

TY - JOUR

AD - Institute for Global Health, University College London, London, United Kingdom

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AU - Montgomery, H.

AU - Costello, A.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/S0140-6736(18)32594-7

IS - 10163

KW - carbon dioxide

coal

fossil fuel

rain

access to information

air pollution

ambient air

carbon footprint

climate change

disaster planning

disease transmission

economic aspect

environmental management

environmental monitoring

environmental planning

environmental temperature

evolutionary adaptation

financial management

food safety

food security

health care planning

heat stress

human

human impact (environment)

mass medium

politics

priority journal

public health service

renewable energy

Review

risk assessment

consensus development

economics

energy conservation

global health

health care policy

health services research

pollution

prevention and control

public health

research

Conservation of Energy Resources

Environmental Pollution

Financing, Organized

Health Planning

Health Policy

Humans

Research Report

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :359

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 2479-2514

ST - The 2018 report of the Lancet Countdown on health and climate change: shaping the health of nations for centuries to come

T2 - The Lancet

TI - The 2018 report of the Lancet Countdown on health and climate change: shaping the health of nations for centuries to come

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85058380740&doi=10.1016%2fS0140-6736%2818%2932594-7&partnerID=40&md5=4dd3d4df4d75e9b3e387269a1716f706>

VL - 392

ID - 290

ER -

TY - JOUR

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AU - Montgomery, H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/S0140-6736(19)32596-6

IS - 10211

KW - adaptation

child health

climate change

dengue

diarrhea

disease burden

disease severity

disease transmission

environmental exposure

health impact assessment

human

nonhuman

priority journal

public health

Review

Vibrio cholerae

vulnerable population

adverse event

catering service

communicable disease

environmental protection

global health

health care delivery

health care policy

heat

international cooperation

malnutrition

procedures

weather

Communicable Diseases

Conservation of Natural Resources

Delivery of Health Care

Extreme Heat

Food Supply

Health Policy

Humans

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :442

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 1836-1878

ST - The 2019 report of The Lancet Countdown on health and climate change: ensuring that the health of a child born today is not defined by a changing climate

T2 - The Lancet

TI - The 2019 report of The Lancet Countdown on health and climate change: ensuring that the health of a child born today is not defined by a changing climate

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85074879744&doi=10.1016%2fS0140-6736%2819%2932596-6&partnerID=40&md5=cb7c6ea69c614c82c03216ec8e554ab6>

VL - 394

ID - 217

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Translations: For the Chinese, French, German, and Spanish translations of the abstract see Supplementary Materials section. © 2021 Elsevier Ltd

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AU - Costello, A.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/S0140-6736(20)32290-X

IS - 10269

KW - climate change

review

environmental protection

global health

health care policy

human

international cooperation

pandemic

Conservation of Natural Resources

COVID-19

Extreme Weather

Health Policy

Humans

Pandemics

SARS-CoV-2

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :308

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 129-170

ST - The 2020 report of The Lancet Countdown on health and climate change: responding to converging crises

T2 - The Lancet

TI - The 2020 report of The Lancet Countdown on health and climate change: responding to converging crises

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85097484455&doi=10.1016%2fs0140-6736%2820%2932290-X&partnerID=40&md5=f9344884ea381a957ddf07ea6792d5e4>

VL - 397

ID - 77

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Green jobs are a rapidly emerging category of very heterogeneous occupations that typically involve engagement with new technologies and changing job demands predisposing them to physical stressors that may contribute to the development of joint pain. Methods: We estimated and compared the prevalence of self-reported acute (past 30 days) joint pain between green and non-green collar workers using pooled 2004-2012 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) data linked to the Occupational Information Network Database (O*NET). Results: Green collar workers have a higher prevalence of acute joint pain as compared to non-green collar workers. Green collar workers with pain in the upper extremity joints were significantly greater than in the non-green collar workforce, for example, right shoulder [23.2% vs 21.1%], right elbow [13.7% vs 12.0%], left shoulder [20.1% vs 18.2%], and left elbow [12.0% vs 10.7%]. Conclusions: Acute joint pain reported by the emerging green collar workforce can assist in identifying at risk worker subgroups for musculoskeletal pain interventions. © 2017 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/ajim.22710

