

## Online Sources of Aboriginal Health Information

Although the government closed the [National Aboriginal Health Organization](#) (NAHO) in June 2012, their web site remains online until the end of 2017. Despite critiques from First Nations, Metis, and Inuit groups of NAHO's ability to reflect the diversity of Aboriginal peoples in Canada, the web site remains an excellent repository of information on Indigenous health and wellness in Canada.

Various organizations provide similar coordination. The [National Collaborating Centre for Aboriginal Health](#) (NCCA) and the [Institute of Aboriginal Peoples' Health](#) (IAPH) of CIHR are increasingly important both as sources of information and in building the knowledge base needed to advance Aboriginal health.

The [Health Libraries Wiki](#) (HLWIKI International), maintained by Dean Giustini, presents a comprehensive starting point for discussions of Aboriginal health. It includes theoretical perspectives and practitioner knowledge and points to key portals and databases.

Though it can hardly count as "news," the [Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples Report](#), especially Volume 3: *Gathering Strength*, contains significant remarks on health and wellbeing. Many policies and programs noted in this issue have been guided by Commission recommendations.

The [Healthy Aboriginal Network](#) is an organization based in British Columbia that provides health information, including bilingual publications, for and by indigenous people. Promoting community-focused health literacy,

they have partnered with various authors (such as Richard Van Camp) to present comic books on issues around health and wellness—including sexuality, dog bites, and financial literacy. Three of their comics are reviewed in this issue.

The [Aboriginal Audio Digitization and Preservation Program](#) (AADPP) out of UBC Library's [Irving K. Barber Learning Centre](#) is a partnership with the Museum of Anthropology and the First Nations Technology Council. As an indigenous knowledge initiative, it is by nature interdisciplinary. Digitizing culturally significant teachings not only builds capacity in these communities, but also offers the opportunity to learn from elders about traditional health knowledge in a way that respects traditional means of communicating this knowledge.

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