

# HALTING THE RISE OF OBESITY & DIABETES IN BERMUDA

A Framework Proposal for a  
National Plan of Action



GOVERNMENT OF BERMUDA

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**Department of Health**



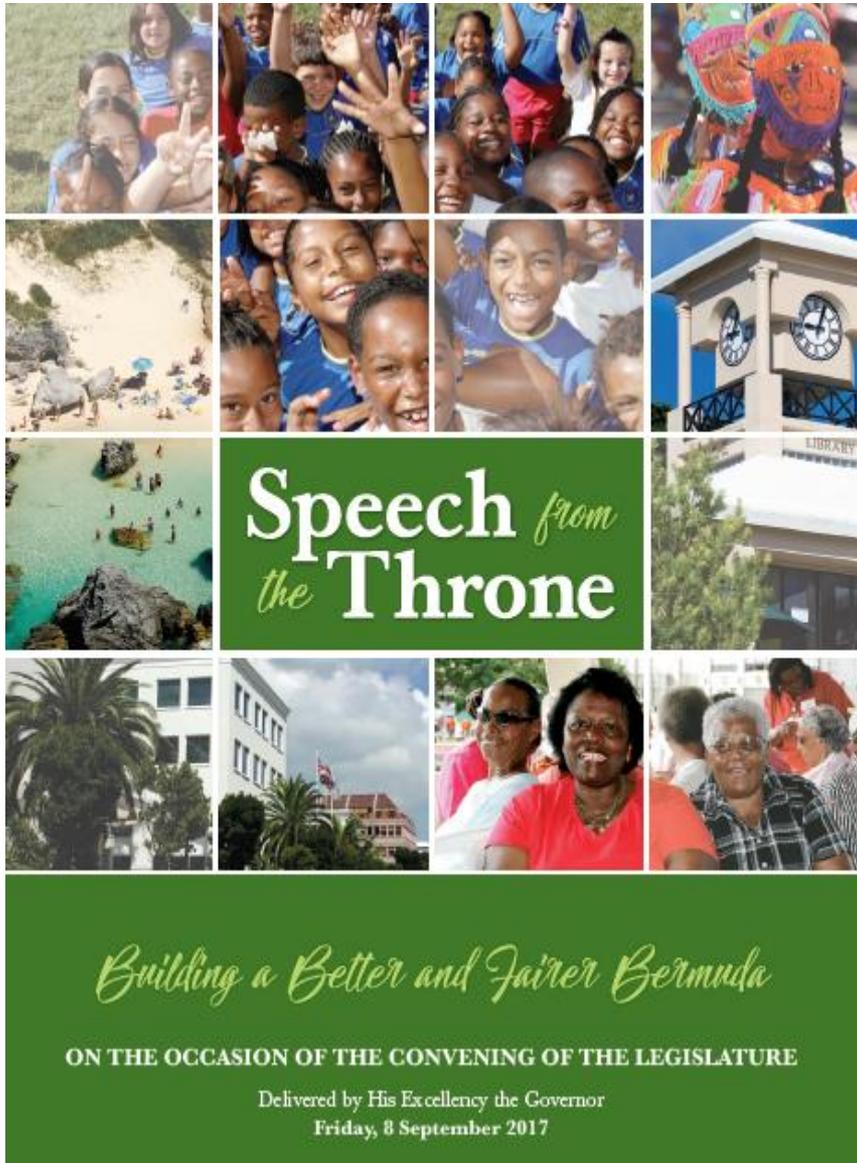
# Commit to Change

We will learn from each other and plan how to tackle  
Obesity and Diabetes in our community.

## **Halting the Rise of Obesity and Diabetes Symposium**

Obesity and Diabetes are our most serious public health challenges and a significant factor in chronic ill health in Bermuda. It will take all segments of our population to commit to changes to halt the rising trend in these conditions.

***Join us. Your views are valued.***



The Government will **engage all sectors of society in a coordinated, strategic plan to halt the rise in obesity and diabetes in Bermuda**. The Government will lead the way in wellness by encouraging its employees to make healthy choices, and will contribute to their well-being by offering programmes, incentives and education to support the journey to a healthier public service.

While unhealthy foods are often appealing due to their lower prices, the cost of treatment is significantly higher than the cost of prevention. Accordingly, the Government will begin consultation for the introduction of a Sugar Tax on the sale of certain foods and beverages in Bermuda.

# Bermuda Health Strategy

Priorities for Bermuda's Health System Reform



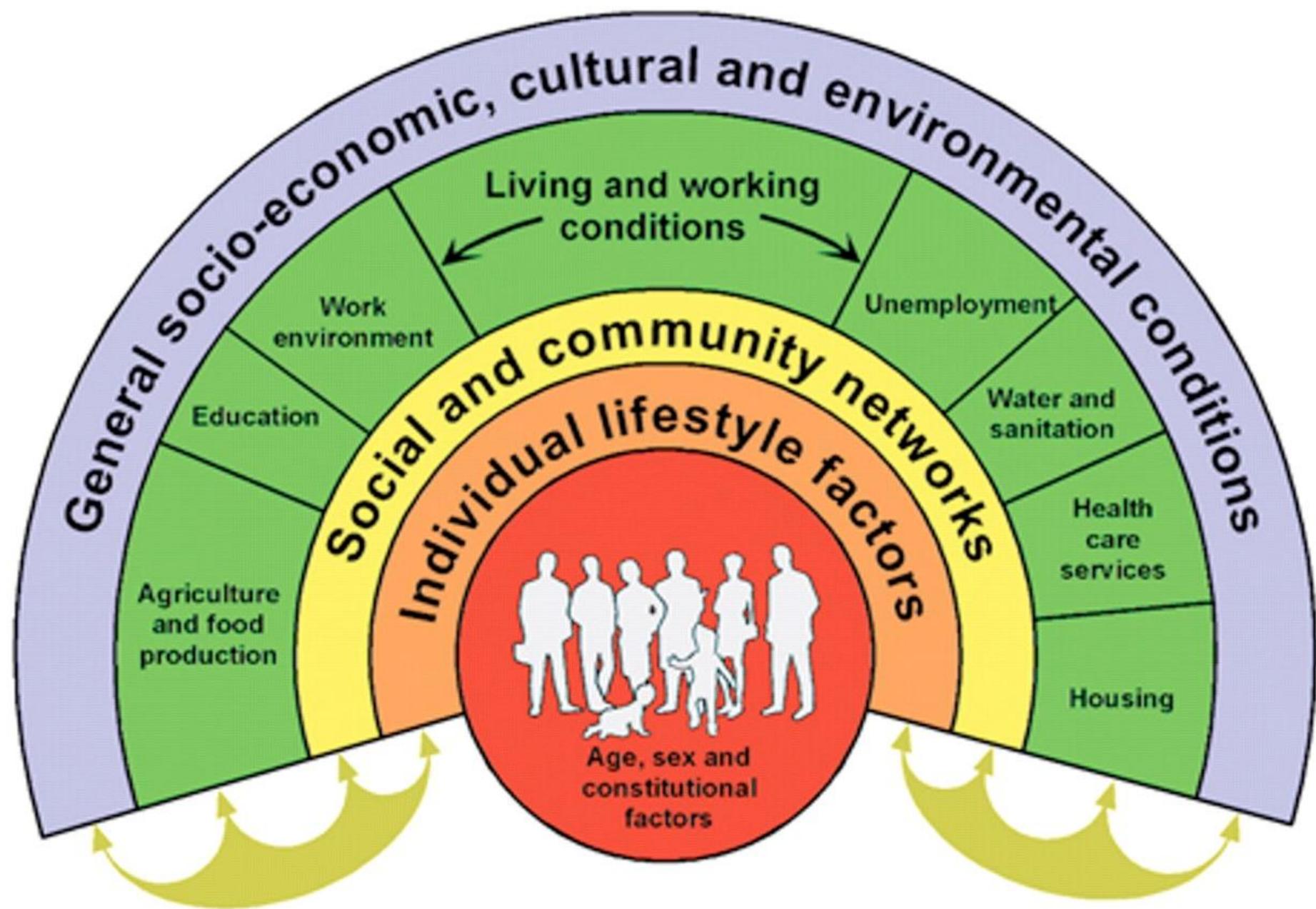
2014-2019



**Goal 11:** Implement a **comprehensive approach to health promotion** which encourages healthy lifestyles and involves health professionals and organizations to ensure the Well Bermuda population goals can be achieved.

**Goal 13:** Increase the **access to interventions to prevent and manage non-communicable diseases and their risk factors**, in order to reduce the burden of chronic non-communicable diseases to Bermuda.











This is the life,  
I love a good soak.

Ban Warned Dec 05

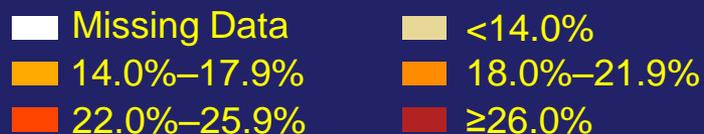
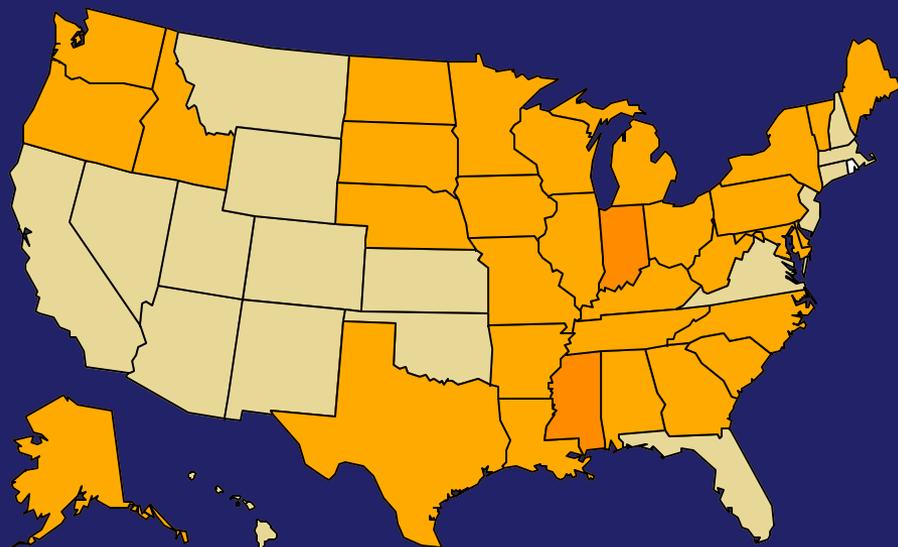
**Attention:**  
When boiling a frog, place in cool water and slowly turn up the heat.