IS - 6

KW - acute joint pain

epidemiology

green collar workers

musculoskeletal disorders

surveillance

acute disease

adolescent

adult

aged

arthralgia

environmental protection

female

health survey

human

male

middle aged

occupation

occupational disease

pain

prevalence

statistics and numerical data

United States

young adult

Acute Pain

Conservation of Natural Resources

Health Surveys

Humans

Occupational Diseases

Occupations

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 518-528

ST - Acute joint pain in the emerging green collar workforce: Evidence from the linked National Health Interview Survey and Occupational Information Network (O*NET)

T2 - American Journal of Industrial Medicine

TI - Acute joint pain in the emerging green collar workforce: Evidence from the linked National Health Interview Survey and Occupational Information Network (O*NET)

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85019443825&doi=10.1002%2fajim.22710&partnerID=40&md5=931a4d472359f54d7ec4581831ab6e3a>

VL - 60

ID - 416

ER -

TY - SER

AB - Although their diversity greatly exceeds that of plants and animals, microbial organisms have historically received less attention in ecology and evolutionary biology research. This knowledge gap is rapidly closing, owing to recent technological advances and an increasing appreciation for the role microbes play in shaping ecosystems and human health. In this review, we examine when and how the process and patterns of bacterial adaptation might fundamentally differ from those of macrobes, highlight methods used to measure adaptation in natural microbial populations, and discuss the importance of examining bacterial adaptation across multiple scales. We emphasize the need to consider the scales of adaptation as continua, in which the genetic makeup of bacteria blur boundaries between populations, species, and communities and with them concepts of ecological and evolutionary time. Finally, we examine current directions of the field as we move beyond the

stamp-collecting phase and toward a better understanding of microbial adaptation in nature.
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AU - Koskella, B.

AU - Vos, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1146/annurev-ecolsys-112414-054458

KW - Bacteria

Experimental evolution

Lateral gene transfer

Local adaptation

Microbial ecology

Time shift experiments

adaptation

bacterium

evolutionary biology

gene transfer

microbial community

public health

Animalia

Bacteria (microorganisms)

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :29

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 503-522

ST - Adaptation in Natural Microbial Populations

T2 - Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics

TI - Adaptation in Natural Microbial Populations

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84948968273&doi=10.1146%2fannurev-ecolsys-112414-054458&partnerID=40&md5=9fdb1731bdd7f50ebfca35c4640a07d>

VL - 46

ID - 517

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background and Objectives. Rapid urbanization raises concern about chronic human health issues along with less frequent interaction with the natural world. "Nature-deficit disorder," a nonclinical term, describes this potential impact on the well-being of youth. We conducted a mixed methods pilot study of young adults attending a four-week wilderness camp to investigate whether nature-based camp experiences would increase connection to nature and promote multiple dimensions of well-being. Methods. Participants completed precamp (n = 46) and postcamp (n = 36) online questionnaires including nature-related and holistic well-being measures. Differences were investigated using paired t-tests. Interviews (n = 16) explored camp experiences and social relations. Results. All nature-related measures - exposure, knowledge, skills, willingness to lead, perceived safety, sense of place, and nature connection - significantly increased. Well-being outcomes also significantly improved, including perceived stress, relaxation, positive and negative emotions, sense of wholeness, and transcendence. Physical activity and psychological measures showed no change. Interviews described how the wilderness environment facilitated social connections. Conclusion. Findings illustrate the change in nature relations and well-being that wilderness camp experiences can provide. Results can guide future research agendas and suggest that nature immersion experiences could address the risk of "nature-deficit disorder," improve health, and prepare future environmental leaders. © 2015 Sara L. Warber et al.

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AU - Warber, S. L.

AU - Dehudy, A. A.

