

Yale SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Social and Behavioral Sciences

SEMINAR in CDE & SBS - CDE 525B

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Presents

The Integration of Salivary Analytes to Expand Embodiment of Illegality Research: Examining Fear of Deportation and Body Mass Index in Relation to Salivary Uric Acid

Qualitative and quantitative studies have demonstrated that the implementation of immigration enforcement policies, such as Arizona's SB 1070, produces negative psychosocial health outcomes among Latinos, but there is little to no work examining how this type of stress is related to Latino adults and their children's physical health. Numerous studies have related adversity from family stress, racism, and poverty to increased chronic disease risk in children and adults. This study examines the relationship between household fear of deportation (FOD), body mass index (BMI) and salivary uric acid (sUA), a promising biomarker for oxidative stress/hypertension/metabolic syndrome, among 30 Mexican-origin families. We collected saliva (later assayed for sUA) and anthropometric measures from 111 individuals including children (n = 65, 2 months-17 years, 49% female) and adults (n = 46, 20-58 years, 71% female). The head of household completed a survey containing demographic and psychosocial measures. Relationships between household FOD, BMI, and sUA levels were estimated using multilevel models. Between families, for every affirmative response on the FOD questionnaire, log BMI decreased by 4%, sequentially, decreasing sUA levels by 15%. BMI was a partial mediator between household FOD and sUA. Future studies should examine what conditions of living with an undocumented family member shapes healthy food access, diet quality and weight outcomes among Mexican-origin adults and children.

Thursday, January 19, 2017
12-1:00pm
YSPH – Rm 115, 60 College Street

Required for 1st yr SBS students
Open to 1st yr CDE students

Lunch provided