HIGH

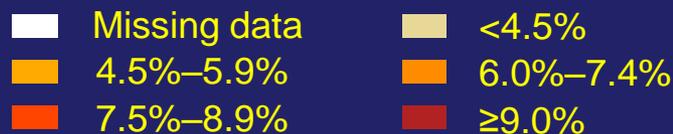
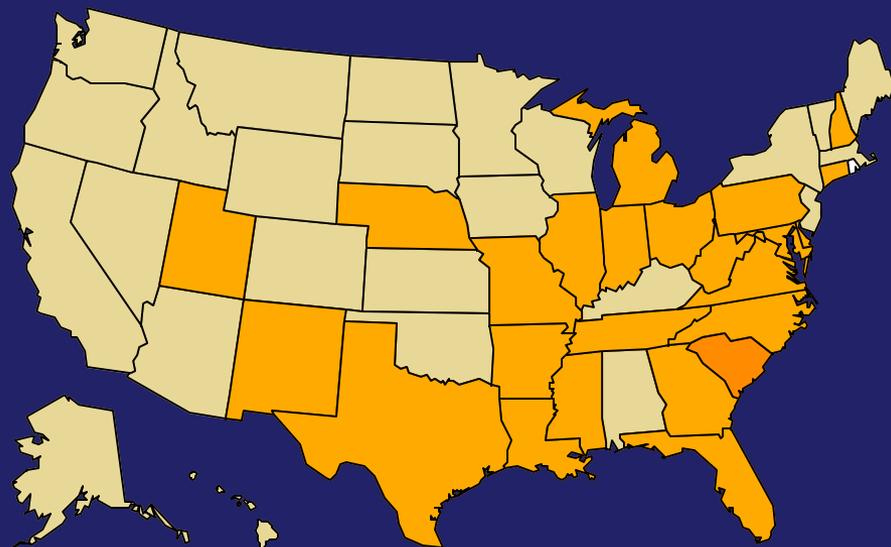
# Age-Adjusted Prevalence of Obesity and Diagnosed Diabetes Among US Adults

1994

## Obesity (BMI $\geq$ 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)



## Diabetes



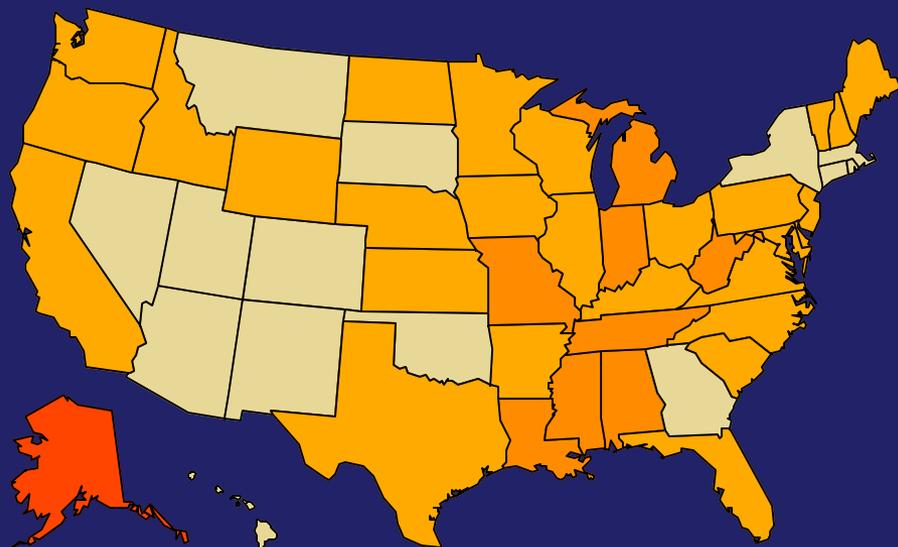
CDC's Division of Diabetes Translation. National Diabetes Surveillance System available at <http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/statistics>



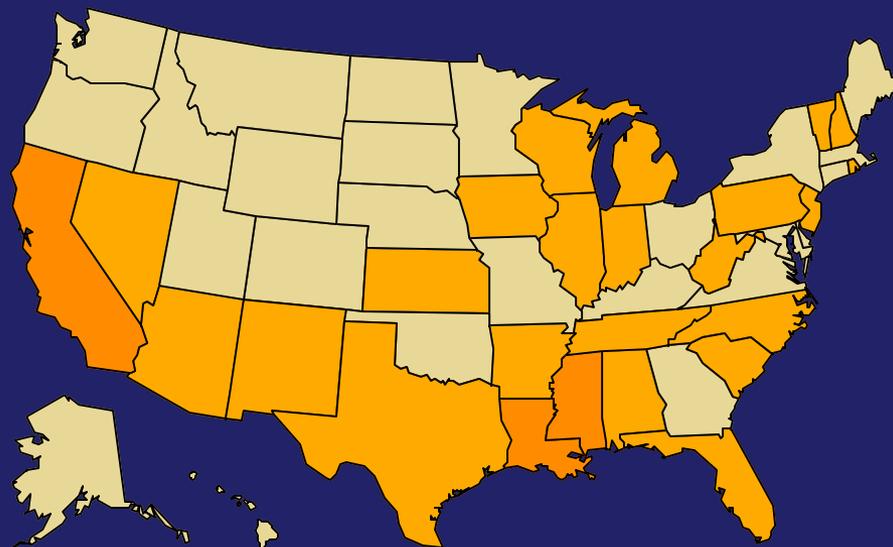
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## Diabetes



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22.0%–25.9%       $\geq$ 26.0%

