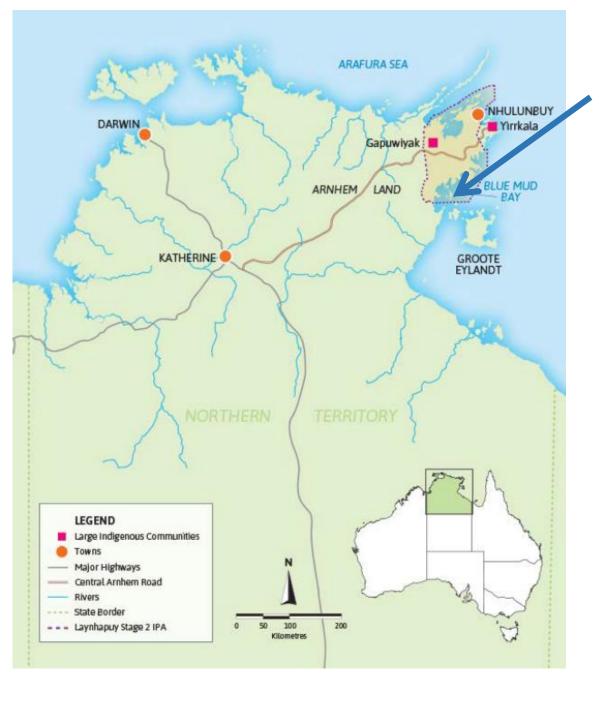


Wesfarmers Centre of Vaccines and Infectious Disease



On Track Watch

A community-based action research project to improve health knowledge



Yilpara was established in 1974. It is one of 30 linked communities in the Laynhapuy Homelands region



Certificate II in Community Health Research (10513 NAT) Menzies School of Health Research

The 15 trainees from Yilpara doing the Certificate are in the first research group based in the Laynhapuy Homelands working on a community action research project

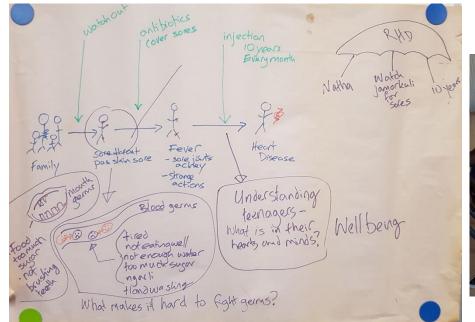






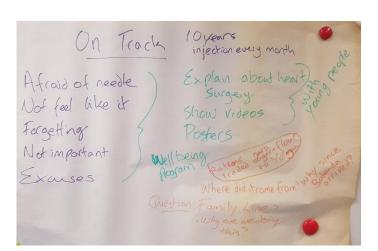
Training started in March 2017

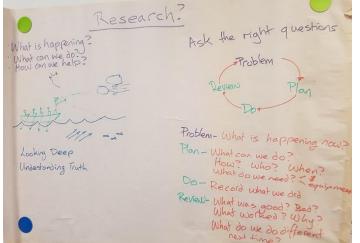
Planning the On Track Watch project – November 2016

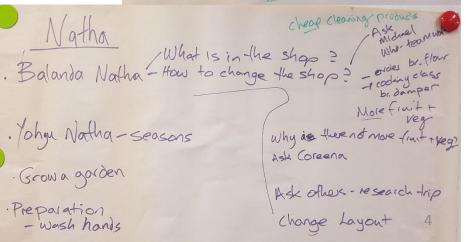












Rheumatic heart disease (RHD)

Rheumatic fever starts with sore throats and skin sores.

Bukuwarkthundja nayi nuli rerriya rumbal nuli dhulkumiyii wo gurak nuli bulyun bala rumbal nhä nuli gorrmuryi.

• A germ called 'strep' causes these sore throats and skin sores.

Mewirri yäku 'strep' balanya nhakun djetjimiyi gurak wo rumbal.

• If someone gets rheumatic fever they will need to go to hospital. They need to have a penicillin injection every 4 weeks for about 10 years. If they don't have the injection they might get Rheumatic heart disease.

nunhi yolnu dhu märram rerri gorrmurinyawuy, marrtjin bondin bala watjpilil. Bala nhenydhu märraman mirritjin yäku penicillin injection bala nheny dhu manymaknha nhe dhu ga nhina.

