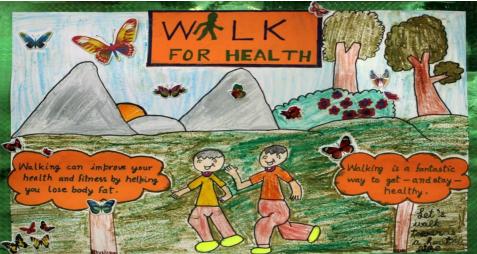


Change in unhealthy food consumption

Inter-School Poster Competition- Delhi

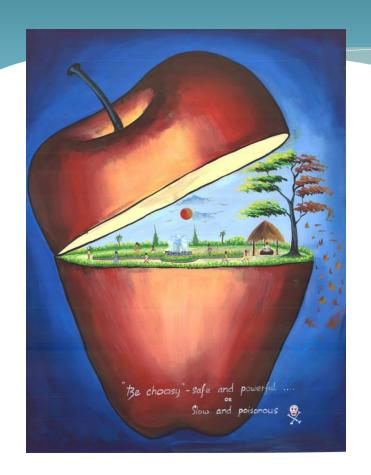


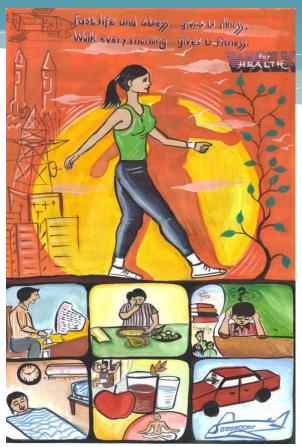


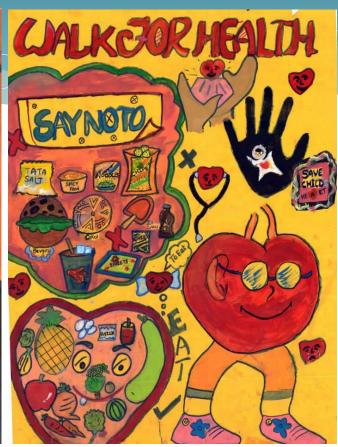


1,200 students from nearly 40 schools in Delhi

Inter-school Poster Competition-Vizag







Nearly 1000 students participated in the Poster making competition

Community-based interventions

Intervention material: Project Activity Engaging youth and communities in slums of Delhi

Booklets, Comic Book, Films, Presentations, Pamphlets, Situation Cards, Stickers and m-health.





Walk for Health: Counting every mile you walk!





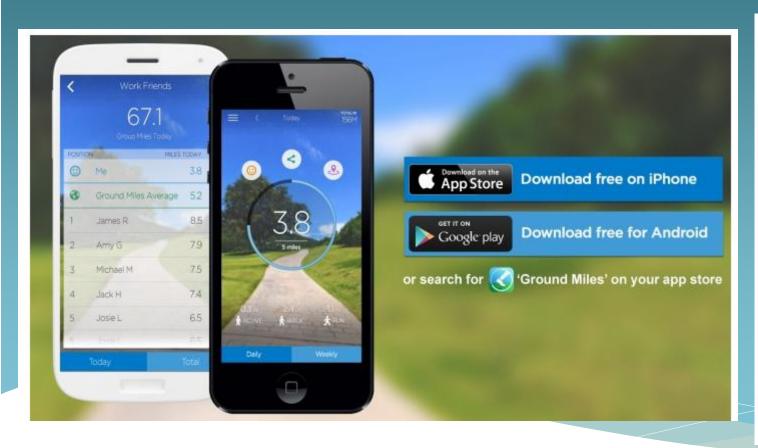




PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION² OF INDIA



Mobilizing the Ground Miles App download





Walk For Health Delhi, Mumbai and Vizag



6000 participants



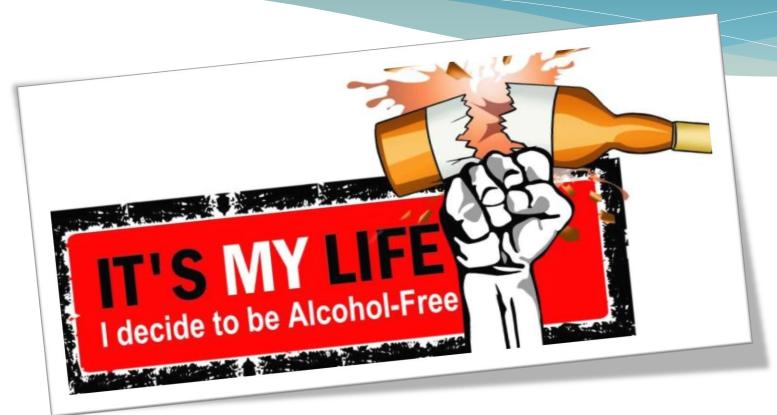
10,000 participants



5000 on ground registrations

Youth Engagement through Social Media

Youth United Voluntarily Against Alcohol (YUVAA)



EMPOWERING ADOLESCENTS TO
DISCUSS THEIR HEALTH ISSUES AND ADVOCATE FOR POLICY
INITIATIVES

Youth Activities



Winners declared on Facebook

empled at a further information on collecting the pripa.

Took Stilled Valuetarily Report Alcohol (1978A)

Soldans Abor, visite or you're daing, you're daing it wrong.

ien one te naet ve al la eber valig fat

Results of the short fire making competition are cut.

First Prox gas to Vir. Septel Day for film Fast Pada Half (Id-III)

Second Prox great to Rr. Adhje Gear for Film "Not on No. Alcohol"

The winning filtre have been selected by the jury on the basis of darty of there, accuracy of respect, holse ortical timing,

darbrand 4... See Non-

C Depilets

Sir Conet Sw

g) Zosphilette.