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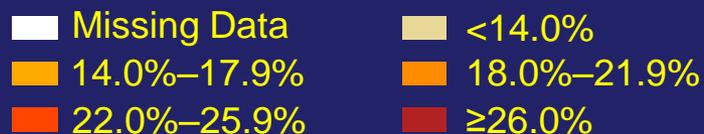
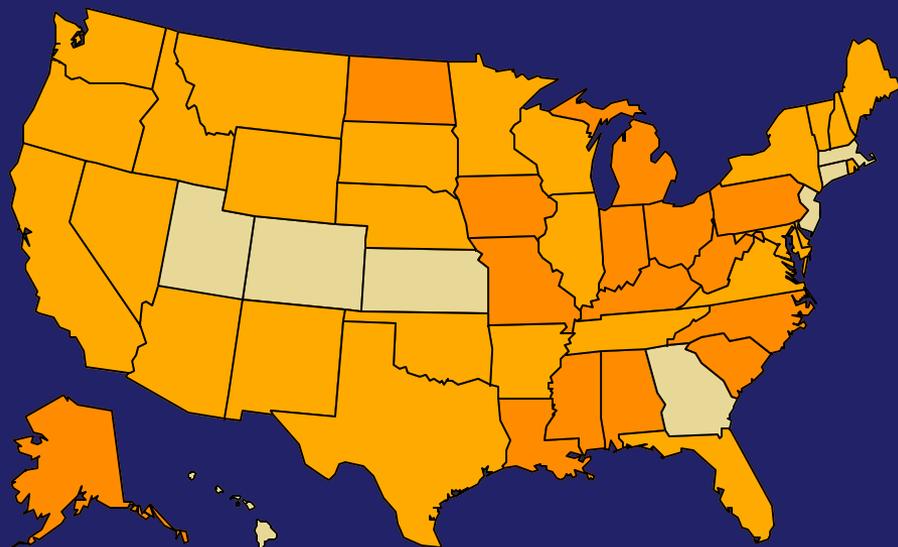
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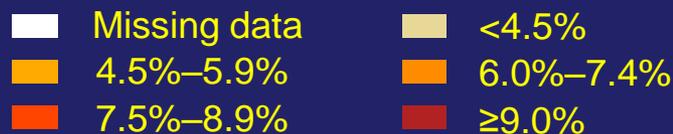
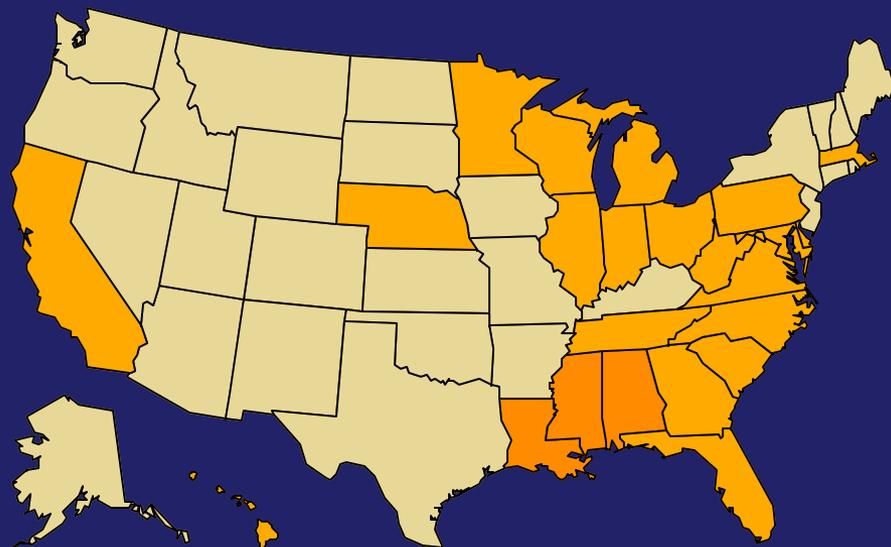
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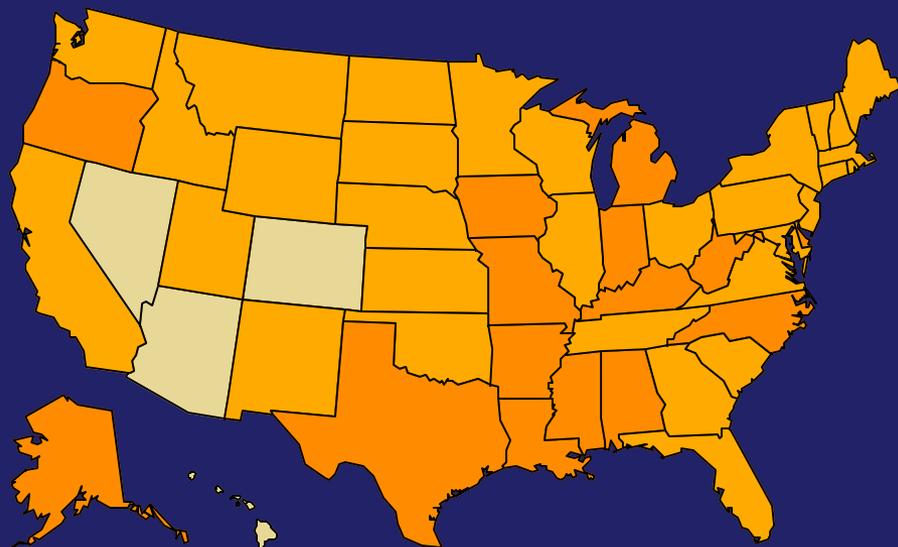
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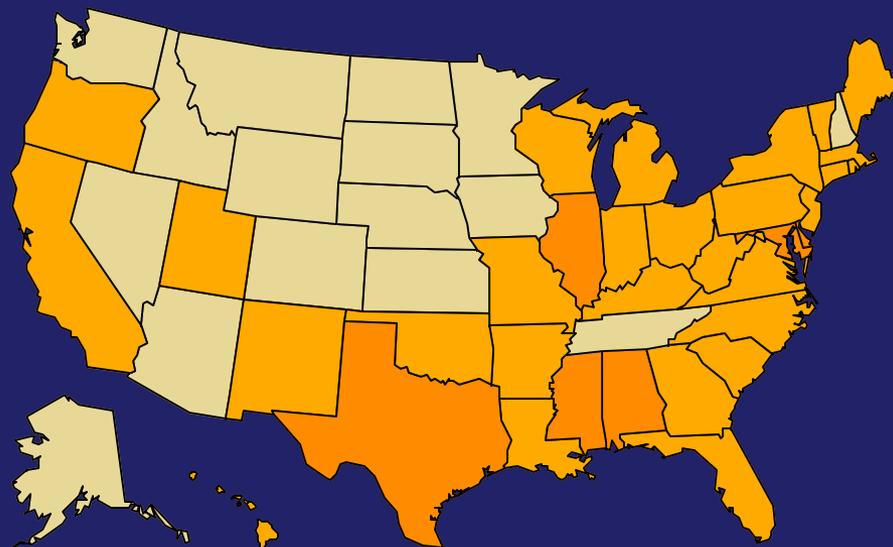
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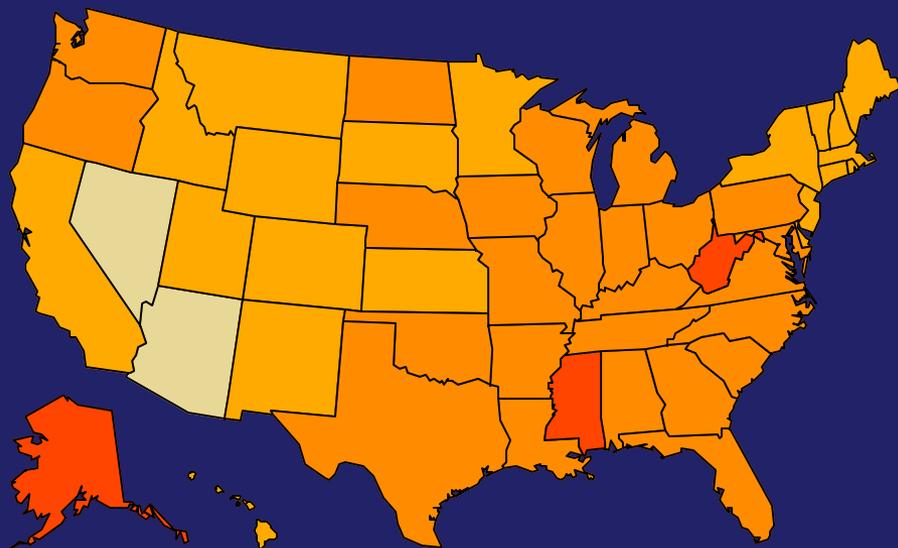
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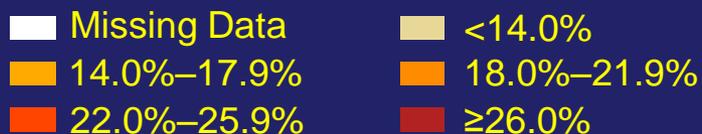
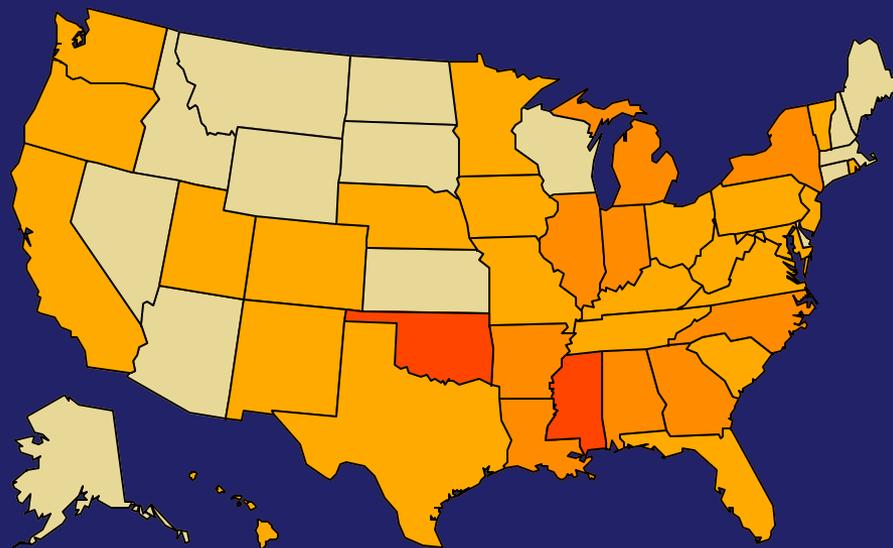
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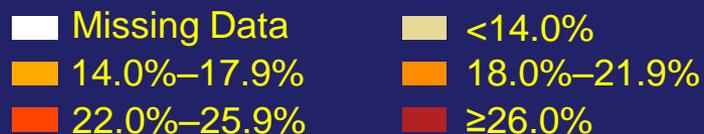
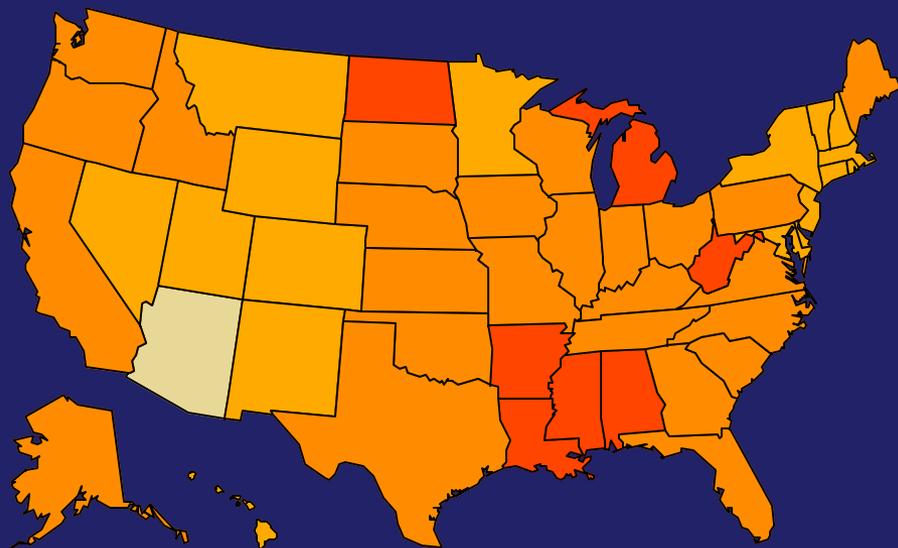
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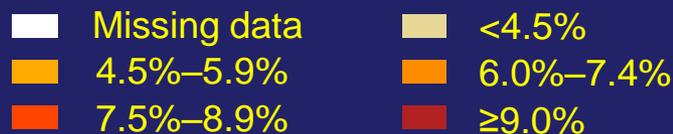
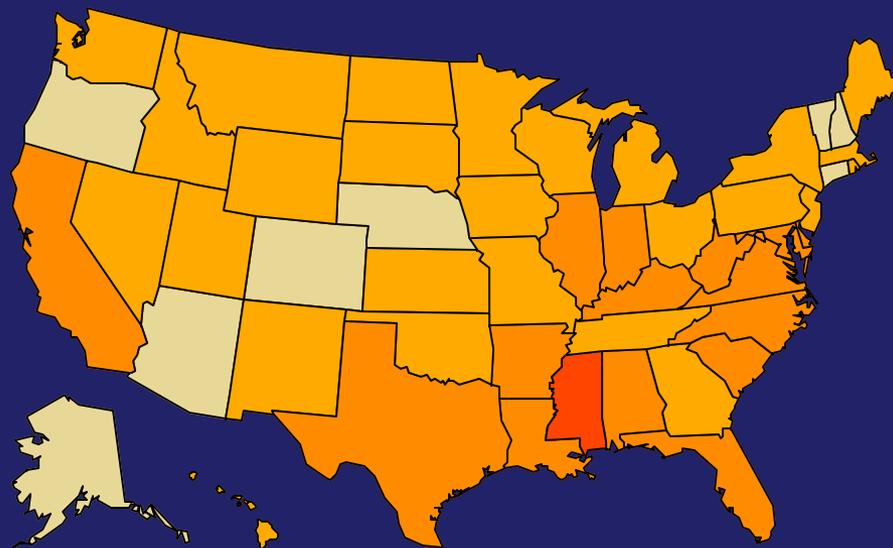
