

### **Presenter Disclosures**

Kate Murray

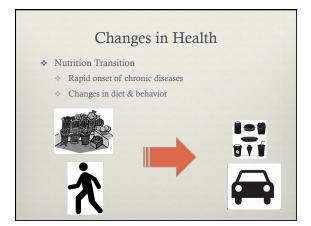
The following personal financial relationships with commercial interests relevant to this presentation existed during the past 12 months:

No relationships to disclose

## Learning Objectives

- ❖ Objective 1: To describe recommended steps for <a href="cultural adaptation">cultural adaptation</a> of evidence-based public health interventions for a new cultural group
- Objective 2: To identify some of the unique barriers and opportunities for physical activity interventions with Somali women living in the United States
- Objective 3: To discuss some of the methodological challenges of <u>piloting and culturally adapting a</u> <u>physical activity intervention</u> for use with a sedentary adult Somali women in the United States





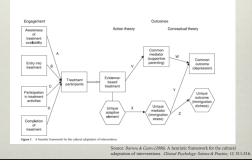
	When to use Cross-Cultural Adaptation?					
_	le 1. Possible Scenarios Where Some Forn		Cultural Adap Results in a Cha			tation Required
Wanting to use a questionnaire in a new population described as follows:		Culture	Language	Country of Use	Translation	Cultural Adaptation
A B	Use in same population. No change in culture, language, or country from source Use in established immigrants in source country Use in other country same language.	_	_	-	_	- v
D	Use in other country, same ranguage Use in new immigrants, not English-speaking, but in same source country	V	~		~	V
E	Use in another country and another language	~	~	~	~	~
Adapt	from Guillemin et al. <sup>4</sup>			ier, Guillemin, & Fen		

### Cultural Adaptation

- 1. Information Gathering
- 2. Preliminary Adaptation Design
- 3. Preliminary Adaptation Tests
- 4. Adaptation Refinement

Source: Barrera & Castro (2006). A heuristic framework for the cultural adaptation of interventions. Clinical Psychology: Science & Practice, 13, 311-316.

## Cultural Adaptation of Interventions



## Cultural Adaptation

### Types of Adaptation

- Surface: observable, superficial characteristics (e.g. language, food, locations, clothing)
  - \* Revision of tip sheets
  - ❖ Translation
- Deep: cultural, social, historical, environmental and psychological characteristics (e.g. the meaning of health, social norms)
  - $\diamondsuit \quad \text{Cultural competence of research team} \\$
  - Critical analysis of sociopolitical circumstances that affect differences in health behaviors and health outcomes

Source: Resnicow, Baranowski, Ahluwalia, Braithwaite (1999). Cultural sensitivi in public health: defined and demystified. Ethnicity & Discuse, 9, 10-21.

## Information Gathering

- ❖ Focus Groups 2009: East African Women
  - What are your health concerns?
  - Areas for program development?

### **Physical Activity**

- Photovoice Project
  - Safety
  - Lack of culturally appropriate resources
- \* Literature Review



### Literature Review

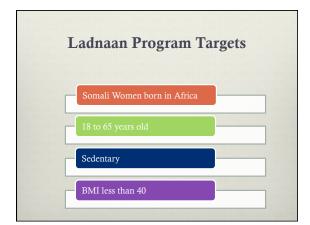
- Many existing physical activity programs
- ❖ 1 trial with Somali women in New Zealand\*
  - Group-based programs
  - Sponsored gym memberships
  - Walking groups at a local high school
- \* Growing area of research

\* Guerin, Diiriye, Corrigan, & Guerin (2003). Physical activity programs for refugee Somali women: Working out in new country. Women & Health, 38, 83-99.

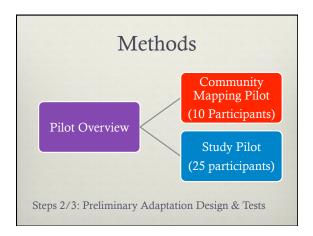
## Adaptation

- Practical barriers (e.g. time, money)
- Cultural/religious barriers
- ❖ Health Literacy as a point for adaptation
  - Lower literacy associated with worse health status
  - \* Tailoring communication can affect outcomes
- Literacy and Acculturation: larger picture

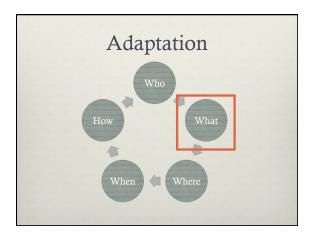
Sources: I. Geltman et al (2013). Health literacy, acculturation, and the use of preventive oral health care by Somali refuges living in Massachusetts. J of Immi and Minniy Health. Z Schillinger & Davis (2004). A conceptual framework for the relationship between health literacy and health care outcomes: the chronic disease exemplar. In Understanding Health Literacy, implications for Medicine and Public Health.



## Piloting Recruitment Through partner organization Word of mouth Advisory Committee Community Leaders

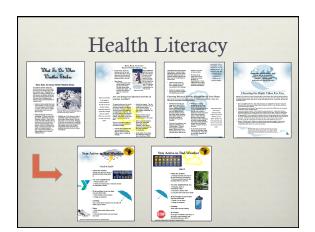


# Mapping Procedure Physical Activity Barriers Examples: cost, time, safety, unleashed animals, presence of men Physical Activity Opportunities Examples: free parks, park and recreation centers/programming, YMCAs, venues where children can simultaneously play MMRE NAME ADDRES PHONE NUMBER THINGS TO NOW University Ave Profit of Chapter of Manager Control of Chapter of Cha



## The Intervention Main Components: Increase moderate intensity physical activity PA topics: goal setting, moderate intensity exercise, rewards, overcoming barriers, social support, etc. Wellness topics: stress management, you and your doctor, healthy eating, relaxation, time management, etc. Emphasis on print-based dissemination of information

# Adaptation Reduce - Simplify - Prioritize Be Realistic: Make sure your goals are achievable. Unrealistic goals can sometimes lead to frustration and disappointment Set goals you can meet Sample of key problems: unclear message, long or technical words, complex sentences, no illustrations, print too small, inappropriate for target audience



rigin	al Document Means	Revise	ed Document Means
*	277 words	*	164 words
	.62 pictures	*	4.2 pictures
	5.5 reading level		2.9 reading level

## Material Content & Delivery

- Types of exercise
  - Places for exercise
  - \* PA as part of daily living
  - \* Focus on family and social networks
- ❖ Group-based format



## Next Steps

- ❖ 6-week Open Trial
- ❖ 2013 2014 RCT
  - \* 100 sedentary adult Somali women
  - Wait-list control
- Organizational Intervention
  - Enhanced community access to culturally appropriate resources
  - Increased awareness within broader community

## Acknowledgements

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Questions?	
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