***The Consumption of Pelagic Fish and the Incidence of Diabetes in Modern Kanaka Maoli (Native Hawaiians)***

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Research Objective: Conduct data-driven, culturally-based research using *Kanaka Maoli* oral histories; to determine whether a connection exists between the consumption of pelagic or deep-sea fish and the incidence and prevalence of diabetes.

Pelagic fish are defined herein as *ahi* (Thynnus thynnus), *aku* (Katsuwonus pelamys), *mahimahi* (Coryphaena hippurus), *ono* (Acanthocybium solandri), *akule* (Selar crumenoph-thalmus), *opelu* (Decapterus sanctae-helenae), and all types of *a’u*, or swordfish (Istio-phoridae). The increasingly high and frequent consumption of pelagic fish in Hawaii, especially *ahi*, is a recent phenomenon, with the advent of its ready availability within the last one hundred years. Numerous historical and ethnographic accounts, both written and oral, state that *Ka Po’e Kahiko*, the ancient ones, neither took nor used anywhere near the volume of pelagics consumed today. Further recorded is that taking pelagics were only allowed during a specific time of the year or when there was nothing else to be caught. As a youth, I heard my grandmother say that a woman who is pregnant or lactating should never consume ahi and au. *Poke* (diced raw fish mixed with seaweed and vegetables) establishments abound the world over. Concern grows over the amounts of methylmercury in these fish and the potential myriad adverse health effects of its consumption. Through applying data science and machine learning to various data sets, I will investigate whether pelagic fish consumption is a factor in the incidence and prevalence of the Clinical Syndrome of Diabetes in *Kanaka Maoli*.