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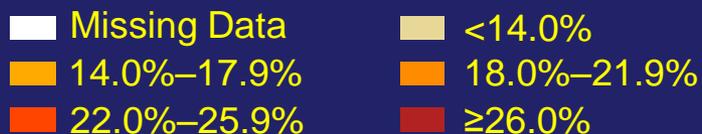
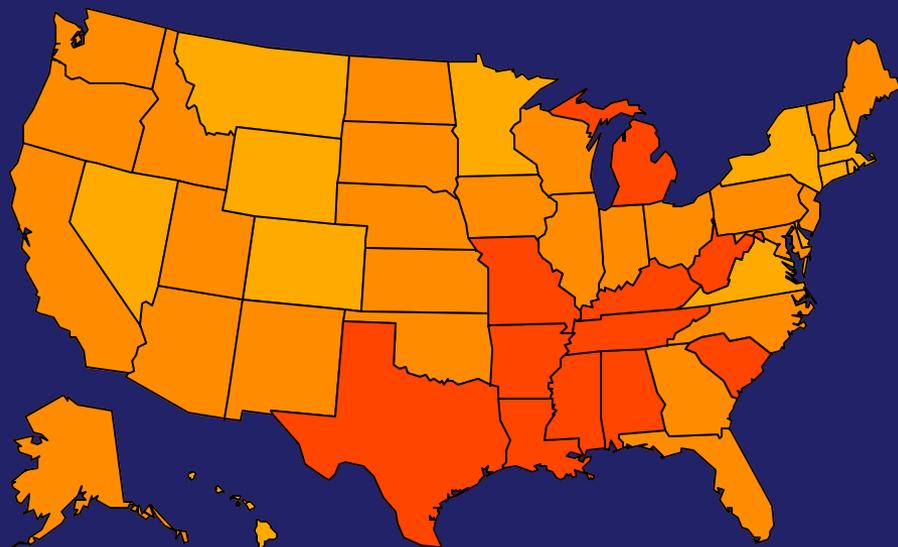
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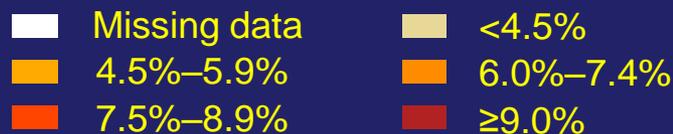
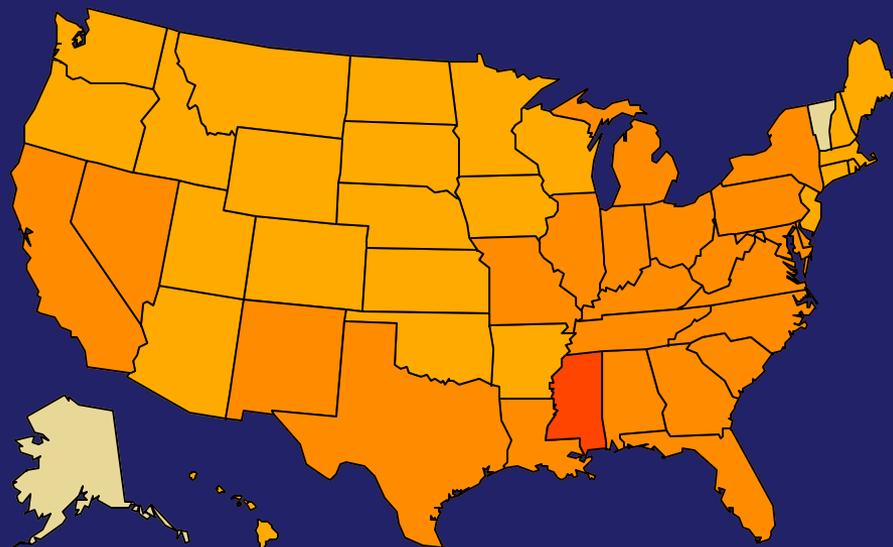
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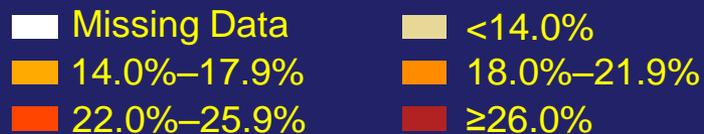
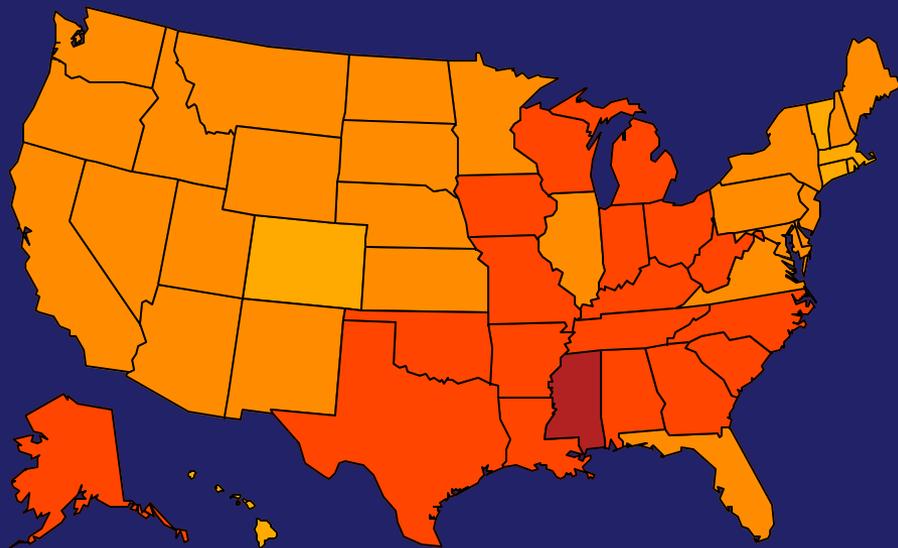
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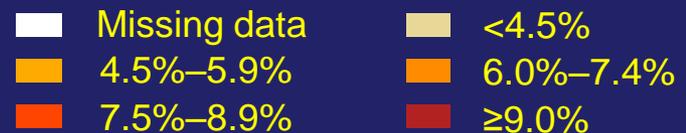
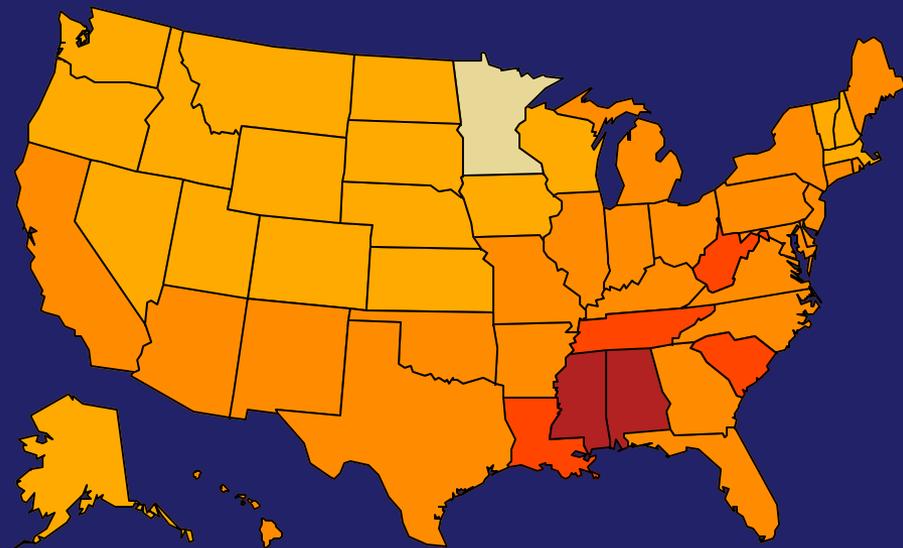
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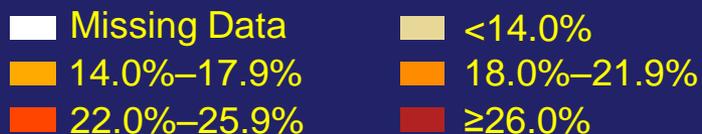
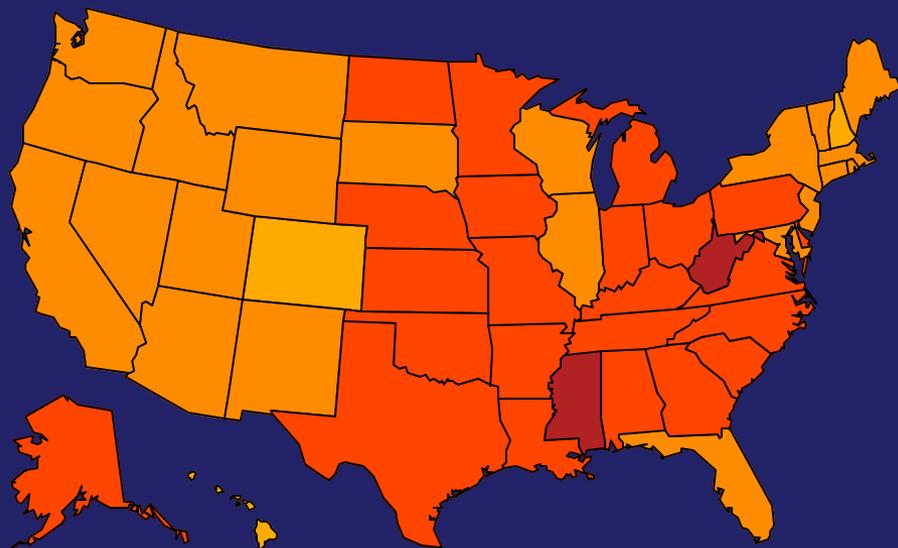
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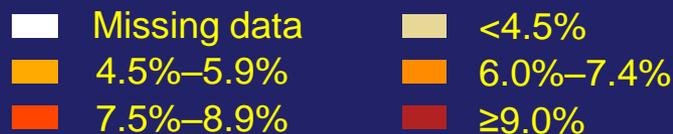
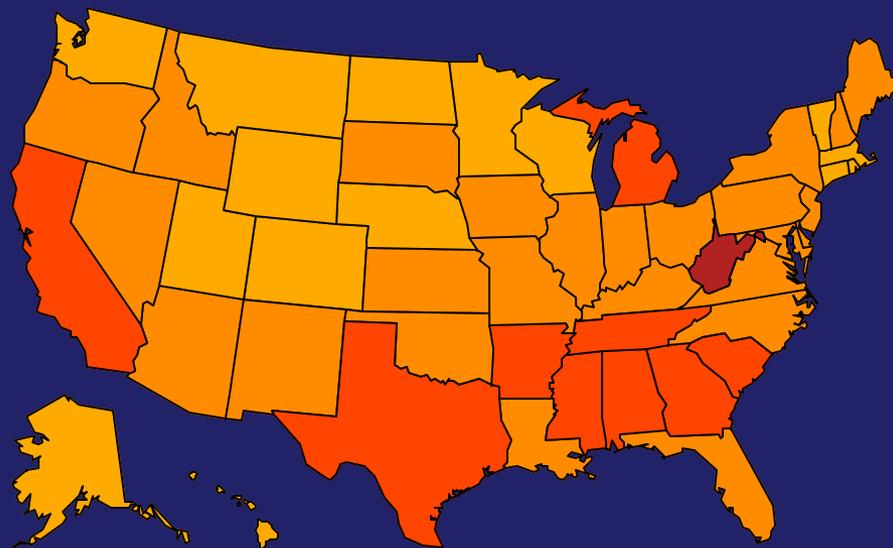
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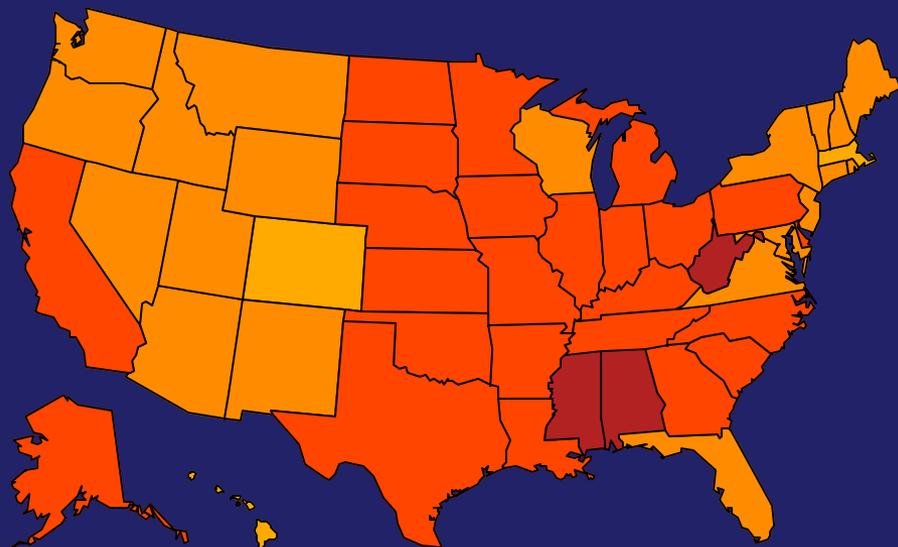
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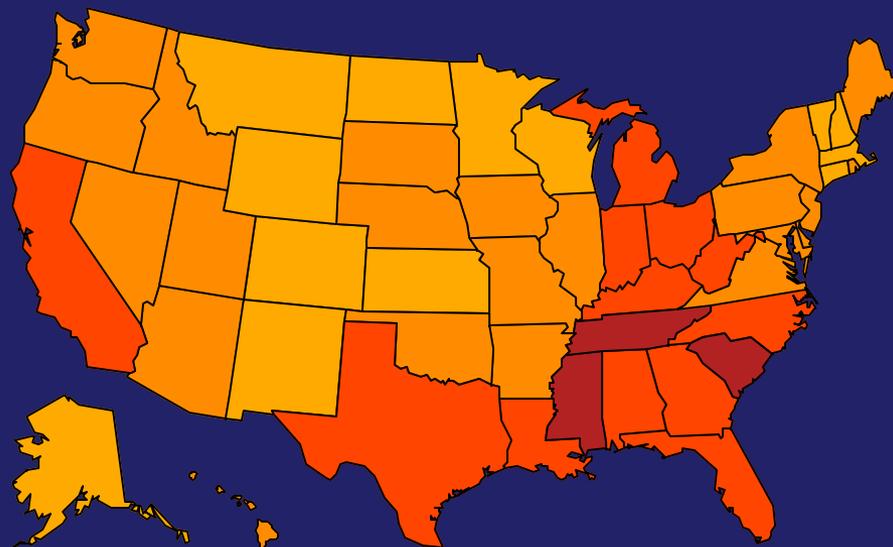
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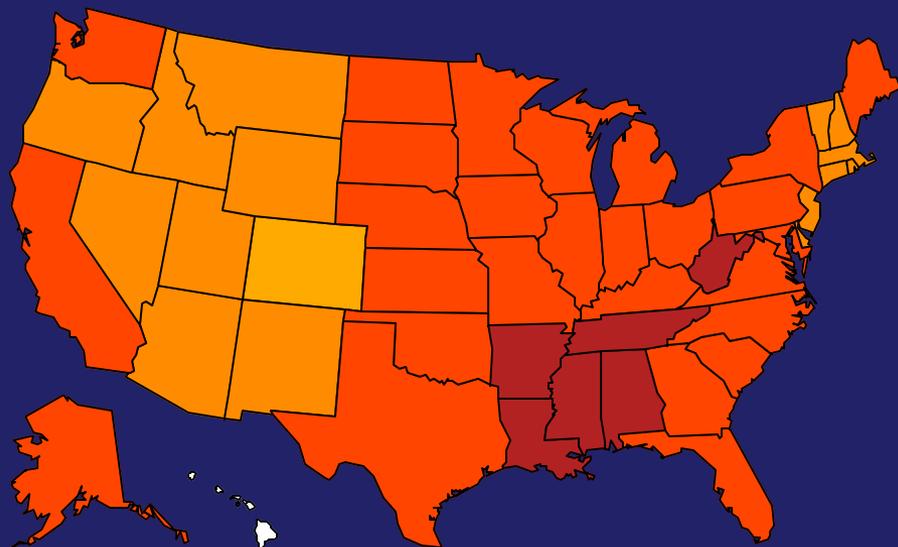
