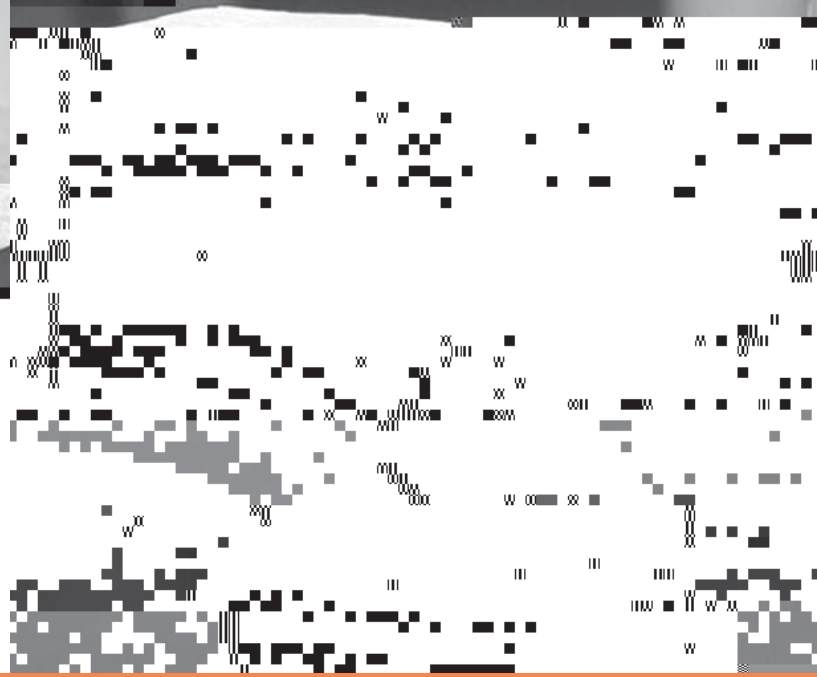
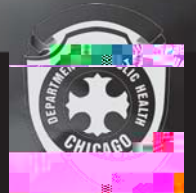


Health Status Index Series Volume XVI Number I



CHICAGO RESEARCH YEAR IN REVIEW: 2006

POPULATION HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES



Office of Epidemiology
Department of Public Health
City of Chicago

Chicago Research Year in Review: 2006 Population Health and Health Services

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Suggested Citation

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to update health professionals about currently published articles regarding the health of Chicago residents and communities. To our knowledge, a report such as this has never been produced. The articles in this report were taken from 2006 peer-reviewed journals. (A peer reviewed journal is a journal that publishes articles after they have been through a review and approval process involving one or more experts.) Articles were retrieved from two search engines and met a set of selection criteria developed for inclusion in the report. The retrieved articles have been grouped under a general topic heading for ease of reference. Each section of the report contains excerpts from the original abstract written by the author. (An abstract is a summary of the main idea and content of a work such as an article, book, or dissertation.) In addition, the citation for each article is included. After reviewing the included excerpts of interest, the user can use the provided citation for further follow up. This report does not contain all articles written in 2006 peer-reviewed journals. Articles pertaining to studies that involved laboratory tests, experiments or clinical trials in Chicago were not included. Articles not related to the health of Chicago communities were excluded.

This report serves as a starting point for community professionals interested in an extended range of information on the health of Chicago communities. We acknowledge that some articles that ought to have been included in this report may have been missed due to the timing of our article search and retrieval. The inclusion of an article in this report does not imply that we agree with the author's conclusions; such discretion is left solely to the user of this report.

METHODS

In order to determine the articles to include in the report, a set of selection criteria were developed. Each article must have been:

- About the health of Chicago residents and communities,
- Published in 2006, and
- From a peer-reviewed journal.

Articles with multiple study sites are included in this report, if Chicago-specific data is presented (i.e., table, graph, etc.) or only the Chicago data is discussed.

Two search engines were used to look for articles, Pubmed and Connect Search. Pubmed is a public use search engine; the Connect Search website is available at university libraries and their affiliated bodies only. We used “Chicago” and “2006” as keywords to search for potential articles in combination with one of following terms: health, population, age, gender, race, ethnicity, screening, diseases, STD, HIV, AIDS, drugs, tobacco, smoking, alcohol, weight, height, BMI, obesity, nutrition, injury, accident, epidemiology and health services. Retrieved articles were then reviewed based on our selection criteria. After selection was completed, each article was grouped under one of the following topic headings:

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J Epidemiol 164(1)5-16, 2006.

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TOBACCO

SUBSTANCE USE

Pollock M, Turvey B. Elevated risk for tobacco use among men who have sex with men: a nationally representative geographic and psychological survey. *Substance Use Misuse*. 41(8):1197-1201. 2006.