 Rheumatic heart disease makes our heart sick (valve damage) and after a while our heart may not work properly (heart failure) and we may need an operation.

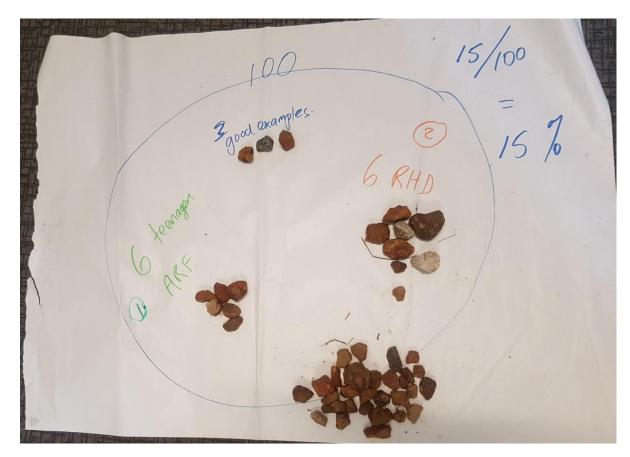
doturrk'tja rerri nayi'thu buyngun manymakgum djäma rumbalnur.

Rheumatic heart disease the Northern Territory

- Aboriginal people are 55 times more likely than non-Aboriginal to die from ARF/RHD
- Is the *greatest cause of health inequity* between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, *ahead of renal disease*, *diabetes and ischaemic heart disease*
- These high rates are important contributors to the *gap in life expectancy* between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians.

On Track Watch Large number of people with ARF / RHD in Yilpara

- There were 6 children who have had ARF and have monthly injections
- There were 6 adults who have RHD
- There were 3 adults who had ARF and have finished 10 years of injections
- When the leader was told about the high number he asked that outside researchers come and do a project with the community



Why is the community doing this research?

- "We don't want our kids to have heart surgery"
- "To keep the kids healthy, community healthy, look after our land"

All of the On Track Watch group have been through having the injections or have children who are on the injection or already had the operation

We used both way learning to talk about:

Rheumatic heart disease

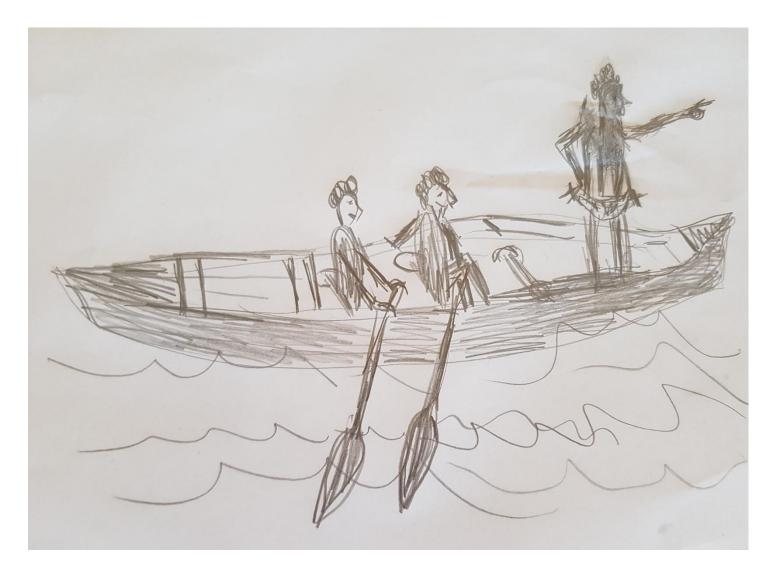
- Strep A Infection
- Immune system
- Rheumatic fever
- Heart disease
- Prevention

Research

- Problem-Plan-Act-Review research cycle
- Research tools
 - focus groups
 - Interviews
 - Swabbing
 - surveys
- Consent
- Ethics

The lipalipa (canoe) is a good metaphor for action research

Looking deeply to decide which way to go



Above the surface

Winds Clouds

LOOKING AT THE SURFACE OF THE WATER IS NOT ENOUGH

Below the surface

Currents Rocks Shallow water

Examples of other both-way learning metaphors we used

NB Understanding comes from the process of working out metaphors – you can't transfer these to other locations, you need to go through your own process