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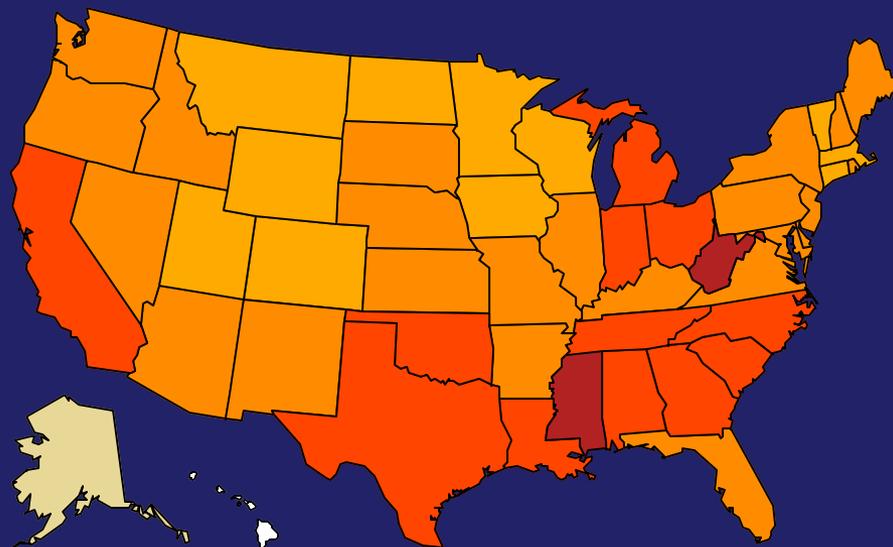
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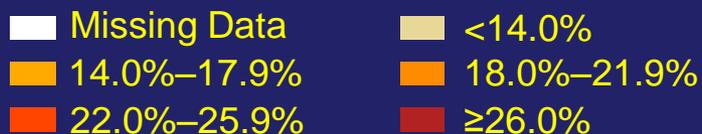
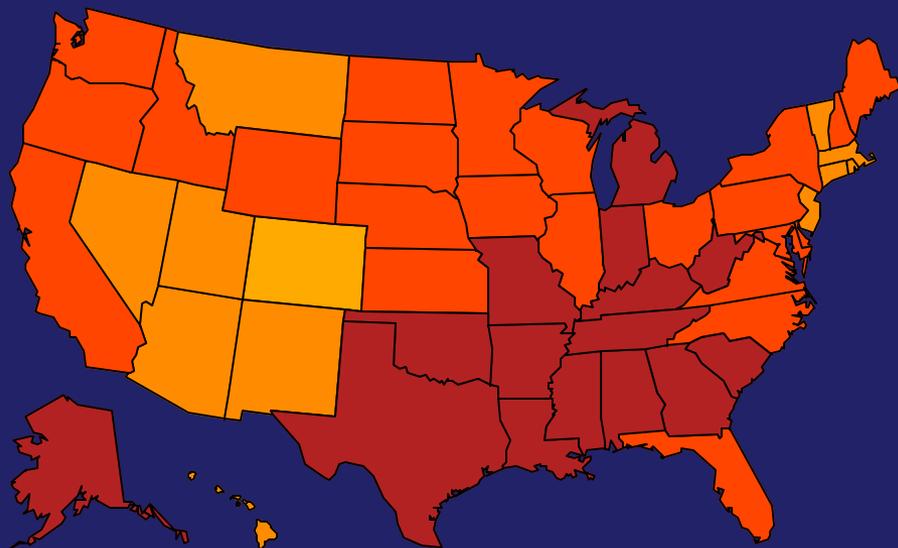
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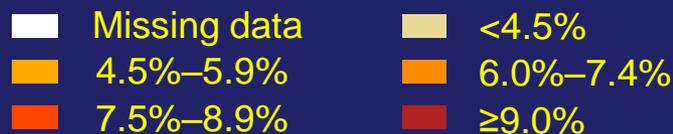
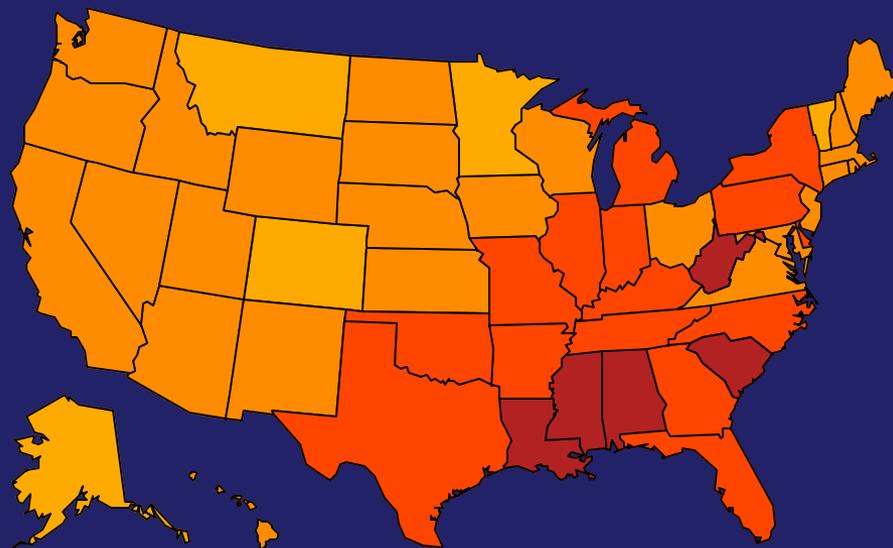
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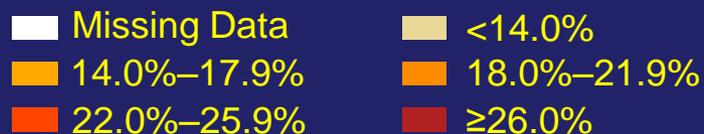
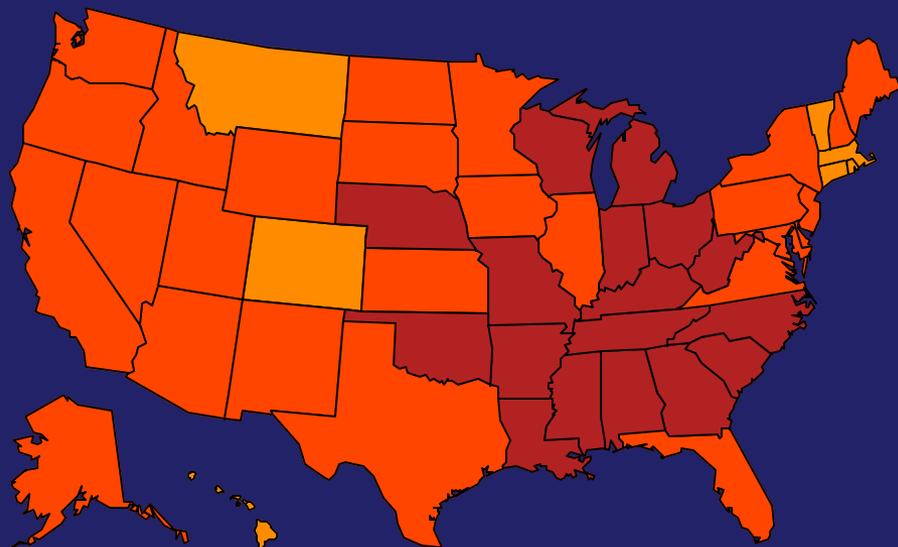
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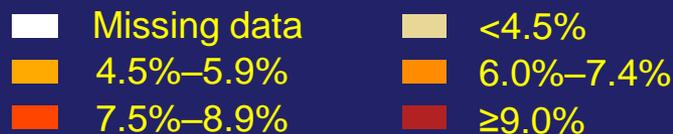
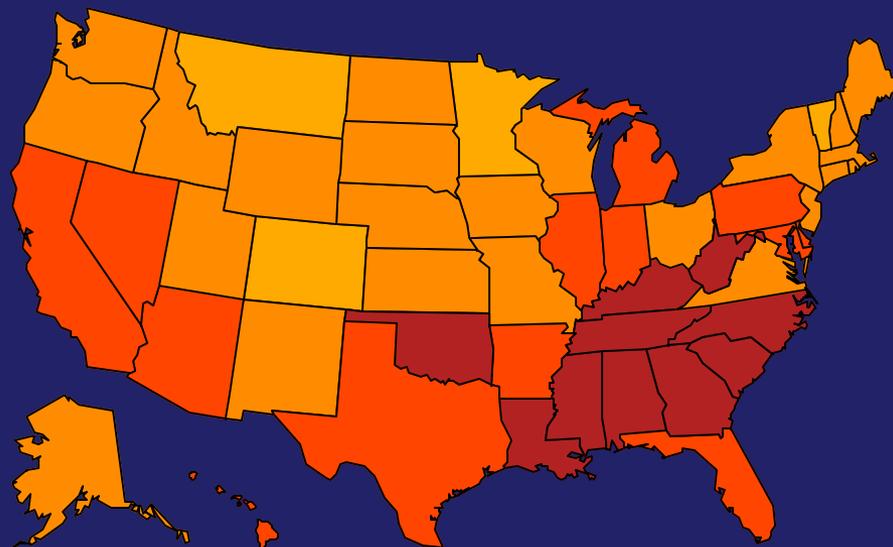
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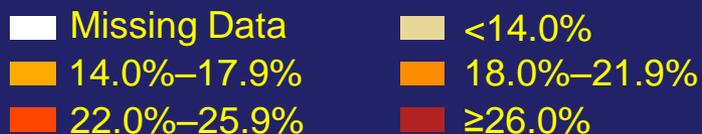
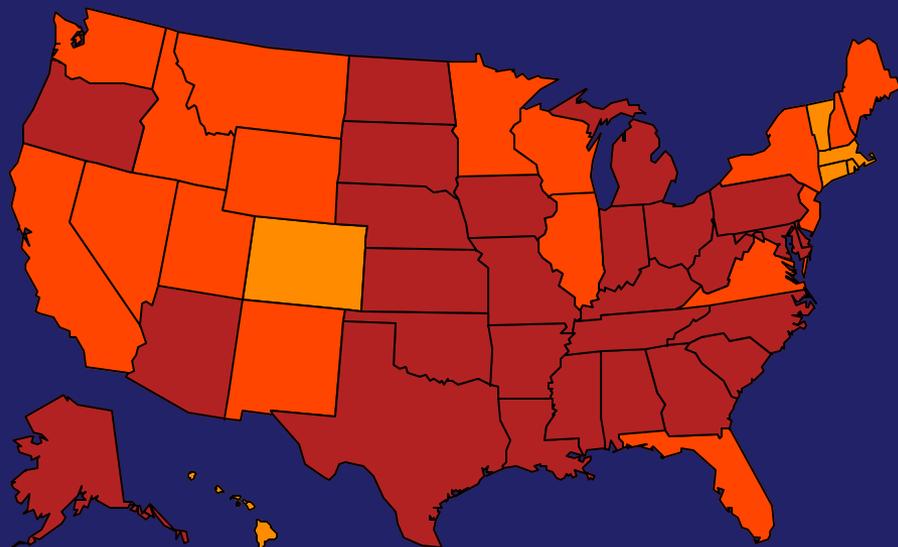
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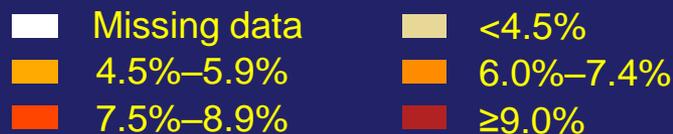
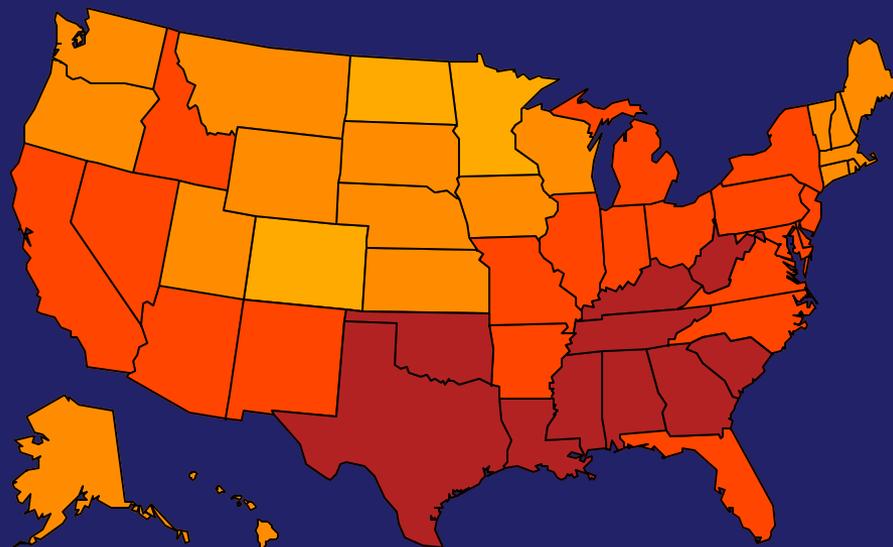
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2007

