

December 2014. We report descriptive statistics, including: - Time from US arrival to first clinic visit - Visits in the first six months of arrival - Number of patients who continue care at the clinic one year after immigration - Hemoglobin A1C, Blood pressure, BMI, Cholesterol, HDL, LDL, Triglyceride - Positive PPD prevalence, number initiated on INH therapy - B12 level, Vitamin D level - Colonoscopy, mammograms, cervical cancer screening, influenza vaccination

Findings: The GIMO patient panel includes approximately 500 refugees, averaging 11 patients weekly. Chart review of 74 refugee patients revealed that 43% (n=32) are males and 57% (n=42) are females, with a mean age of 49.6 years (SD 18.0). Mean BMI of 25.4 (SD 4.9). Of the 74 patients, 36 (49%) obtained a hemoglobin A1c on the initial visit to screen for diabetes. The mean hemoglobin A1C was 6.3 (SD 1.3). Most refugee patients were not up to date on preventative measures including mammograms, Pap smears, and colonoscopy. Additional chart review is in progress.

Interpretation: A significant percentage of our patient population was diabetic or pre-diabetic. In addition, we found that our refugee patient population is older and not current on preventative measures. Based on our findings, we hope to implement interventions that address the barriers to effective preventative health care. Future areas of study include depression, PTSD and somatization disorder. These disorders are increasingly recognized in our refugee population, and further research is needed to target development of screening tools and referral mechanisms to improve care for this vulnerable group.

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Parenting styles and emerging adult drug use in Cebu, the Philippines

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Background: Illicit drug use is a global public health concern and adolescence is a period of vulnerability. Methamphetamine use, in particular, is of concern in Southeast Asia. Parenting styles can influence adolescent substance use but little is known about the applicability of findings from Western parenting styles literature to other cultures. We assessed associations between offspring-reported parenting styles, at age 18 and offspring-reported drug use three years later in Cebu, Philippines. We hypothesized that the permissive and authoritative parenting styles would be associated with a reduced odds of drug use while the authoritarian and neglectful styles would be associated with an increased odds of drug use.

Methods: We used data from 2002 and 2005 rounds of the Cebu Longitudinal Health and Nutrition Survey (CLHNS) in the Philippines. The sample included 1,723 offspring (2002 mean age \pm SD = 18.2 \pm 0.40) who reported mothers' and fathers' parenting styles in 2002 and their own lifetime drug use in both 2002 and 2005. Logistic regression models assessing odds of drug use by age 21, given reported parenting style, were adjusted for 2002 risk behaviors, adolescent characteristics, and parent/household characteristics.

Findings: At age 21, 39.7% of males and 5.1% of females reported having tried drugs. The most commonly reported drug was shabu (methamphetamine) followed by marijuana. As compared with the permissive style, authoritative mothering was associated with a decreased odds of boys having tried drugs by age 21 (OR = 0.53, 95% CI 0.29, 0.97) and neglectful fathering was associated at a trend level with an increased odds of boys having tried drugs by age 21 (OR = 1.70, 95% CI 0.95, 3.04).

Interpretation: Many emerging adults in this setting reported having used drugs, particularly methamphetamine, a dangerous drug with high abuse potential. Authoritative mothering was associated with reduced risk of drug use while neglectful fathering was associated with increased risk. These results are similar to Western findings indicating that the authoritative style is optimal for offspring mental health and substance use outcomes. As this was an observational study, there is always the risk of unmeasured confounders and residual confounding. We were also only able to report results for the boys in our sample due to the limited number of adolescent girls who reported having used drugs. Findings underscore the importance of both mothers' and fathers' parenting in efforts to prevent drug use in Filipino youth and add to the literature on cross-cultural variability in parenting styles.

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The impact of maternal age at marriage on malnutrition of hospitalized children in Dhaka, Bangladesh

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Background: Childhood malnutrition is a worldwide health problem that continues to cause numerous deaths in children under five years of age without any significant improvement for last several decades, especially in south-east Asia. This study focuses on understanding more about the maternal and childhood characteristics associated with malnutrition of children under five (1-59 months) at the Dhaka Hospital of the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b) in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Specifically, we asked if younger maternal age at marriage, younger current age of the mother, and lower birth order relates to more severe malnutrition in hospitalized children.

Methods: A total of 135 subjects were enrolled in this cross sectional study according to eligibility criteria: children 1-59 months admitted to the short stay, long stay, malnutrition, and intensive care units of icddr,b between July 8-August 6, 2013. The study was approved by Stanford University Research Compliance Office and icddr,b Research Review Committee and Ethics Review Committee. After patient's mother signed informed consent, information was collected through translated interviews with the mothers and electronic medical records. Responses were recorded on secure REDcap database. Weight for age Z score, $Z < -2$ (underweight), was the primary measure of malnutrition used for data analysis. With SAS Enterprise Guide 6.1, Pearson's correlation, Fisher's Exact test and exploratory analysis were conducted.

Findings: Data analysis shows no statistically significant relationship between maternal age at marriage of the mother or current age of the mother and the child's malnutrition level. However, this study