

Diabetes more common in First Nations people, especially women, than in other people

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Diabetes is more common in First Nations people, especially women, and occurs at younger ages than in other people in Ontario, found a new

study in *CMAJ (Canadian Medical Association Journal)*.

The study, a partnership between Chiefs of Ontario and [academic researchers](#), analyzed [health services](#) and [population data](#) on 158 241 First Nations people and more than 13.2 million other Ontarians between 1995 and 2014.

The prevalence of [diabetes](#) in First Nations people continues to rise, although the gap has narrowed from three times to twice as high in First Nations people as in the general population. This narrowing is likely due a decline over time in new cases of diabetes in all groups, but especially in First Nations people.

"While these findings represent promising progress, and may indicate real declines in the risk of diabetes, the declines in incidence do not track with declining prevalence of diabetes risk factors and may be an artifact of changing [diagnostic criteria](#) or screening practices," writes Dr. Jennifer Walker, School of Rural and Northern Health, Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario and Scientist, ICES (formerly the Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences), Toronto, with coauthors.

First Nations women aged 20-34 years had double the prevalence rate of diabetes compared with other women (4.2% compared with 1.6%), and in women aged 35-49 years, the rate was almost three times as high (17.6% compared with 6%).

"It is particularly important to address diabetes in women of reproductive age because of the potential generational impacts on metabolic health," write the authors. "Efforts to prevent and manage diabetes in First Nations people requires a grounded understanding of the determinants of health that affect First Nations in Canada, including the ongoing, intergenerational impacts of colonial policy associated with social, political, economic and cultural inequities."

More information: *Canadian Medical Association Journal* (2020).
www.cmaj.ca/lookup/doi/10.1503/cmaj.190836

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