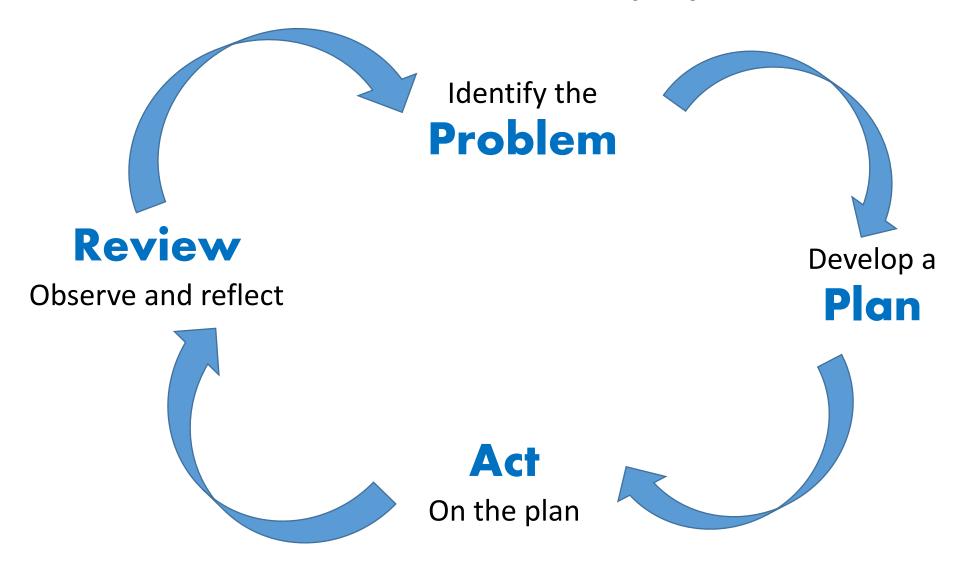
Yolngu concept*	Balanda concept
Gurrutu (relationship rules)	Ethics and consent
Yinapungabu/Miyarra (coming up/out from beneath - boils, blood, maggots)	Knowledge sharing
Djalkari (foot steps)	Health behaviours - choosing the right path
Wujumugu (dilly bag)	Research tools
Wapitja (digging stick)	Truth - getting deeper knowledge (long yams)
Moieties (there must be balance between the two moieties)	Mixed methods research, good research balances qualitative (word) and quantitative (number) data
Yam leaf confusion	Mistaken immune response to Strep A
Bait for fishing	Different germs cause different diseases

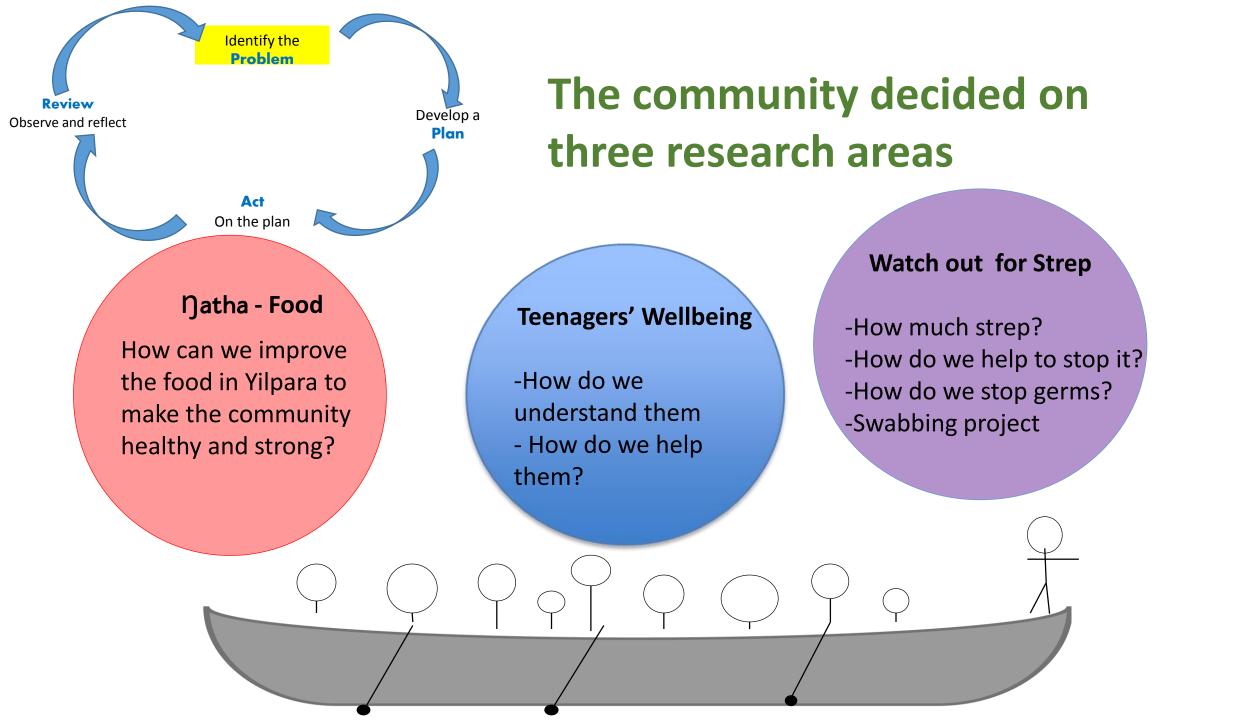
^{*} Permission to share cultural knowledge has been given by senior community leaders