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## Diabetes



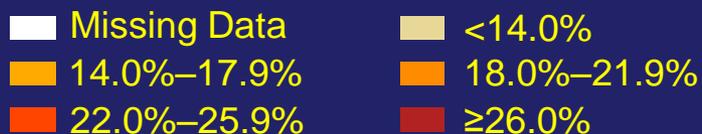
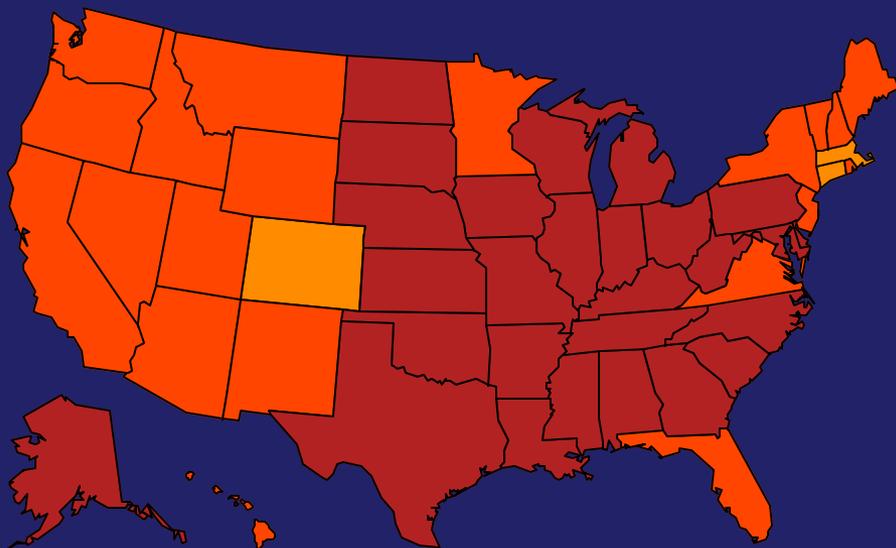
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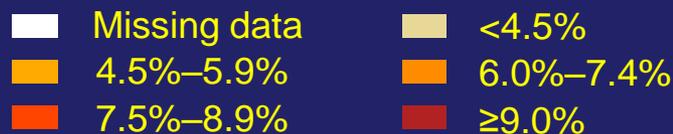
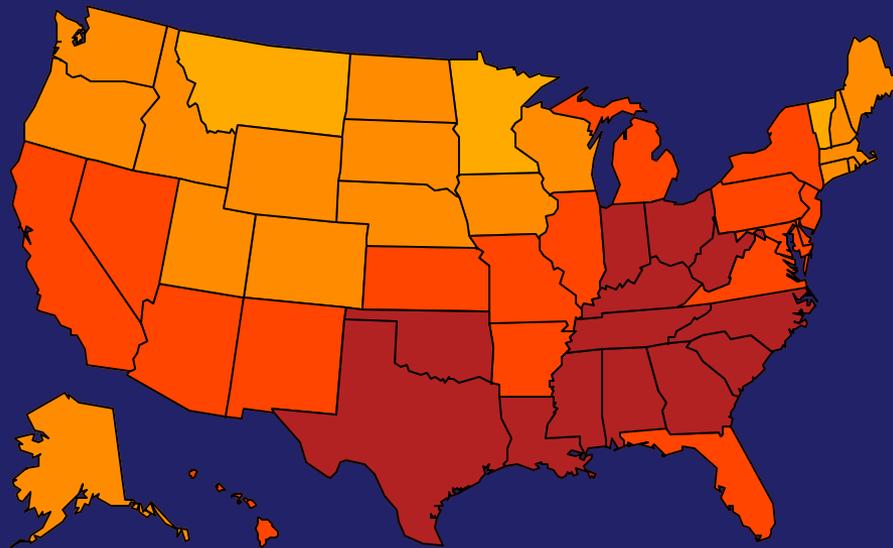
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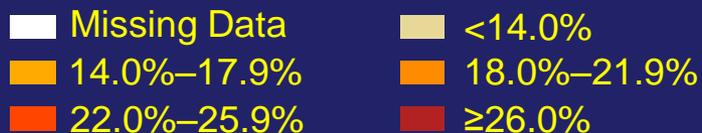
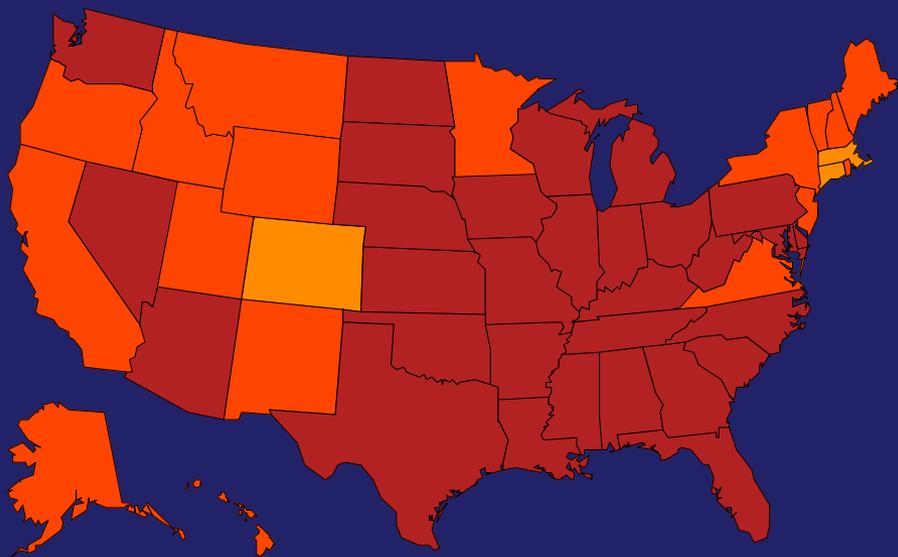
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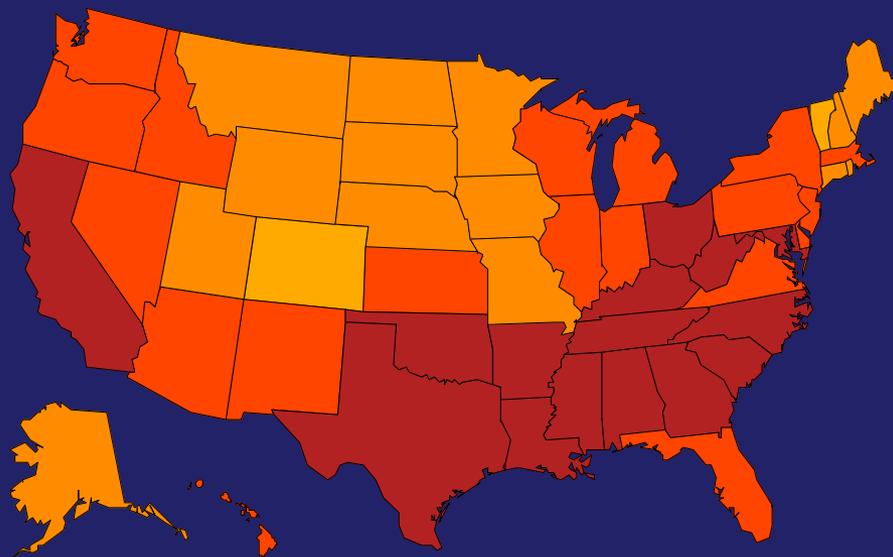
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## 2009

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### Diabetes



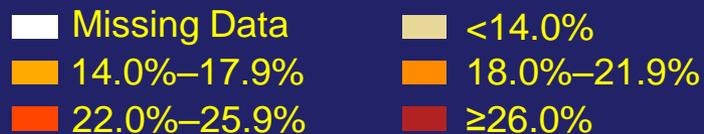
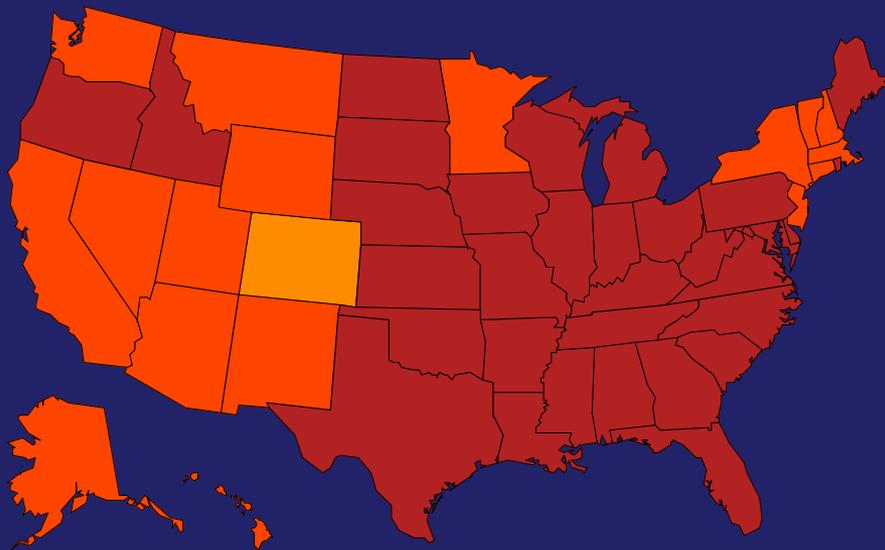
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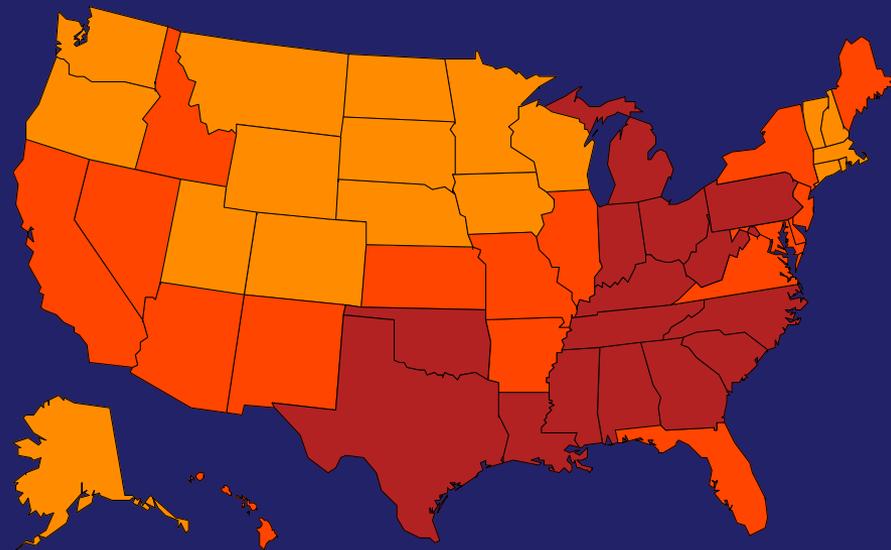
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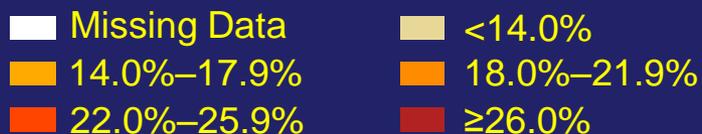
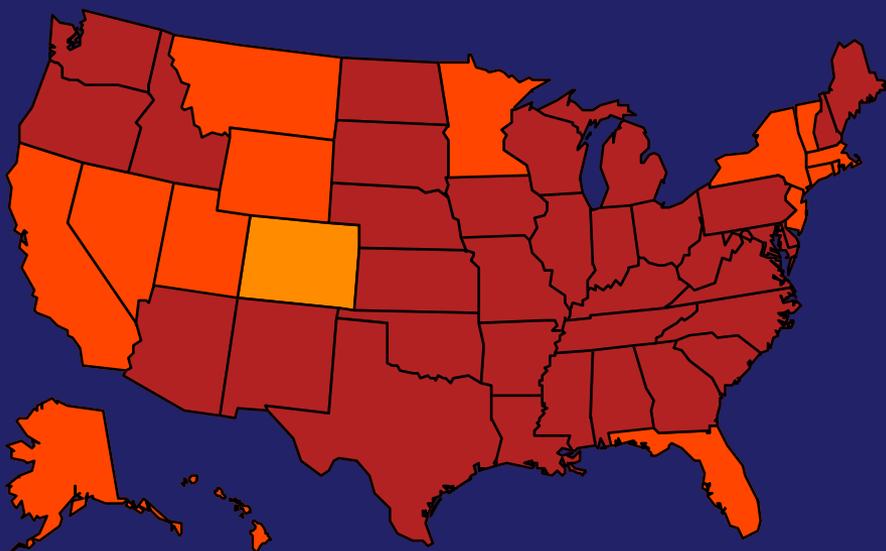