Powersické blokken

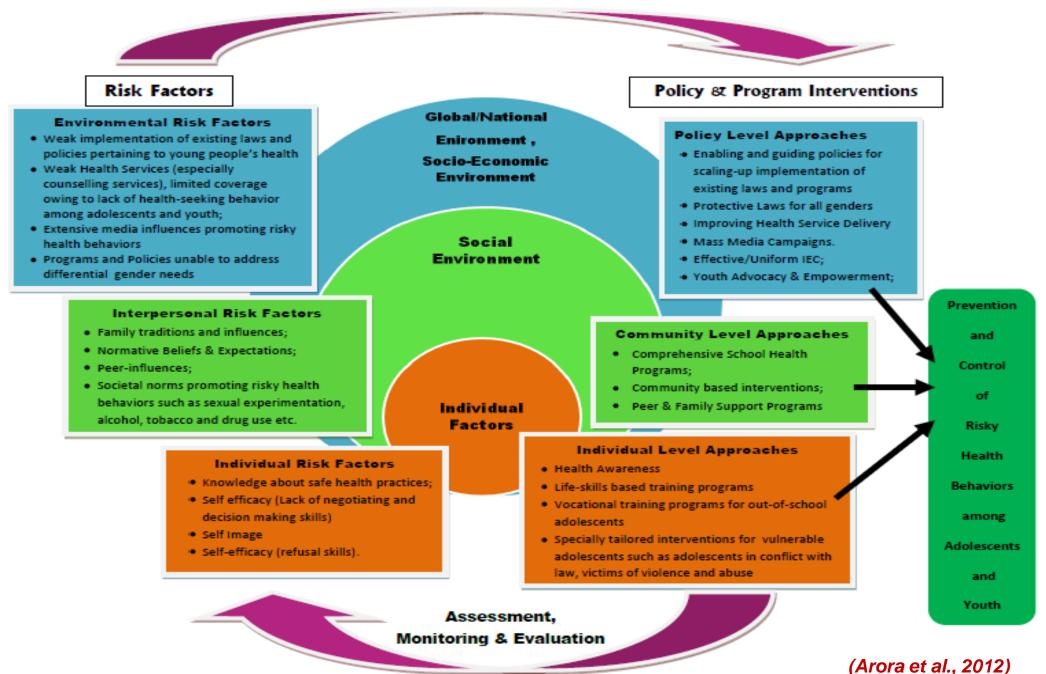
Promotion on Y4H www.facebook.com/youthforhealth



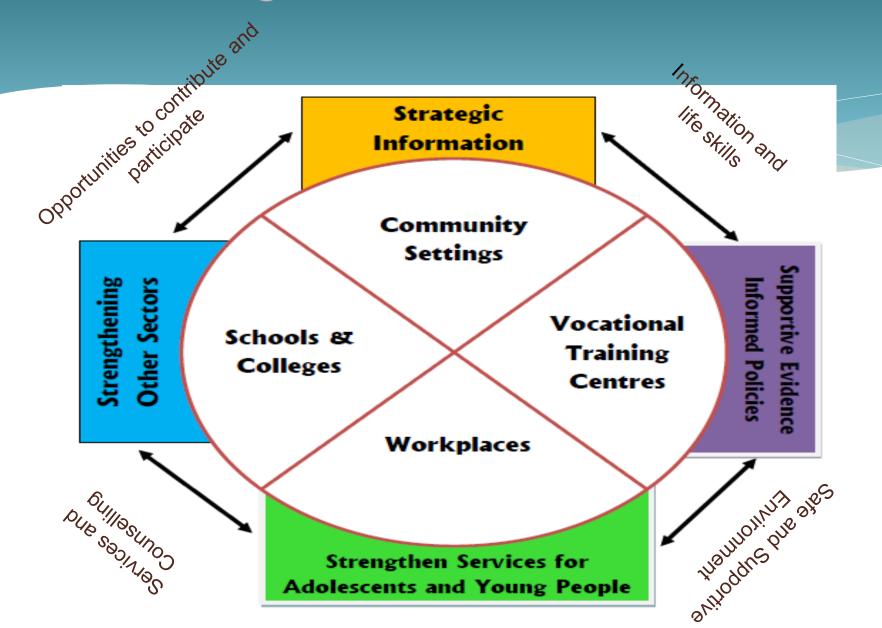
Engaging Celebrities on the Social Network



Intervention Model for Protecting Adolescents and Youth againt risky health behaviors



Addressing Needs of Adolescents and Youth



Launched in New Delhi, India in September 2013

join us!

MORE TOBACCO21C

NMT 21C is a youth-led global campaign which marks the handing over of the tobacco control baton to youth – for strengthening and propelling global tobacco control efforts by employing innovative and bold strategies – such as equipped to counter the malicious tactics of the tobacco industry.











NMT 21C endorsed by world class cricketer and India's ambassador for tobacco control – Mr. Rahul Dravid

www.facebook.com/youthforhealth



3rd Global Youth Meet (GYM) on Youth, Health and Development



3rdGlobalYouthMeet(GYM)2014

Wearehappytoannouncethe3rdGlobalYouthMeet(GYM)onYouth,HealthandDevelopmentduringNovember19-21,2014inVisakhapatnam,AndhraPradesh,India.

Nearly 300 youth from over 35 countries and 15 states of India will participate in the meet to discuss changing youth health priorities in wake of the global sustainable developmentagenda.GYM2014aimstoempoweryouthwithleadershipandadvocacyskillswhichwillenablethemtoidentifyandaddressglobalhealthconcernslikenon-communicablediseases(NCDs).

THANK YOU!

monika.arora@phfi.org