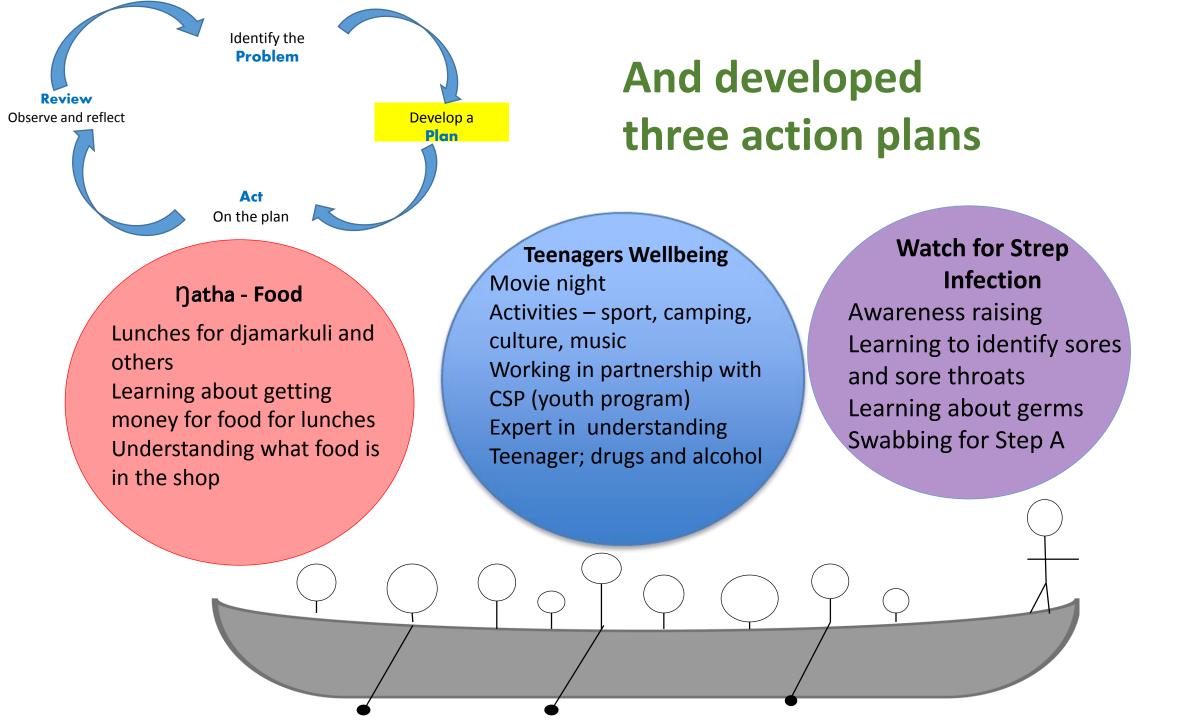
Training involved:

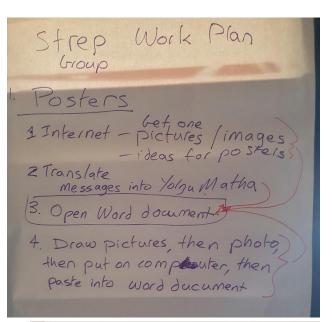
- Using *metaphors* to develop conceptual understanding
- *Translating* information into 2 or 3 Yolngu languages
- Role plays interviews, consent, focus groups
- Telling people about what we learnt: posters; giving families RHD movies on a usb to watch at home; presentations to other communities and at conferences
- Talking to other Yolngu researchers

