### Latino Nutrition and Chronic Disease Prevention

Multidisciplinary program to enhance experiential learning opportunities for underrepresented students

Melawhy L. Garcia-Vega, M.P.H. Assistant Director California State University Long Beach National Council of La Raza/ CSULB Center for Latino Community Health Evaluation and Leadership Training

LATINO COMM

### **Presenter Disclosures**

#### Melawhy Garcia-Vega

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

"No relationships to disclose"

#### Funder:

United States Department of Agriculture - National Institutes of Food and Agriculture (2009-2011)

#### Co-Principal Investigators:

Britt Rios-Ellis, PhD., Professor of Health Science, CSULB, Director, NCLR/CSULB Ctr.

Gail Frank, DrPH, Professor, Family and Consumer Science, CSULB, Director of Dietetics Internship

#### **Evaluator:**

Enrique Ortega, DrPH, NCLR/CSULB Ctr.

#### Project Coordinator:

Melawhy Garcia-Vega, M.P.H., Assistant Director, NCLR/CSULB Ctr. Graduate Assistants:

Proiect Team

Mayra Rascon, M.P.H. and Natalia Gatdula, M.P.H.(c), NCLR/CSULB Ctr.

#### **Collaborating Partners:**

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program Clinics at: • Long Beach Department of

- Health and Human Services • Long Beach Memorial Medical Center,
- St. Mary's Medical Center

N

### Background

Purpose

**Objectives** 

- Obesity prevalence has more than tripled for US children and adolescents during the past three decades.<sup>1-5</sup>
- Prevalence among Latino children ages 2-5 more than doubled between 1976-1980 and 2007-2008 from 5% to 10.4%.<sup>6</sup>
- Poor nutrition and other determinants associated with childhood obesity are overlooked within college courses.
- There is a lack of student experiential opportunities within some institutions of higher learning.

Lurborne

No.

- To prepare faculty and students for careers to support USDA's strategic 'Nutrition and Health' goals through academic advising and experiential learning.
- 2. To establish a permanent Latino Nutrition & Chronic Disease Prevention course at CSULB.

#### University

- Establish a permanent Latino Nutrition and Chronic Disease Prevention Course within Health Science and Nutrition at CSULB.
- 2. Provide (8) faculty training for culturally relevant student advising.
- 3. Provide (14) students with experiential learning opportunities to conduct community based research.

#### Community

 Engage more than (180) Latina Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) recipients in health education, motivational interviewing, and case management to promote healthy eating to decrease childhood obesity.

## Student Experiential Learning

### SCHEs

Lubermen

### Student Community Health Educators

### Qualifications:

- First generation educated
- Bilingual and bicultural
- Enrolled in Research related fields (Nutrition/ Health Science)
  - 2 graduates/ 4 undergraduates per year
  - 1 Graduate Scholar position

#### **Recruitment and Interview Process**

- Recruited on campus
- Application, personal statement, and letters of reference
- Panel interviews by 3-4 project staff





#### **One Graduate** Scholarship

- Full tuition
- Parking and fees
- Travel opportunities Lap-top computer
- Monetary stipends

### **Experiential learning**

- Community Based Participatory Research • Project implementation
- SPSS data entry/management
   Abstract development







**SCHE Benefits** 

Career development

**Travel Opportunities** • Attendance local/

Monetary stipends

Internship credits

national conferences

• Mentorship

• Networking • Presentations





Participants

Lubermen

### **Community Based Research Health Education**

### Target: More than 180 participants

#### **Eligibility Requirements**

- Latino/Hispanic females
- 18 years of age and older
- WIC recipient
  Over 20 weeks pregnant
- Intervention

- 5 one-hour educational sessions • 9 educational classes (1-2 per session)

- I follow-up interview
  Data collection at each session
  Incentive for participation

### • Recruitment was conducted by trained SCHEs at 4 WIC locations in Long Beach, СА

Settina

- Informed consent was obtained and demographic questionnaires were completed before session 1
- SCHE made appointments for in-home or at WIC session

### **Education Sessions**

- Pre-knowledge test
- Health education session
- Motivational interviewing
- Post-knowledge test
- Participants received:
  - Supplemental educational materials
  - \$10 dollar incentives
  - Small gifts (diapers, cereal, baby items)

### LUTRO (SPEED)

Lubermen

# • Students were expected to recruit and complete sessions with more than 15 participants

Case Management

- Implement education sessions in 2-to-3 sittings at participant homes/ WIC clinics
- Collect and submit participant data
- Follow-up via telephone to schedule remaining sessions
- Conduct three month telephone followup
- Conduct data entry and cleaning

	Educational C	urriculum
-	Session 1: Prenatal Care	Breacfician de la Breactiveding J Jaconsecta para el bebel Sar due Bat
	Prenatal Care     Vitamins and Minerals     Recommended Weight Gain     Maintaining a Healthy Weight     Gestational Diabetes	
-1	Session 2: Breastfeeding	
	<ul> <li>Benefits for the Mother and Baby</li> <li>4 Breastfeeding Positions</li> <li>Benefits of Expressing and Saving Milk</li> </ul>	Califolde personal C
-	Session 3: Proper Nutrition	
	Child Nutrition from Birth to the 1 <sup>st</sup> year Breast Milk     Introduction of Liquids and Solid Foods Introducing New Foods USDA Nutritional Guidelines	