Men who have sex with men (MSM) may have higher rates of tobacco use than general population. This study compares smoking rates and related behaviors among MSM and heterosexual men. Data were obtained from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), a nationally representative geographic and psychological survey. MSM were more likely than heterosexual men to be current smokers (15.1% vs 12.1%), and to use tobacco products more frequently (1.8 vs 1.5 cigarettes per day). MSM were also more likely to be dependent on tobacco (16.8% vs 12.1%). MSM were also more likely to use alcohol (16.8% vs 12.1%). These findings suggest that MSM are at a higher risk for tobacco use, alcohol use, and related health behaviors. The higher prevalence of tobacco use and alcohol use among MSM may be related to their vulnerability to substance use. The lower health status of MSM may be related to their higher rates of tobacco use and alcohol use. Further research is needed to explore the relationship between MSM and substance use.

Slutsnik S, Friedman R, et al. Cigarette smoking prevalence among men who have sex with men: a national survey. *Am J Public Health*. 96(6):1062-1065. 2006.

Whether related to tobacco use or control for characteristically associated conditions in the general population, the association between tobacco use and mental health symptoms in MSM is not clear. This study examined the association between tobacco use and mental health symptoms in a nationally representative sample of MSM. Data were obtained from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), a nationally representative geographic and psychological survey. MSM were more likely than heterosexual men to be current smokers (15.1% vs 12.1%), and to use tobacco products more frequently (1.8 vs 1.5 cigarettes per day). MSM were also more likely to be dependent on tobacco (16.8% vs 12.1%). MSM were also more likely to use alcohol (16.8% vs 12.1%). These findings suggest that MSM are at a higher risk for tobacco use, alcohol use, and related health behaviors. The higher prevalence of tobacco use and alcohol use among MSM may be related to their vulnerability to substance use. The lower health status of MSM may be related to their higher rates of tobacco use and alcohol use. Further research is needed to explore the relationship between MSM and substance use.