We learnt about and used the action research cycle through the whole OTW project



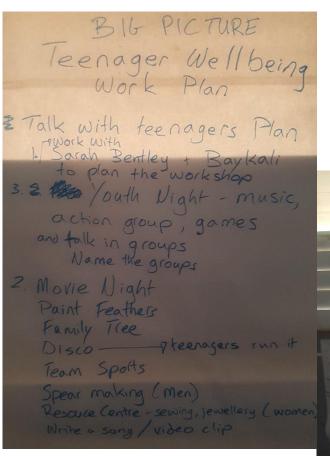


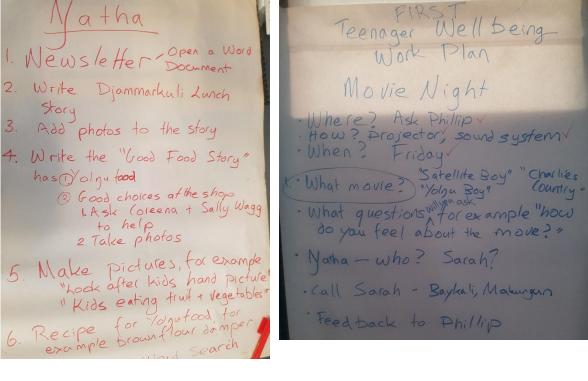


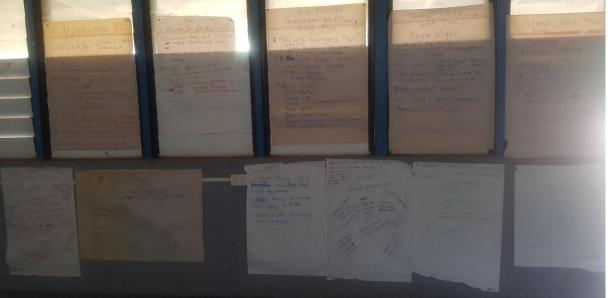


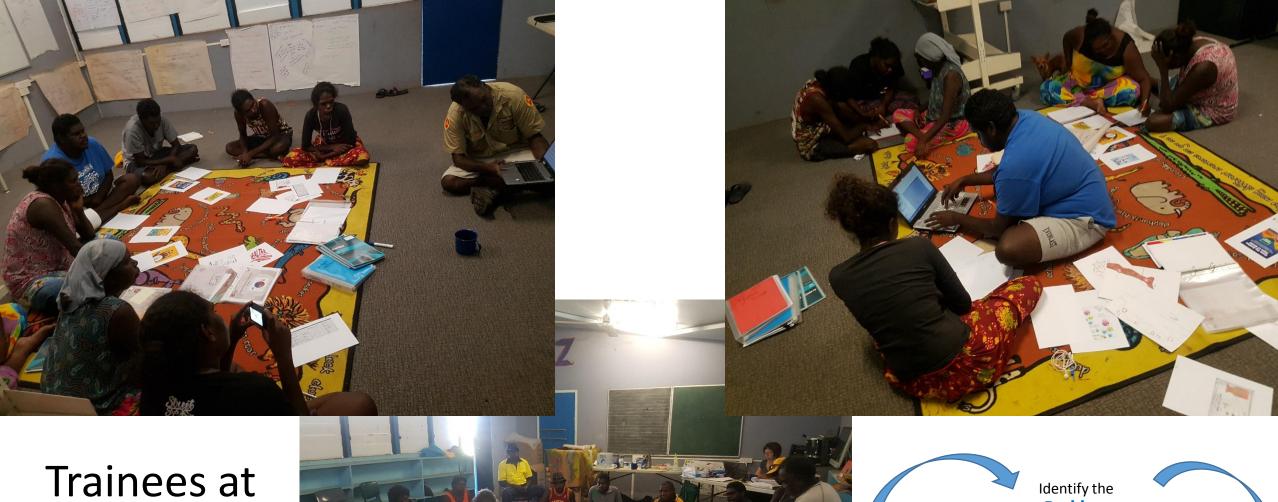
Match out for sores If you see a sores put Bandaid Keep the sores clean Wash the sores is Bad taken to the clinic If the child as a soresthmoat to take him or her to the clinic Tell you kids to brush their teeth Manutji-takarama Manutji-takarama Infection.

