

Medical Outcomes Survey: Validation and Cultural Adaptation in the American Indian Population With Diabetes Mellitus



Reducing health disparities by
preventing or delaying diabetes in
American Indians and Alaskan
Natives.

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A widely adopted instrument, the SF-36, assesses health concepts in terms of basic human values that are relevant to functional ability and well-being and its usefulness has been explored in the general population as well as several sub-populations. However, the SF-36 has not been examined fully among American Indians with diabetes mellitus, one of the most prevalent diseases in this population.

This project will contribute to the SF-36 literature and diabetes knowledge base in three ways. It will: 1) assess the feasibility of data collection and inform the design of a larger study on QoL among American Indians; 2) provide baseline information for the planning of pre-post interventions with diabetes management in this population; and 3) provide similar baseline information for longitudinal studies among American Indians.

Native Americans suffer
disproportionately from diabetes.

Native Americans are 2.2 times more
likely to have diabetes than their non-
Hispanic White counterparts.