

Dogs bites are more frequent in northern indigenous communities, due to multi-dimensional factors.

The occurrence of dog bites in northern indigenous communities: A scoping review

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BACKGROUND

Despite their importance in northern indigenous communities, **dog bites** and **factors** associated with them remains poorly described in this context.

OBJECTIVES

To assess the state of knowledge on:

- 1) Dog bites **occurrences**
- 2) Their potential **risk factors**

METHODS

- Peters and al's guidance (2015)
- 6 databases
- Sept. 2019 to May 2020
- Registered on: osf.io/73me4

RECOMMANDATIONS

This review is the first on this topic. It highlights the need for:


- Better integration of **indigenous perspectives**
- In-depth exploration of **risks factors**
- A **One Health**, transdisciplinary approach

Feel free to send your questions or share your comments at: lea.delesalle@umontreal.ca or laurence.daigle.1@umontreal.ca

MAIN RESULTS

 **9** Studies included among 179 initially listed

 All posterior to **2000**

 Designs mostly **MIXED** or **QUANTITATIVE**
(n = 4) (n = 3)

In northern indigenous communities:

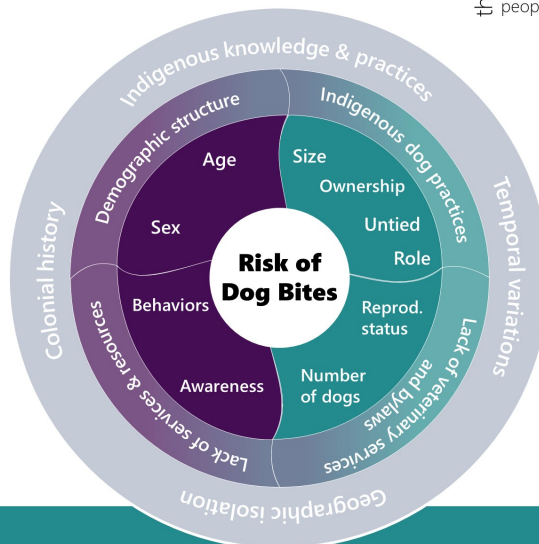
0,6 to 60 /10 000



People are bitten per year on average



Northern indigenous peoples are **more exposed** to dog bites than others indigenous people, non-indigenous people & the general Canada / USA pop.



Risk factors

potentially associated with bites are related to

dogs, humans & context

at the individual, community & global level

