THE CHANGING FACE OF MESOTHELIOMA
Increasing percentages of mesotheliomas — especially peritoneal mesotheliomas, which occur in the lining of the abdominal cavity — are being diagnosed in people who have not been occupationally exposed to asbestos. Researchers led by Michele Carbone, MD, PhD, of the UH Cancer Center, reviewed the epidemiology, diagnosis, and treatment of mesotheliomas. Recent research points to inflammation as well as mutations in a protein called BAP1 as having important roles in mesothelioma incidence and survival. The review concluded that misdiagnoses are a problem, and that a pathologist experienced with diagnosing mesothelioma should confirm all diagnoses. Moreover, while surgery remains controversial, greater use of genomic and immune-based biomarkers may help clinicians better ascertain whether surgery is indicated. The paper, Mesothelioma: Scientific Clues for Prevention, Diagnosis, and Therapy, is published in CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians.

PARTICIPATION IN A COMMUNITY-ACADEMIC HUI INCREASES COMMUNITY MEMBERS’ TRUST IN RESEARCH
A survey of the community members and researchers who make up the Waimānalo Pono Research Hui shows that involvement in this group promotes learning and builds capacity for community research. Researchers including Jane Chung-Do, DrPH, of UH Public Health, who co-founded this hui with Ilima Ho-Lastimosa, MSW, MoA, surveyed the group. The majority of the members reported their participation in the hui increased their understanding of Native Hawaiian values. Nearly all (95%) said their involvement deepened their trust in researchers, and 85% knew how to ensure research is pono (righteous/moral). The researchers concluded that creating spaces for communities and researchers to build relationships can promote culturally-grounded, community-driven research. The paper, Waimānalo Pono Research Hui: A Community–Academic Partnership to Promote Native Hawaiian Wellness through Culturally Grounded and Community-Driven Research and Programming, is published in the American Journal of Community Psychology.

PACIFIC PEOPLES IN NEW ZEALAND: WHICH GENERATION HAS THE HEALTHIEST DIET?
Younger generations of Pacific peoples in New Zealand may be more likely to consume an unhealthy diet than older generations. Researchers including Ridvan Tupai-Firestone, PhD, of Massey University and Joseph Keawe‘aimoku Kaholokula, PhD, of the John A. Burns School of Medicine, examined diet surveys of young adults, their parents, and their grandparents. The older generations ate a greater diversity of items and were more likely to have a healthy diet, compared with the young adults. Adults characterized as integrated (who reported being highly affiliated with both their Pacific heritage and mainstream culture) were more likely to have a healthy diet than those who were characterized as assimilated (who reported being highly affiliated with only mainstream culture) or marginalized (low affiliation with both cultures). The paper, Investigating Differences in Dietary Patterns Among a Small Cross-Sectional Study of Young and Old Pacific Peoples in NZ Using Exploratory Factor Analysis: A Feasibility Study, is published in BMJ Open.