

## Scoping review: The Occurrence of Dog Bites in Northern Indigenous Communities

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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:

This scoping review aims to assess the current state of knowledge on :

- Occurrence of dog bites
- Dog bites risks factors

### METHODS:

1. Peters and al. guidance (2015)
2. 7 databases
3. Only original studies included
4. July 2018 to May 2020
5. Registered on: [osf.io/73me4](https://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**

# Indigenous people living in northern communities are at higher risk of dog bites than the rest of the population.

### MAIN RESULTS:



Research characteristics

- **Nine studies** included, among 179 initially listed
- **All posterior to 2000**
- Design mostly **mixed or quantitative**

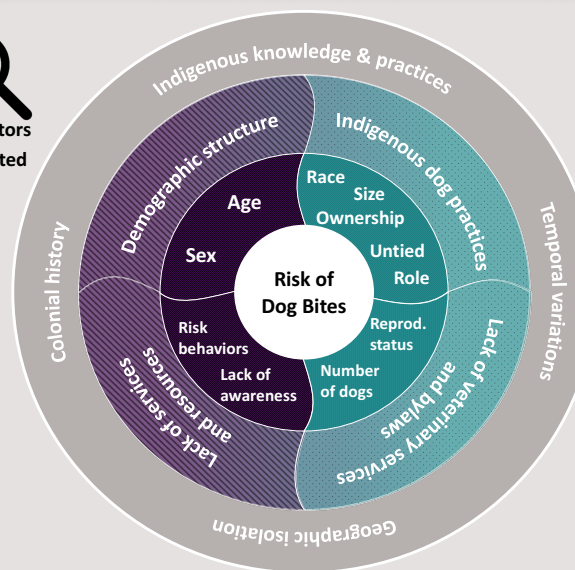


Dog bites occurrence

- **0.6 to 60 of 10,000** people bitten per year on average
- **27 to 63 %** of residents are bitten at least once in their life
- Northern indigenous people are more exposed to dog bites than others indigenous people, non indigenous people and the general population



Risk factors associated



Factors influencing dog bite risk in northern indigenous communities are grouped into different levels : **individual, community and contextual**. Individual and environmental factors were particularly important, including cultural and organizational **barriers to dog management and lack of access to veterinary services**.

### Figure legend

- Human related factors
- Dogs related factors
- Contextual factors

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