AU - Bialko, M. F.

AU - Marselle, M. R.

AU - Irvine, K. N.

C7 - 651827

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1155/2015/651827

KW - adult

Article

clinical article

coping behavior

female

human

knowledge

leadership

leisure

male

mental stress

nature deficit disorder

personal experience

personality disorder

physical activity

pilot study

priority journal

psychological well being

religion

self concept

self esteem

self transcendence

social behavior

social interaction

wilderness

young adult

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :20

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

ST - Addressing "nature-deficit disorder": A mixed methods pilot study of young adults attending a wilderness camp

T2 - Evidence-based Complementary and Alternative Medicine

TI - Addressing "nature-deficit disorder": A mixed methods pilot study of young adults attending a wilderness camp

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84953889259&doi=10.1155%2f2015%2f651827&partnerID=40&md5=87025cef248355e68d0dfdea1ec0098c>

VL - 2015

ID - 567

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on food and nutrition insecurity are likely to be significant for Small Island Developing States due to their high dependence on foreign tourism, reliance on imported foods and underdeveloped local food production systems. SIDS are already experiencing high rates of nutrition-related death and disability, including double and triple burdens of malnutrition due to unhealthy diets. We consider the potential role for improved local food production to offset the severity of food system shocks in SIDS and identify the need for localized approaches to embrace systems thinking in order to facilitate communication, coordination and build resilience. © 2020, International Society for Plant Pathology and Springer Nature B.V.

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AU - Hickey, G. M.

AU - Unwin, N.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/s12571-020-01066-3

IS - 4

KW - Collective action

Complexity

Decentralization

Food sovereignty

Food systems

Transitions

climate change

food production

malnutrition

small island state

virus

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :6

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 831-835

ST - Addressing the triple burden of malnutrition in the time of COVID-19 and climate change in Small Island Developing States: what role for improved local food production?

T2 - Food Security

TI - Addressing the triple burden of malnutrition in the time of COVID-19 and climate change in Small Island Developing States: what role for improved local food production?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85087719024&doi=10.1007%2fs12571-020-01066-3&partnerID=40&md5=7b0b8110857bca0f1ebc129b6dce048d>

VL - 12

ID - 139

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Educational policy and the school effectiveness movement often involve rhetoric about the benefit of parent involvement in schools, but high-quality relationships between parents and

teachers are not always straightforwardly achieved, and this may be particularly true in the case of parents of children presenting with academic problems and/or social, emotional and behavioural difficulties. A systematic review of qualitative research was conducted to explore the school-related experiences of parents of pupils diagnosed with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Six studies reported in seven papers met the inclusion criteria. High-quality parent-teacher relationships were found to be the exception, with mothers feeling silenced and criticised. Findings show commonalities with wider research about parents, but identify additional grounds for conflict resulting from parental blame for pupils' disruptive behaviour, and the ambivalent nature of the concept of ADHD. © 2015 nasen.

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AU - Gwernan-Jones, R.

AU - Moore, D. A.

AU - Garside, R.

AU - Richardson, M.

AU - Thompson-Coon, J.

AU - Rogers, M.

AU - Cooper, P.

AU - Stein, K.

AU - Ford, T.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/1467-8578.12087

IS - 3

KW - ADHD

Parent-teacher relationships

Qualitative

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :23

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 279-300

ST - ADHD, parent perspectives and parent-teacher relationships: Grounds for conflict

T2 - British Journal of Special Education

TI - ADHD, parent perspectives and parent-teacher relationships: Grounds for conflict

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84942196928&doi=10.1111%2f1467-8578.12087&partnerID=40&md5=32c0d62b6ca70da90229b5b8741e7717>