- Body Mass Index
- What are Food Allergies
- Most Common Food Allergies

### Three important things learned through participation in the project....

• The need for health education in the Latino community

-10- 12-

- The effectiveness of one-on-one education
- The importance of family values in the Latino community
- The importance of breastfeeding
- I learned how to manage my time
  I gained confidence in my presentation skills

**Student Reflections** 

- The importance of a pursuing a graduate degree
- My interest in maternal and child health

### **Other Reflections**

- It has been an amazing experience, I feel like I have grown tremendously as a professional
- I am a better advocate for my community
- I gained knowledge and insight regarding community health interventions, CBPR, and prenatal health
- I am glad that I learned how to use SPSS
- I have learned skills for curriculum development, data analysis and the grant writing process.



### **Progress**

- 191 participated in session 1
- 173 participated in session 2
- 162 participated in session 3
- 157 participated in session 4
- 130 participated in the optional appendix session

### Measures

- Demographics
- Prenatal health
- Breastfeeding history
- Access to healthcare

#### Increases in knowledge

- Prenatal care • Breastfeeding
- Nutrition • Physical activity

### **Behavior Change**

- Breastfeeding initiation
- Breastfeeding duration
- Food introduction • Role modeling
- physical activity

Luberment

	Bennegraphies		
	n	%	Range
Age	191	27.18	18-41
Preferred language			
Spanish	168	88.4%	
English	17	8.9%	
Other	5	2.6%	
Nativity			
United States	72	37.7%	
Mexico	101	<b>52.9</b> %	
South America	16	12.7%	
Other	2	1.0%	
Mean years in U.S. (foreign- born)	118	11.87	1-30
Mean weeks of pregnancy	187	30.67	20-30


	Demographics		
	n	%	Range
Number of children	190	1.17	0-8
Marital status			
Married/living with partner	137	71.8%	
Separated/divorced/widowed	16	8.4%	
Single (never married)	38	19.9%	
Education level			
Graduate degree	1	.5%	
College degree	14	7.4%	
High school diploma/college	90	47.4%	
Less than a high school diploma	85	44.7%	
Employment			
Permanent employment	43	24.2%	

	n	%	Range
ype of Health Insurance		,.	
MediCal Insurance	162	84.8%	
MediCal Insurance (children)	106	65%	
Employer based insurance	17	11.3%	
renatal Care	187	100%	
ransportation to Visits			
Public transportation	55	28.9%	
Walk	47	24.7%	
Personal Car	110	57.9%	
Rides (family, friends, clinics)	40	21%	
Gestational diabetes	13	7%	
Attended childbirth classes	38	20.3%	



	n	%	Range
oungest child/breastfed	89	47.1%	
Breastfeeding duration(months)	95	7.3	0-24
Formula Feeding	97	55.5%	
Food introduction (months)	97	3.4	1-11
Breastfeeding intention			
Breast milk only	102	54%	
Formula feed only	6	3.2%	
Both breast milk and formula	66	34.9%	
Don't know	15	7.9%	

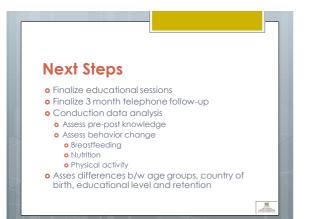






Overview				
Pre-Post Changes	Mean Difference	Std Deviation	t	Sig. (2- tailed)
Intervention knowledge	-1.74479	7.49537	-3.226	.001
Diet during pregnancy knowledge	-1.38743	2.22820	-8.605	.000
Weight and pregnancy knowledge	.00521	1.55357	.046	.963
Breastfeeding knowledge	-1.42045	2.23848	-8.418	.000
Baby nutrition knowledge	-1.10169	2.31616	-6.328	.000
Activity knowledge	-2.06509	3.13798	-8.555	.000
Allergies knowledge	.41045	1.77371	2.679	.008
Recreational activities knowledge	.50296	2.34806	2.785	.006
Nutrition knowledge	24852	1.26200	-2.560	.011







### References

 National Center for Health Statistics, Hattiny, Health, United States, 2007 with Charbook on trends in the health of Americans, Hattinylle, MCU Stapportment of Health and Human Services.
 Koplan, J. P., Liverman, C. T. & Kraak, V. A. [Eds.], (2005). Preventing childhood obesity: Health In the blacknes: Wastington, DC: Institute of Medicine, the National Academy hess.
 Coroll, M. D., Cellin, L. R., MCU, H. J., K. M. A., Tabok, C., Lafelagi, K. M. (2006). Prevalence of orverveight and obesity in the United States, 1979-2004. JAMA, 295, 1549-2850.
 Singh, C., K., Kogan, M. D., & van Dyck, P. C. (2008). A multilevel ancies of octame regional depth 339-011 do d ond adolescent obesity in the United States, Journal of Community elastim.

 Singh, G. K., Kogan, M. D., van Dyck, P. C., & Slahpush, M. (2008). Racial/ethnic. sociaeconomic, and behavioral determinants of childhood and addescent obesity in the Upried States: analyzing independent and joint associations. Annais of Epidemiology, 18, 682-2013.