**Diabetes in Arnhem Land**

**Rationale for Targeting Adults over Children**

Adults were targeted, instead of children, because of the high risk of the disease among adults. Age is one of the biomedical factors to the risk of the disease advanced age is an identified risk factor among the Australian population (The Australian Government, department of Health, N.d.). Empirical studies have also identify advancement in age as a risk factor for type 2 diabetes (Han et al., 2017; Ebrahimi et al., 2016). Consequently, targeting adults promises the effectiveness of the solution among a greater proportion of the Arnhem. In addition, implementing interventions among adults, especially behavioral-based intervention, will reinforce the knowledge of interventions measures for effective transfer to younger people and application on children. Socioeconomic status also interacts with age to increase the risk of the disease among adults and this informed the focus on the population segment.

**Comment on the Choices made to select the Prioritization Criteria relevant to the Selection of the Intervention**

The choices made to select the prioritization criteria were developed from theoretical knowledge on decision making in the healthcare setting and deliberations. A consideration of options and their suitability for the desired goal is one of the steps to effective decision-making, and its integration in the development of the prioritization criteria was used to ensure optimization (Huber, 2013). Considerations of the opinions of community leaders was another choice made on the selection of the prioritization criteria, and this expanded the information on available choices and increased acceptability of the identified choices. Deliberations with the major stakeholders, community leaders and representatives of the target population, were also considered for the identification of their possible roles in the implementation of choices.

**Reference list**

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