1. **Step up to health, Nigeria!** **Utilizing information from Abuja's 2020 World Cancer Day Walk for equity-based cancer prevention interventions**

**Global Integrative Oncology: Use in Cancer Prevention**

**Background**:Abuja’s annual World Cancer Day Walk (WCDW) is a tool for promoting public awareness of cancer risk factors, preventative lifestyle strategies, and importance of early screening as critical elements of prevention and control. The effectiveness of the walk in attracting the most vulnerable populations has not been studied.

**Aim**: To determine the social-demographic characteristics of participants to evaluate the impact of outreach campaigns.

**Methodology**:Approximately 2,000 Nigerians attended Abuja WCDW on February 1, 2020. Trained research assistants recruited participants to complete a one-sheet questionnaire that assessed basic demographic, social, and lifestyle information. Participants were given informed consent. 237 (11%) participants, aged 18-68 years voluntarily completed survey. ClinicalTrials #NCT04248881.

**Results**: The mean age for participants was 28; SD 7.71. Sixty-eight percent were women. Eighty-seven percent had at least an undergraduate education. Of the 237 participants, 65% reported that they attended to obtain cancer screening. More than 50% reported they had no health insurance. Of those insured, more had National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) than private insurance. The average body mass index (BMI) was between 24-28; BMI was highest among the mid-20 age group. Lifestyle data revealed more men than women were concerned with their health; those with health worries were more likely to have had cancer screening at the event.

**Analysis**: Data revealed participants are predominately associated with a lower risk of developing cancer. They have higher levels of knowledge about cancer and lifestyle/health-related behaviors beneficial for early detection and prevention. WCDW is a great avenue for cancer awareness/lifestyle prevention interventions yet there is an urgent need to evaluate efficacy of current outreach to target underserved members of Nigerian population; those with lower levels of education, unemployed, lower income, and without insurance.

**Conclusions**: Attendees are younger people of higher socioeconomic status with lifestyle practices that could reduce cancer risk. We must elaborate better strategies to reach populations at greater risk and encourage them to attend future events to have more impactful lifestyle/prevention outcomes.

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