

Document 1:

Research Projects approved or renewed in 2017 by the Ottawa Public Health (OPH) Research Ethics Board (REB)

Before Baby Arrives. An Innovative Strategy

Led by the Champlain Maternal Newborn Regional Program (CMNRP), and supported by the Healthy Growth and Development team at OPH, this pilot study evaluates the effectiveness of the recently developed CMNRP postnatal checklist to help parents prepare prenatally for their new parenting role.

Monitoring Trends in the Prevalence of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Associated Behavioural, Socio-Demographic and Systemic Factors, and Health Care Utilization among First and Second Generation African and Caribbean People who reside in Toronto and Ottawa

Led by the University of Ottawa and supported by the Health Protection Service Area at OPH, this research aims to address the gaps in knowledge regarding the prevalence of HIV, health care access and utilization and systemic factors that may be implicated in HIV acquisition among African, Caribbean and Black populations in Toronto and Ottawa.

Community Management of Sexually Transmitted and Blood Borne Infections in the City of Ottawa: A Community Needs Assessment.

Led by the Infectious Disease & Sexual Health Services unit at OPH, this project investigates community health practitioner needs with respect to sexually transmitted infections through a community needs assessment that includes an extensive literature review, a survey, and qualitative interviews conducted with health care practitioners in the City of Ottawa.

Identifying Indicators and Processes for Sharing Local Health Equity Data with Community Partners (Locally Driven Collaborative Project).

Led by the Niagara Region Health Unit and supported by the Health Protection Service Area at OPH, this project aims to identify best practices to select, analyze and distribute key behavioural and health outcome data for health equity work, using a collaborative approach that encourages leadership among community partners and fosters sustainable data sharing opportunities between local public health agencies and their partners.

Physical Activity and Dietary Implications Throughout Pregnancy (PLACENTA).

Led by the University of Ottawa and supported by the Healthy Growth and Development unit at OPH, this project takes a comprehensive look at the role of physical activity during pregnancy in regulating gene expression and metabolic function in the placenta.

Public Consultation on Marketing to Children and Youth: Youth Consultation

Led by OPH's Chronic Disease Injury Prevention unit, this project was part of a larger, community-wide public consultation on the issue of food and beverage marketing to children and youth, and engaged youth age 12-19 in discussing this issue.

Strengthening a Population Health Approach for Health System Planning

Led by OPH's Knowledge Exchange, Planning and Quality Service Area, this research aims to answer the question: "What are the key elements for a successful collaboration between Local Health Integration Networks and Public Health Units, as required by Patients First legislation, to achieve an improved health system in Ontario using a population health approach?"

Focus Group on Transitioning Maternal and Newborn Care from Hospital to Community

Led by the Champlain Maternal, Newborn Regional Program (CMNRP) and supported by the Healthy Growth and Development unit at OPH, this project aims to create a comprehensive care-mapping pathway for the maternal-newborn care spectrum (from pregnancy to the postnatal period) and to learn from community and hospital key stakeholders.

Healthy Eating and Active Living in Early Childcare Settings

Led by McMaster University and supported by the Chronic Disease Injury Prevention unit at OPH, this project examines the impact of the Healthy Eating and Active Living (HEAL) guidelines using a randomized, pre-test post-test study design with a wait-list control.

Parenting in Ottawa Facebook Page Case Study

Led by Carleton University and supported by the Public Information and Health Communications unit at OPH, this evaluation of OPH's Parenting in Ottawa Facebook page describes how the Parenting in Ottawa Facebook page, an example of social media, is being used at OPH as a two-way communication tool for health promotion.

Validation of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* and *Chlamydia trachomatis* Nucleic Acid Amplification Testing (NAAT) for Rectal and Pharyngeal sites

Led by Public Health Ontario and supported by the Infectious Disease & Sexual Health Services at OPH, this study aims to validate the nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) for the sexually transmitted infections *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* of the throat and rectum. If validation demonstrates that NAAT is better at detecting infections in the rectum and throat, improved health care will be available to the community.

Public Health Risk Assessment Tools for Emerging Vector-borne Diseases*

Led by the University of Ottawa and supported by the Health Protection Service Area at OPH, this study, which began in 2016, utilizes OPH tick surveillance data to identify the risk factors, and to develop environmental risk models and risk maps for West Nile Virus and Lyme disease in the City of Ottawa.

The Breastfeeding Experiences of Older First Time Mothers: A Constructivist Grounded Theory Study.*

Led by the University of Ottawa and supported by the Health Promotion Service Area at OPH, this study, which began in 2016, examines the factors affecting the breastfeeding expectations, experiences and decision-making in older, first-time mothers.

Public health's response to HIV/AIDS in Ontario: A critical ethnography of case management nursing*

Led by the University of Ottawa and supported by the Infectious Disease & Sexual Health Services unit at OPH, this study, which began in 2016, examines the current strategies used for HIV/AIDS case management and factors influencing decision-making and client experience, with the aim to identify the best strategies to help case managers engage people living with or at risk for developing HIV in testing, treatment and support services.

Cluster Busting: Integrating Whole Genome Sequencing with Enhanced Surveillance Data and the Development of Case Investigation Algorithms for Large Tuberculosis Strain Clusters**

Led by Public Health Ontario Laboratory and supported by the Epidemiology and Evidence team at OPH, this study, which began in 2015, aims to identify single nucleotide polymorphisms of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* clinical isolates belonging to

the Manila strains using whole genome sequencing, and to identify sub-clusters and correlate the sub-clusters with the case epidemiological, geographic and clinical information.

Reducing HIV Vulnerabilities and Promoting Resilience among Self-Identified African, Caribbean and Black Men in Ontario**

Led by the University of Ottawa and supported by the Infectious Disease & Sexual Health Services, this study, started in 2016, targets self-identified heterosexual African, Caribbean and Black men, to examine their sociocultural and sociopolitical conditions that contribute to HIV-related health disparities, examine their vulnerabilities to HIV, and identify the factors that promote resilience and reduce HIV-related risk and vulnerability.

Supporting Awareness and Uptake of Cancer Prevention Knowledge in Practice**

Led by McMaster University and supported by the Public Health Medicine Unit at OPH, this project aims to enhance the awareness and use of high quality research evidence on cancer prevention among Canadian public health professionals by implementing certain knowledge transfer strategies.

The acceptability and completion rates of a new 12 dose treatment (3 month) compared to the standard treatment for latent TB infection (LTBI) treatment in Iqaluit, Nunavut and Ottawa, Ontario**

Led by the University of Ottawa and supported by the Communicable Disease Case Management team and Public Health Medicine Unit at OPH, this study, begun in 2015, aims primarily to determine the effectiveness of a new 3-month TB treatment regimen compared to the standard 9-month regimen, possible adverse reactions, and factors influencing patient compliance.

* These projects were approved by the OPH REB in 2016, and the ethics approval was renewed in 2017 in support of the continuation of the research project.

** These projects were approved by the OPH REB in 2015, and the ethics approval was renewed in both 2016 and 2017 in support of the continuation of the research project.