



THE EFFECT OF PROVIDING GENETIC RISK INFORMATION ON LIFESTYLE BEHAVIORS IN AFRICAN AMERICANS (FORMERLY LINKING GAINS)

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Background

Purpose: The goal of this proposal is to better understand how informing African Americans of their genetic risk affects their cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk reduction behavior.

- CVD presents a prevailing health disparity for African Americans, and they have a higher incidence. Disadvantaged groups who have higher chronic disease prevalence lack access to the benefit of receiving genetic risk information.
- African Americans are interested in genetic testing and clinical trials, yet they require a more culturally centered community engagement strategy.

Project Aims

Study Type: 16-week mixed method randomized behavioral intervention.

Aim 1: Determine the effect of genetic risk knowledge on CVD risk reduction behaviors.

Aim 2: Determine which factors moderate change in participant CVD risk behaviors

Theoretical Framework

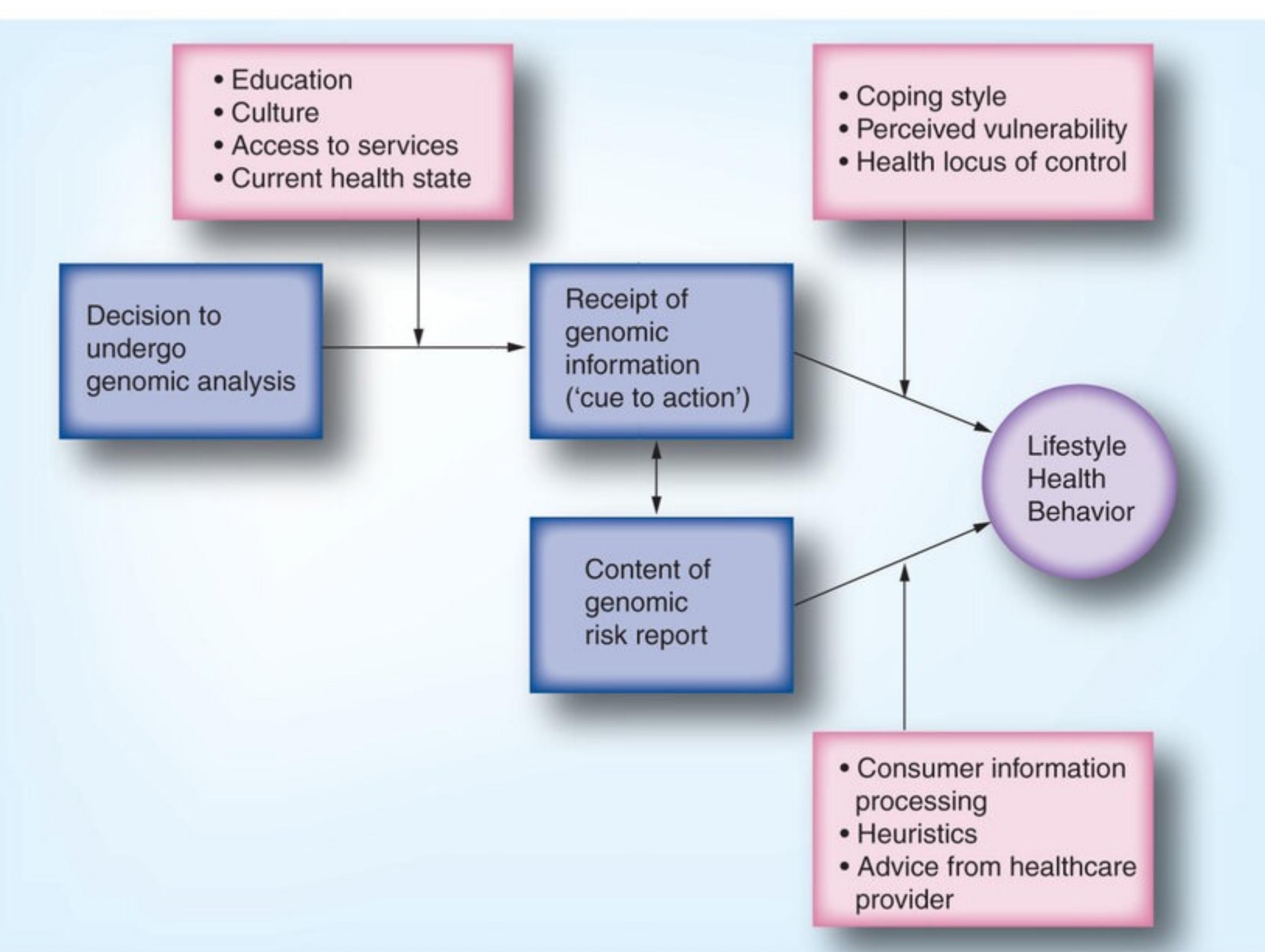
Culturally Informed Community Engagement:

- Community Cultural Wealth
- Community Engagement
- Health Equity

"Our culturally informed community engagement model expands this definition of health equity to also include the removal of obstacles to health and their consequences, including powerlessness."