Project planning









Trainees at work on the three projects



The cooking program – lunches for school children











Learning about RHD and making posters



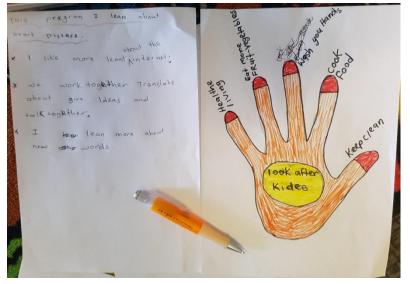




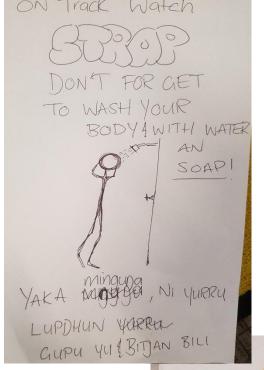




Health message poster ideas

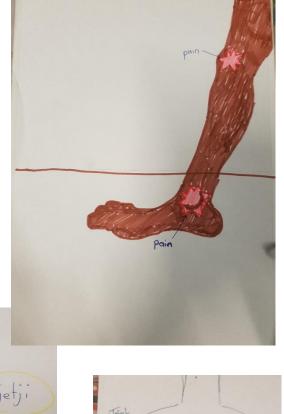


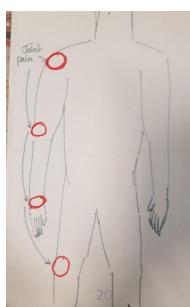


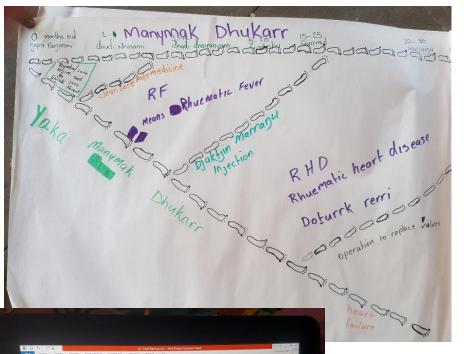






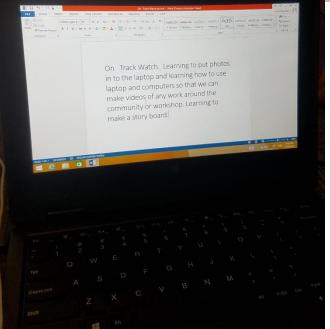


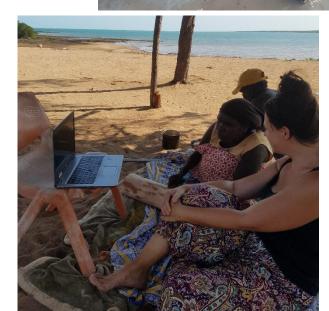






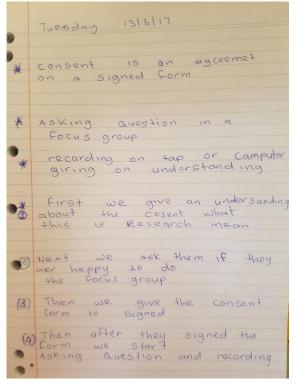


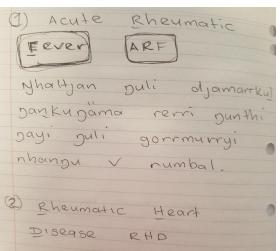


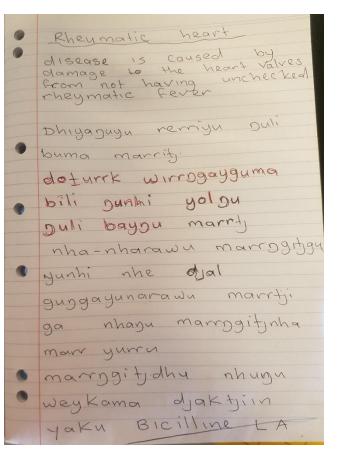


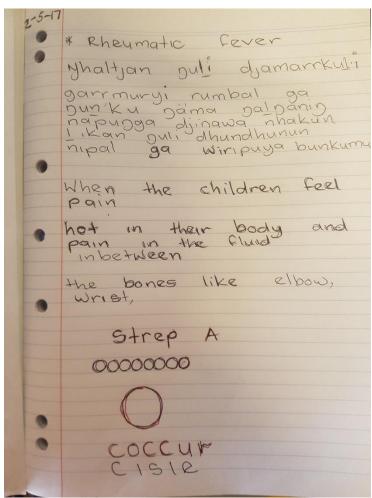


Examples of translation work









OTW researchers presented their work to each other and to

the Yilpara community



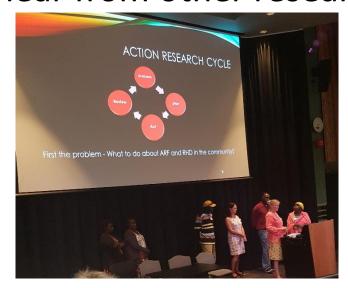


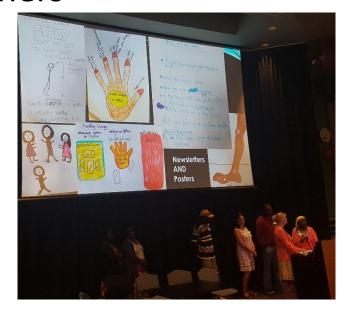