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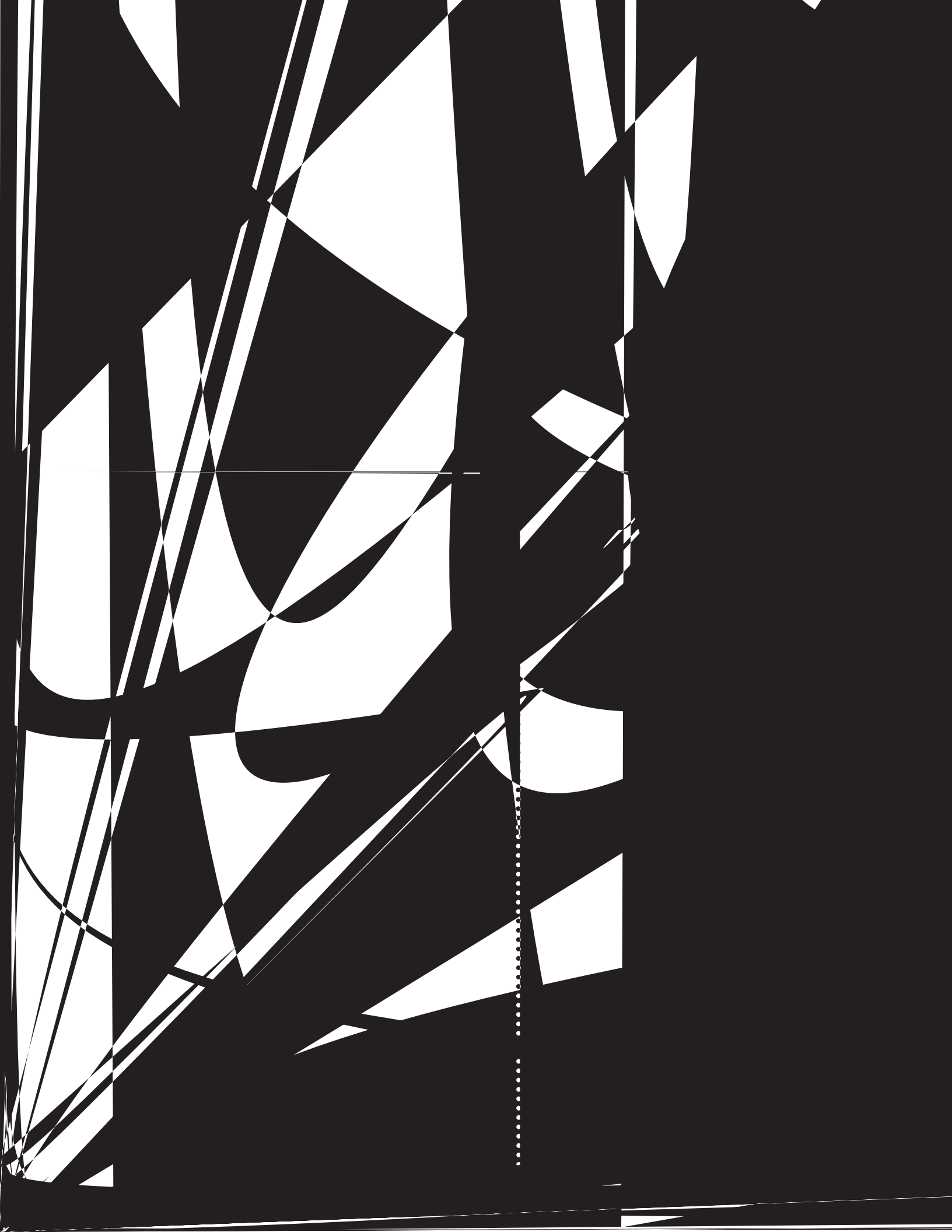
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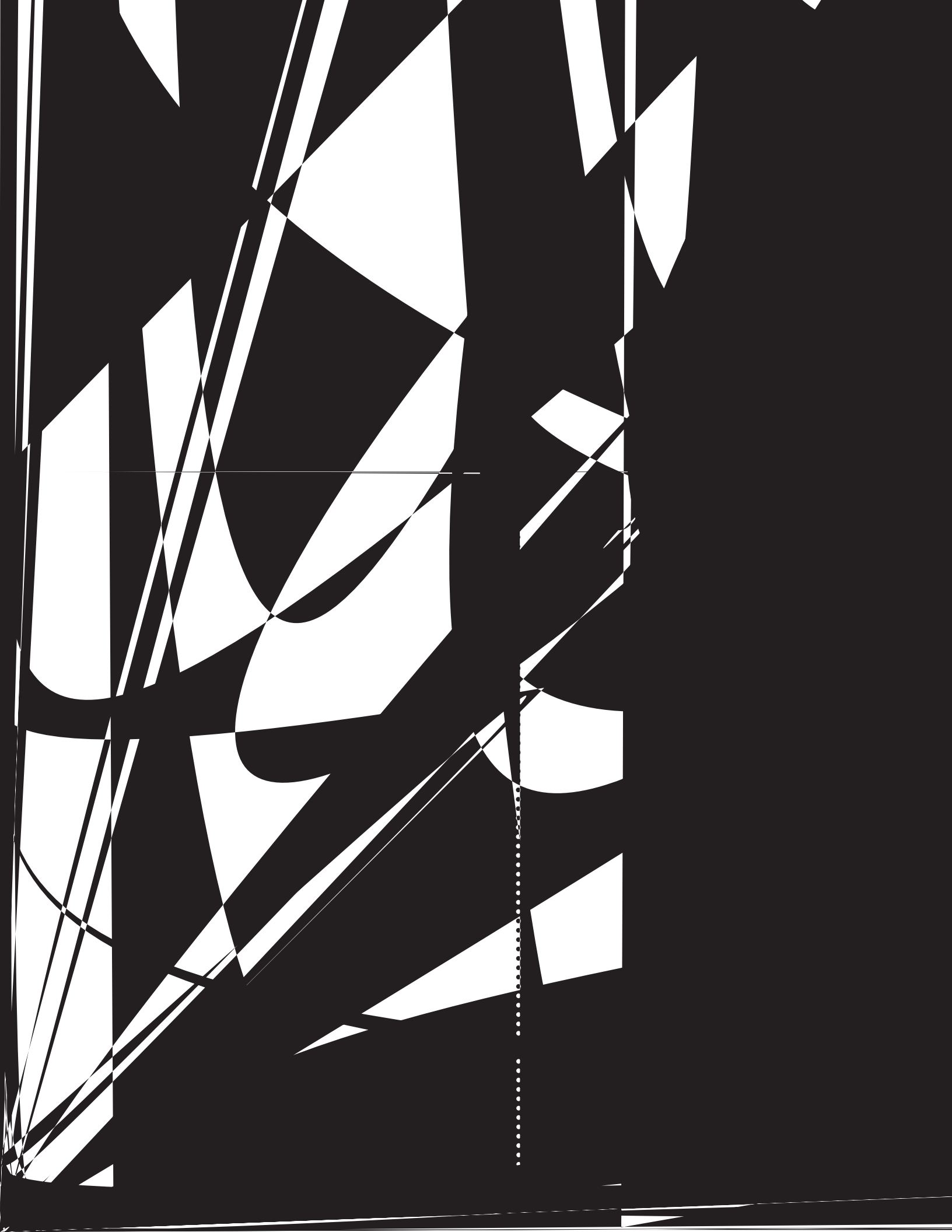
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Int. J. Nutr. 837-45, 2006.

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