Outcomes

Framework of constructs that may predict health behavior change in the genomic setting.

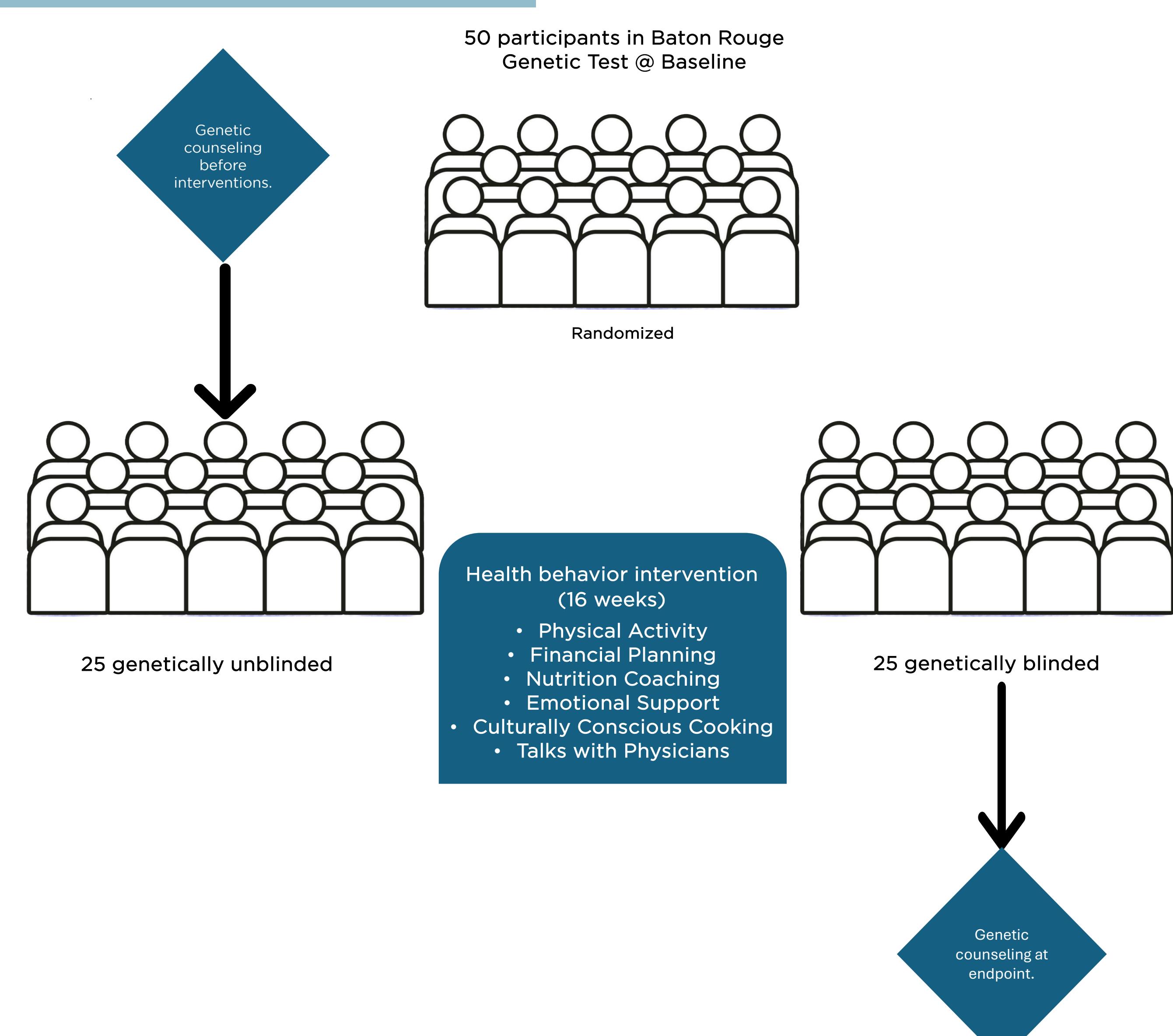


Key Messages

Scan QR Code to see and add key takeaways.



Study Design



Community Impact

Public Health & Societal Impact: Community & Public Health Potential Benefits

- Health Education Resources:** Increase community engagement, education and access to resources within reach.
- Public health practices increased** in diverse populations; making results generalizable to population at large.
- Community Health Services:** Creating network with local community partners and health providers.

Translational Science Benefits



Key Partners: Interventional Resource coaches are from the community and will be available to the community after the clinical trial.

LACATS, Southern University, and EBR Parish Government.

References



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