VL - 42

ID - 814

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Purpose: To examine adolescent experiences and perspectives of the GoActive intervention (ISRCTN31583496) using mixed methods process evaluation to determine satisfaction with intervention components and interpret adolescents' experiences of the intervention process in order to provide insights for future intervention design. Methods: Participants ($n = 1542$; 13.2 ± 0.4 years, mean \pm SD) provided questionnaire data at baseline (shyness, activity level) and post-intervention (intervention acceptability, satisfaction with components). Between-group differences (boys vs. girls and shy/inactive vs. others) were tested with linear regression models, accounting for school clustering. Data from 16 individual interviews (shy/inactive) and 11 focus groups with 48 participants (mean = 4; range 2–7) were thematically coded. Qualitative and quantitative data were merged in an integrative mixed methods convergence matrix, which denoted convergence and dissonance across datasets. Results: Effect sizes for quantitative results were small and may not represent substantial between-group differences. Boys (vs. girls) preferred class-based sessions ($\beta = 0.2$, 95% confidence interval (CI): 0.1–0.3); qualitative data suggested that this was because boys preferred competition, which was supported quantitatively ($\beta = 0.2$, 95%CI: 0.1–0.3). Shy/inactive students did not enjoy the competition ($\beta = -0.3$, 95%CI: -0.5 to -0.1). Boys enjoyed trying new activities more ($\beta = 0.1$, 95%CI: 0.1–0.2); qualitative data indicated a desire to try new activities across all subgroups but identified barriers to choosing unfamiliar activities with self-imposed choice restriction leading to boredom. Qualitative data highlighted critique of mentorship; adolescents liked the idea, but older mentors did not meet expectations. Conclusion: We interpreted adolescent perspectives of intervention components and implementation to provide insights into future complex interventions aimed at increasing young people's physical activity in school-based settings. The intervention component mentorship was liked in principle, but implementation issues undesirably impacted satisfaction; competition was disliked by girls and shy/inactive students. The results highlight the importance of considering gender differences in preference of competition and extensive mentorship training. © 2019

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AU - Vignoles, A.

AU - van Sluijs, E. M. F.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jshs.2019.06.007

IS - 1

KW - Adolescent

Intervention

Mixed methods

Physical activity

Process evaluation

article

boredom

child

competition

controlled study

effect size

expectation

female

girl

human

human experiment

interview

linear regression analysis

major clinical study

male

mentor

quantitative analysis

questionnaire

satisfaction

sex difference

shyness

student

child psychology

competitive behavior

exercise

health promotion

information processing

leadership

mentoring

pleasure

procedures

reward

school

sex factor

Focus Groups

Humans

Internet Use

Personal Satisfaction

Psychology, Adolescent

Schools

Sex Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :8

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 28-40

ST - Adolescents' perspectives on a school-based physical activity intervention: A mixed method study

T2 - Journal of Sport and Health Science

TI - Adolescents' perspectives on a school-based physical activity intervention: A mixed method study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85070226017&doi=10.1016%2fj.jshs.2019.06.007&partnerID=40&md5=4c61ff77c8a4610ab44ac12381b3e3d4>

VL - 9

ID - 205

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Atmospheric chemistry transport models (ACTMs) are extensively used to provide scientific support for the development of policies to mitigate the detrimental effects of air pollution on human health and ecosystems. Therefore, it is essential to quantitatively assess the level of model uncertainty and to identify the model input parameters that contribute the most to the uncertainty. For complex process-based models, such as ACTMs, uncertainty and global sensitivity analyses are still challenging and are often limited by computational constraints due to the requirement of a large number of model runs. In this work, we demonstrate an emulator-based approach to uncertainty quantification and variance-based sensitivity analysis for the EMEP4UK model (regional application of the European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme Meteorological Synthesizing Centre-West). A separate Gaussian process emulator was used to estimate model predictions at unsampled points in the space of the uncertain model inputs for every modelled grid cell. The training points for the emulator were chosen using an optimised Latin hypercube sampling design. The uncertainties in surface concentrations of O₃, NO₂, and PM_{2.5} were propagated from the uncertainties in the anthropogenic emissions of NO_x, SO₂, NH₃, VOC, and primary PM_{2.5} reported by the UK National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory. The results of the EMEP4UK uncertainty analysis for the annually averaged model predictions indicate that modelled surface concentrations of O₃, NO₂, and PM_{2.5} have the highest level of uncertainty in the grid cells comprising urban areas (up to ±7 %, ±9 %, and ±9 %, respectively). The uncertainty in the surface concentrations of O₃ and NO₂ were dominated by uncertainties in NO_x emissions combined from non-dominant sectors (i.e. all sectors excluding energy production and road transport) and shipping emissions. Additionally, uncertainty in O₃ was driven by uncertainty in VOC emissions combined from sectors excluding solvent use. Uncertainties in the modelled PM_{2.5} concentrations were mainly driven by uncertainties in primary PM_{2.5} emissions and NH₃ emissions from the agricultural sector. Uncertainty and sensitivity analyses were also performed for five selected grid cells for monthly averaged model predictions to illustrate the seasonal change in the magnitude of uncertainty and change in the contribution of different model

