

# Health Research Strategy in Greenland.

- The goal for the Health Research Board is:
- to discuss general aspects of Reach on Health Related Development.
- to priority the Health Research for the Minister of Health.
- to establish and strengthen the Research Network.
- to take part in the Public Debate about Research in Greenland
- Reach foundation, recommendation for the Minister of Health

# Social development and its impact on health patterns.

- There has been very little analysis of the consequences of the accelerated development, the last decade, and its influence on the society.
- The traditional family structure has been transformed
- Norms and value systems have also changed.
- Social and mental health problems.
- Globalisation.
- New alternative ways to health and well-being, needs research.



# Children in Greenland and Greenland for the Children. Family health and social welfare.

- Often ill health is a result of and influenced by social welfare and/or chronic illness that has developed over longer period of time.
- Creating a better understanding of the relationship between the social, cultural and environmental health parameters.
- Main cause of diseases can often be found in the earliest stages of life.
- Research programs should focus on the Greenlandic family nucleus and its framework for development during the formative period.



# Social and geographical inequalities in health, including health in the rural areas

- The population in the settlements has lower education level.
- Healthy lifestyle is accepted more readily by members of the higher social strata.
- Child mortality is higher in the settlements than in the cities.
- It is important to research social and geographical inequalities and its determinants.



# Health promotion and intervention followed by research.

## Health services research

- The balance between investment in health promotion and treatment, is it optimal?
- What is the best means for organising the health care system in a society with the cultural and geographical background of Greenland..
- New interventions and health promotion initiative need research-based evaluation.
- Longitudinally data, national statistic is important for health planning and research.



# Human biomedical research

- Climate, diet, housing, environment and rapid change.
- Genetic mass.
- Infectious diseases.
- Cancer epidemiology.
- Substance abuse and the consequences for the population.
- Asthma and allergy.
- Obesity and diabetes.