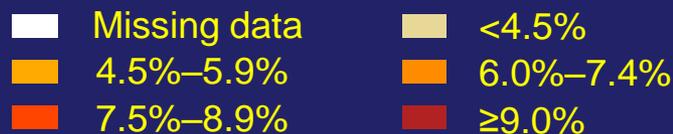
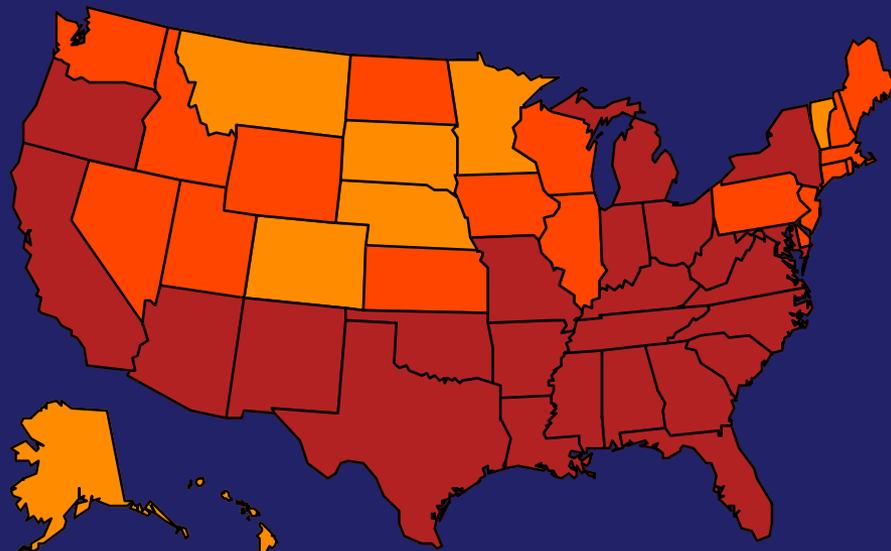
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## 2012

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### Diabetes



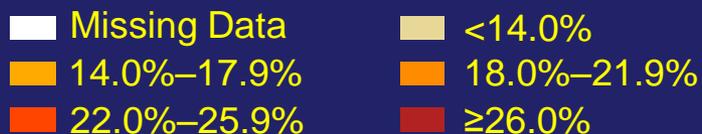
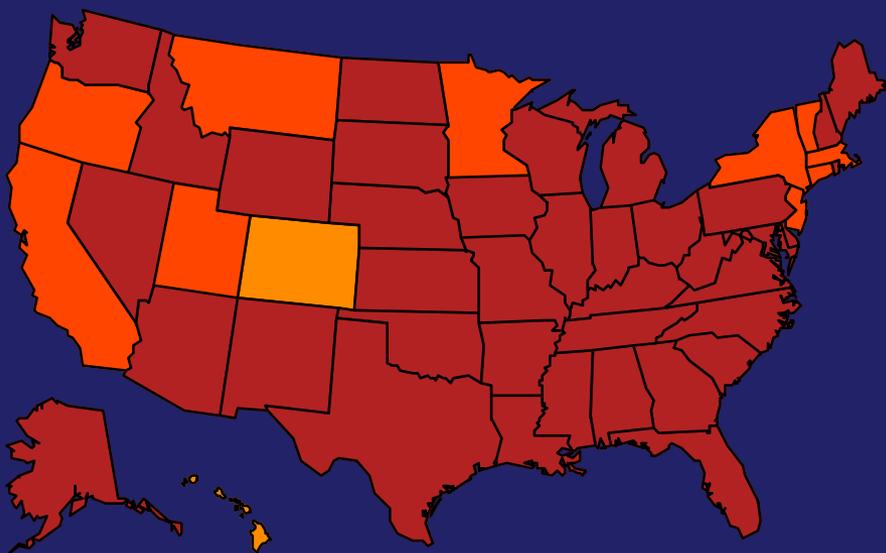
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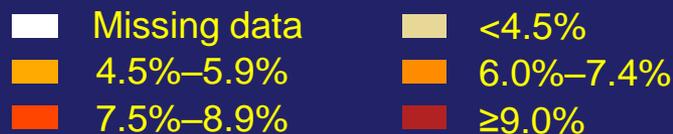
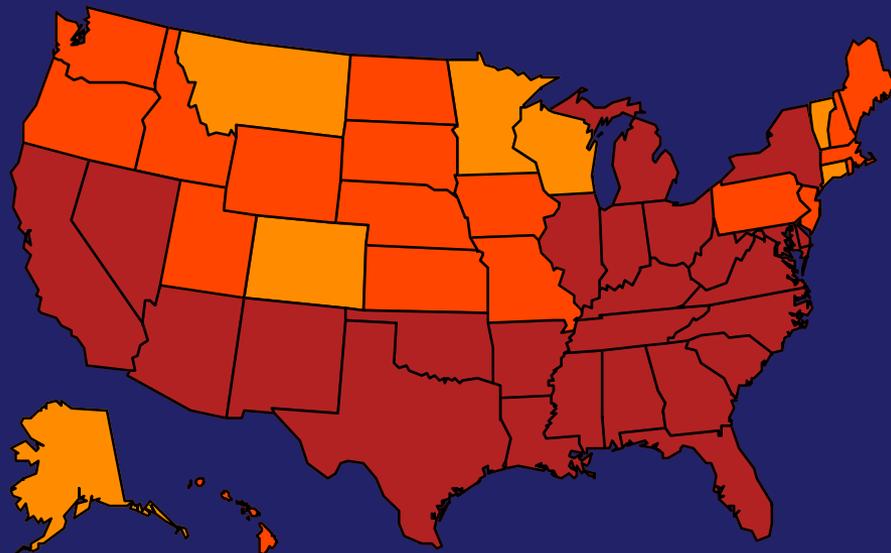
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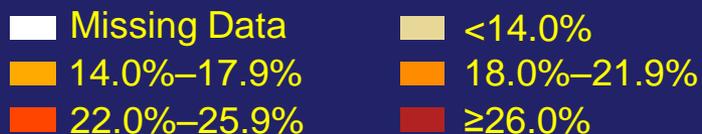
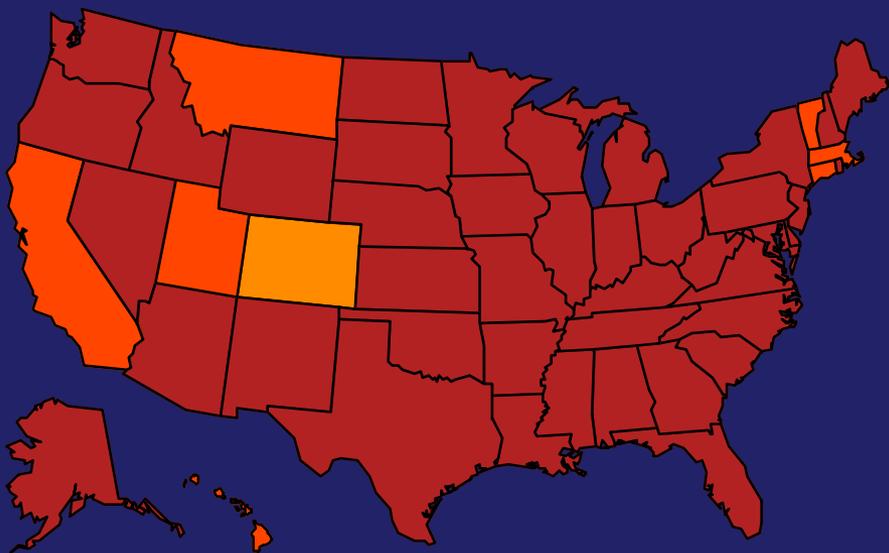
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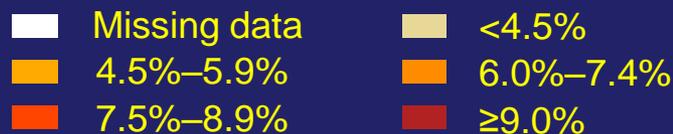
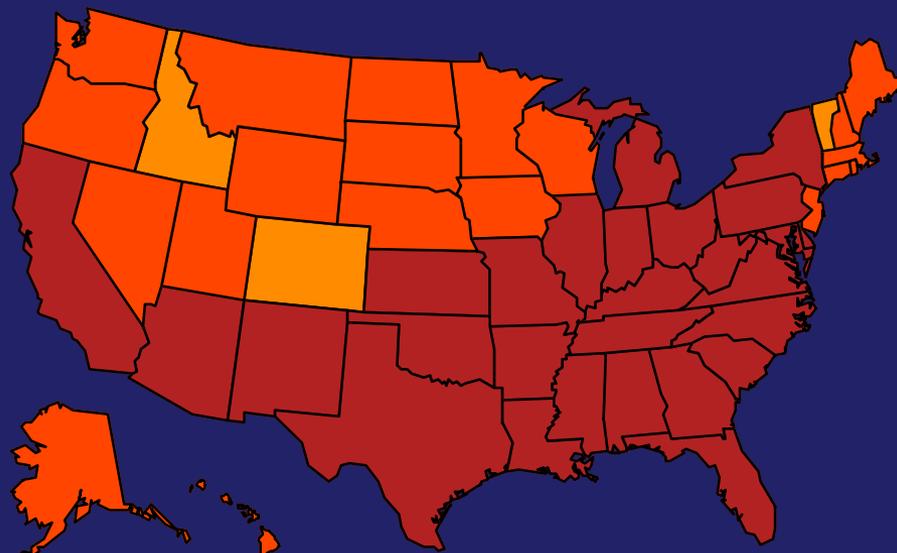
# Age-Adjusted Prevalence of Obesity and Diagnosed Diabetes Among US Adults