Attending RHD meetings in Darwin to give presentations about OTW, meet the team at Menzies and hear from other researchers













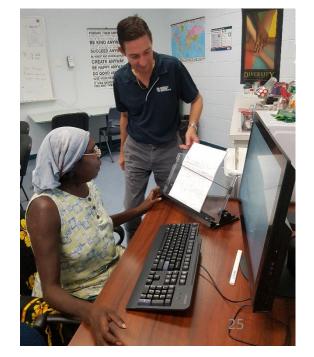
In Darwin trainees also worked with other Yolnu and balanda

researchers

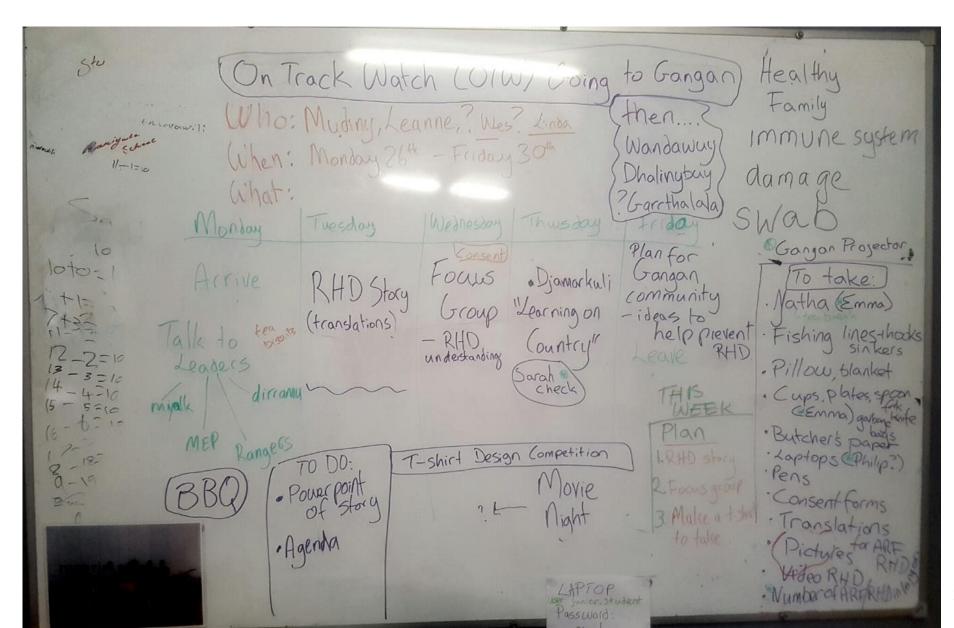








Planning for going to Gan Gan



At Gan gan we presented to the whole community The children

designed t-shirts























Practising before the Strep A awareness throat swabbing day















On the day we made sure everyone had a clear understanding of what we were doing, how and why





Analysing the result of the throat swabbing day and writing a report







At the Lowitja conference – presenting, listening and meeting other researchers (November 2017)











At the end of the first year OTW researchers learnt about and used different research methods to review the project

(See the OTW Evaluation Report)







