

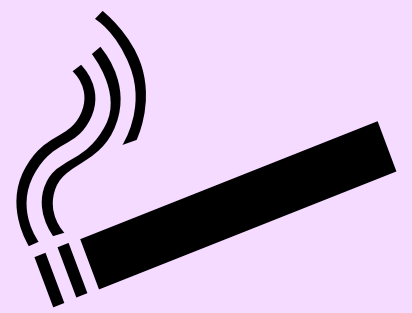
Determinants of Tuberculosis in Indigenous Peoples Worldwide

Indigenous populations are adversely affected by tuberculosis. Growing evidence report that social and behavioural determinants contributes to the development of active tuberculosis. Indigenous health inequality is affected by colonization, globalization, forced migration, loss of Indigenous language and culture - this leads to worse health outcomes.

Some of these determinants include:

TOBACCO

increases the risk of tuberculosis by 2–3 times



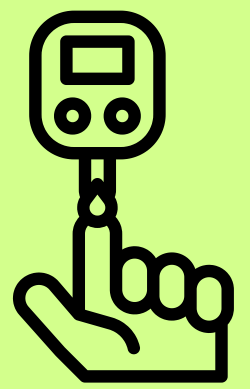
ALCOHOL



increases the risk of active tuberculosis by more than 3 times

DIABETES

increases the risk of active tuberculosis by about 3 times



NEXT STEPS

- Findings emphasized the need for more research and support in order to develop culturally appropriate, community-led and -based strategies to address these determinants
- Indigenous leadership is important to successfully develop and implement culturally appropriate programmes as it was found to be better accepted when the community was involved

References

Cormier, M., Schwartzman, K., N'Diaye, D. S., Boone, C. E., Dos Santos, A. M., Gaspar, J., Cazabon, D., Ghiasi, M., Kahn, R., Uppal, A., Morris, M., & Oxlade, O. (2019). Proximate determinants of tuberculosis in Indigenous peoples worldwide: a systematic review. *The Lancet. Global health*, 7(1), e68–e80.