2014

## Obesity (BMI $\geq$ 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)



## Diabetes



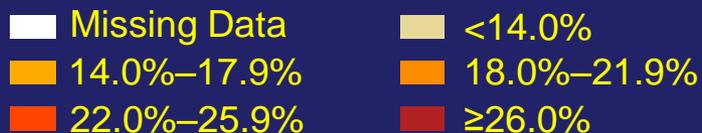
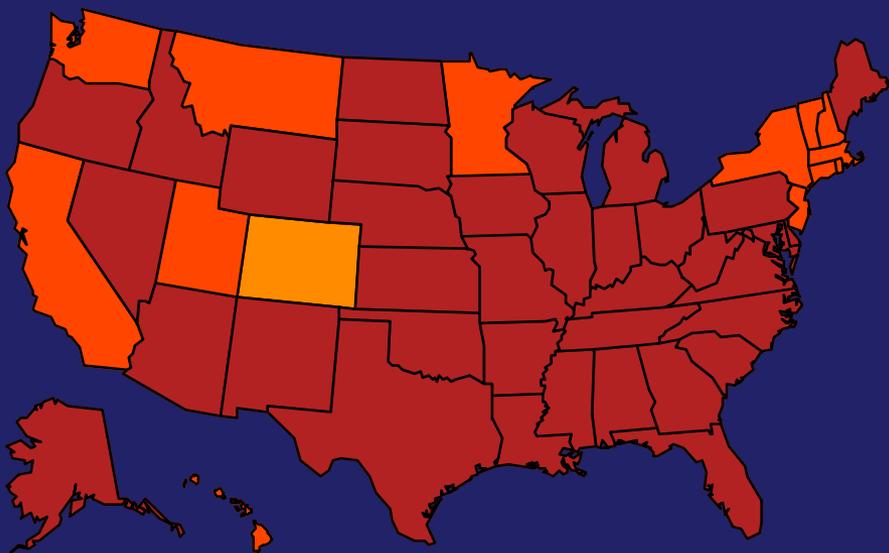
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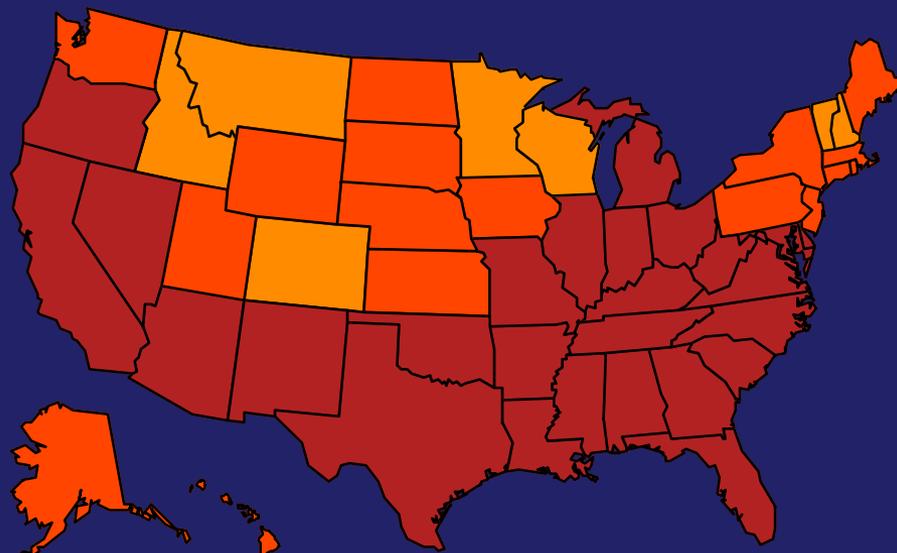
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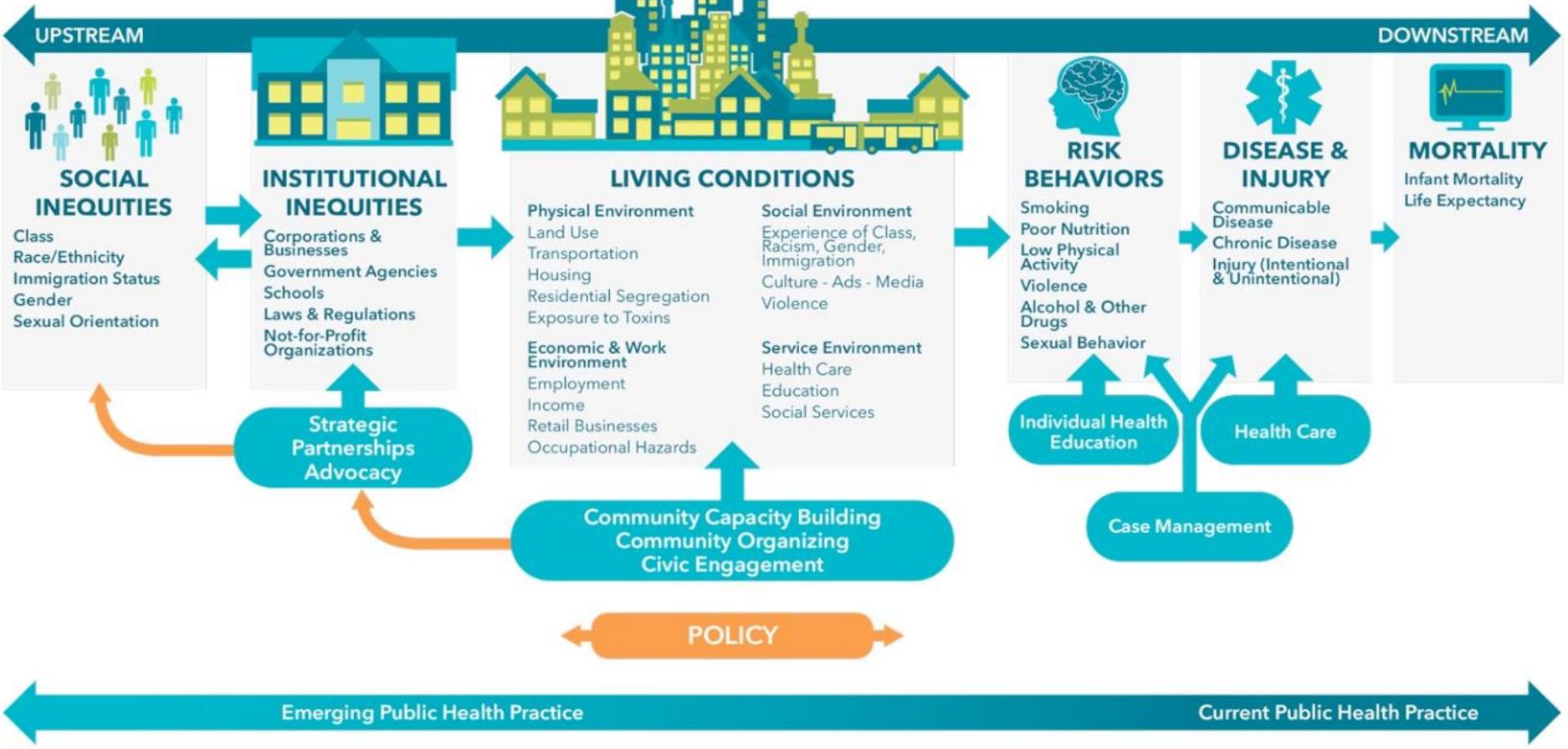


# PUBLIC HEALTH

*“Public health is **organized community efforts** aimed at the **prevention of disease** and the **promotion of health**. It links **many disciplines** and rests upon the scientific core of **epidemiology**”*

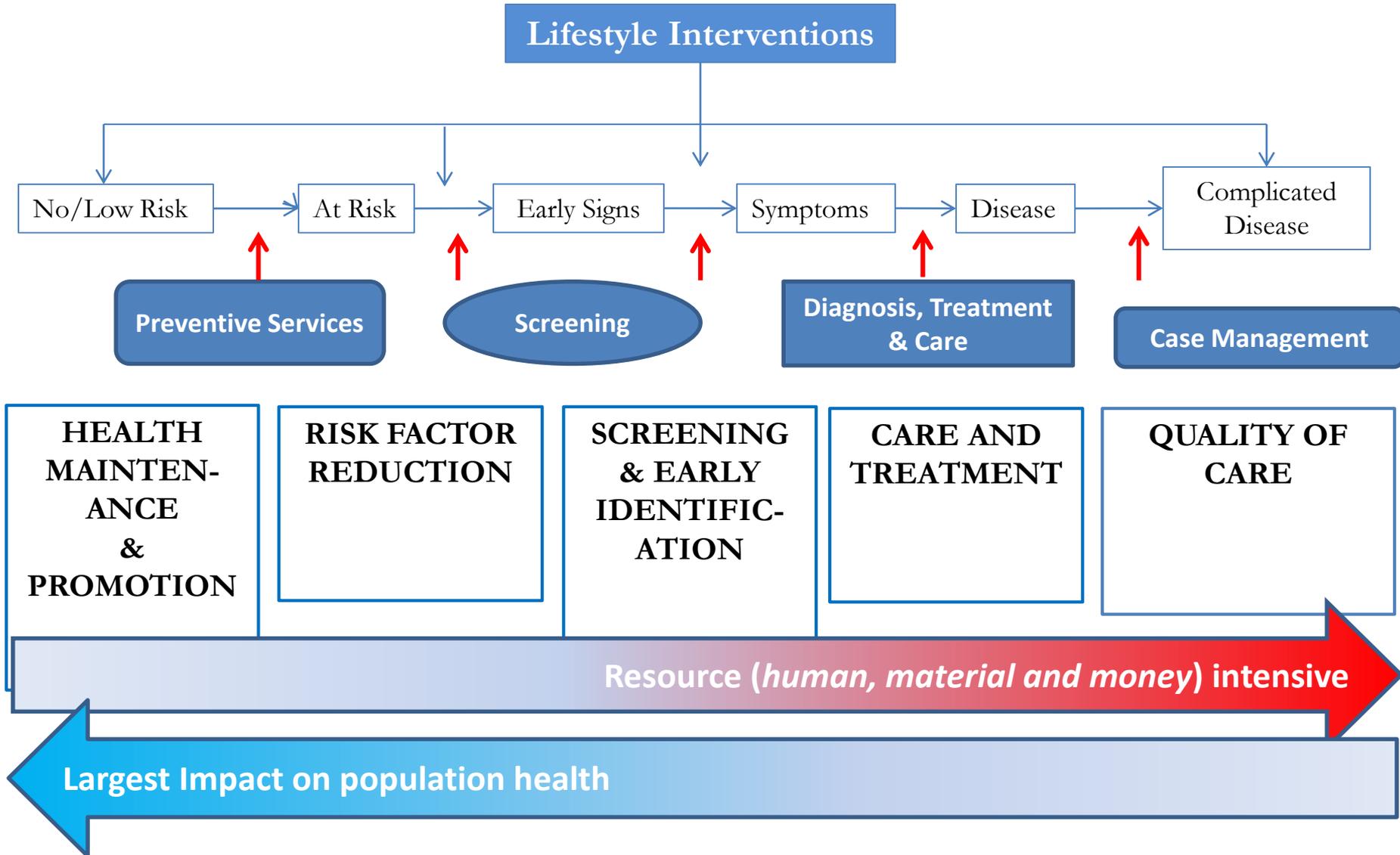
*SOURCE: Institute of Medicine, The Future of Public Health, 1998*

**A PUBLIC HEALTH FRAMEWORK FOR REDUCING HEALTH INEQUITIES**  
**HEALTH INEQUITIES INITIATIVE**



# “All-of-Society” Involvement

## INTERVENTIONS ON THE CONTINUUM



# PREVENTION OF DISEASE

HEALTHY, NORMAL	AT-RISK	SIGNS: FIRST DEFECT/LESION	FIRST SYMPTOM	DISEASE, DISABILITY
Social & Environmental Determinants	Risk & Protective Factors	Pre-clinical Phase	Clinical Phase	Post-clinical Phase
<b>PRIMORDIAL PREVENTION</b>	<b>PRIMARY PREVENTION</b>	<b>SECONDARY PREVENTION</b>		<b>TERTIARY PREVENTION</b>
<b>GENERAL POPULATION</b>	<b>SUSCEPTIBLE POPULATION</b>	<b>ASYMPTOMATIC POPULATION</b>	<b>SYMPTOMATIC OR DIAGNOSED POPULATION</b>	
Alter <b>social structures</b> and thereby underlying determinants	Alter <b>exposures</b> that lead to disease	<b>Detect and treat</b> pathological process at an earlier stage when treatment can be more effective		<b>Prevent relapses and further deterioration</b> via follow-up care and rehabilitation
<b>REDUCE RISKS</b>	<b>REDUCE DISEASE INCIDENCE</b>	<b>REDUCE PREVALENCE &amp; CONSEQUENCES</b>		<b>REDUCE COMPLICATIONS OR DISABILITY</b>
Health promotion	Immunization Risk Reduction Screening Clinical Preventive Services	Screening Clinical Preventive Services Treatment & Care		Treatment and care Secondary or specialist care Rehabilitation

# What are communities doing?

## In schools and early childhood centers

- Encouraging walk-to-school and bike-to-school programs.
- Supporting quality physical education.
- Increasing healthy food options.



# What are communities doing?

## In the workplace

- Encouraging stairs.
- Encouraging walking clubs or walking meetings.
- Increasing healthy food options in vending machines and cafeterias.



# What are communities doing?



## In homes

- Promoting breastfeeding.
- Encouraging families to participate in physical activities together.
- Encouraging families to limit screen time.

# What are communities doing?



## For all their residents

- Increasing access to walking trails.
- Allowing the community to use school facilities outside of school hours for physical activity.
- Building roads that are safe for all types of transportation to share.
- Working with real estate developers to increase pedestrian-friendly developments.
- Increasing access to farmers' markets.
- Planting community gardens.
- Promoting community messaging about healthy eating, physical activity, and risks of obesity.

# Healthy Policies for a Healthy Hawai'i

HEALTHY HAWAII VISION 2020



WE NEED YOUR SUPPORT!

## Healthy Communities Physical Activity

- Complete Streets implementation
- State & county level goals for active transportation
- Health impact assessments
- Secured bike parking at state events & locations



## Healthy Communities Nutrition

- Food systems task force
- More support for locally produced, healthy foods
- Institutional policies for access to healthy food & drink options
- Guidelines for healthier kids' meals
- Warning labels on sugar-sweetened beverages
- Sugar-sweetened beverage fee to fund public education



## Healthy Schools

- Student fitness assessments in grades 5, 7, & 9
- Increase Health & PE requirements for middle school grades
- Strengthen wellness in child care licensing requirements
- Additional school physical exam requirements
- Nutrition & agriculture curriculum in all grades



## Healthy Worksites

- State level worksite wellness policy
- Paid family leave
- State health risk assessment

## Health Care Systems

- Reimbursement for preventive care



Presented as a public service by the Hawaii State Department of Health. This concept map represents the policy priorities proposed by 140 statewide partners and experts at the 2015 State Physical Activity and Nutrition Forum May 28, 2015, Hilton Waikiki Beach Hotel, Honolulu, Hawai'i.



NEW ORLEANS

Traditional Jazz \$5.00  
- Others 10.00  
- The Saints 20.00

EXIT

PRESERVATION PLANT  
NEW ORLEANS