inputs to the overall uncertainty. Our study demonstrates the viability of a Gaussian process emulator-based approach for uncertainty and global sensitivity analyses, which can be applied to other ACTMs. Conducting these analyses helps to increase the confidence in model predictions. Additionally, the emulators created for these analyses can be used to predict the ACTM response for any other combination of perturbed input emissions within the ranges set for the original Latin hypercube sampling design without the need to rerun the ACTM, thus allowing for fast exploratory assessments at significantly reduced computational costs. © 2019 Author(s).

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.5194/acp-19-2881-2019

IS - 5

KW - anthropogenic source

atmospheric chemistry

atmospheric transport

concentration (composition)

emission inventory

nitrogen oxides

ozone

particulate matter

sampling

sensitivity analysis

uncertainty analysis

volatile organic compound

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :16

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 2881-2898

ST - Advanced methods for uncertainty assessment and global sensitivity analysis of an Eulerian atmospheric chemistry transport model

T2 - Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics

TI - Advanced methods for uncertainty assessment and global sensitivity analysis of an Eulerian atmospheric chemistry transport model

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85062591373&doi=10.5194%2facp-19-2881-2019&partnerID=40&md5=3c887b2488668b6e472e6a83b7325a18>

VL - 19

ID - 897

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Coastal flooding affects physical and social place attachments. Values-based approaches to climate change adaptation examine how risks to place attachments are distributed within and among communities, with a view to informing equitable adaptation policies. In this nascent body of research, divergent theoretical frameworks and empirical approaches to measuring social values are evolving. While some studies explore the things people value about their everyday lives generally—the lived values approach, others locate specific social and cultural values in geographic space—the landscape values mapping approach. This study aims to compare the explanatory value of these two approaches for understanding the social risks of sea-level rise, and appraise whether either or both approaches are likely to meet local adaptation planning needs. It does this by examining the potential social impacts of sea-level rise in Kingston Beach, Australia, informed by a mail-out survey of the community. The lived values approach identified that the natural environment, scenery, relaxed lifestyle and safety are highly important to local residents, while the landscape values mapping approach revealed that Kingston Main Beach is the most highly valued of eight coastal landscape units. Incorporating the landscape values mapping into the lived values cluster analysis revealed that while Kingston Main Beach is highly important for its recreational value to some members of the community, for others manmade features such as community halls or sports ovals may be of higher importance because they facilitate social interactions. There is potential to further integrate these two approaches to better inform adaptation policy about how lived and landscape values are distributed among communities, where they are located in space and whether they change over time. A deeper understanding of such assigned values can lead to improved engagement with coastal residents to inform adaptation policy now and into the future. © 2017 Elsevier Ltd

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AU - Ramm, T. D.

AU - Graham, S.

AU - White, C. J.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envsci.2017.06.014

KW - Coastal inundation

Local communities

Place values

Policy

Public participation GIS

Vulnerability

adult

Article

climate change

cluster analysis

coastal waters

community

environmental impact

explanatory variable

female

full time employment

human

landscape

local adaptation

male

middle aged

pensioner

physical activity

priority journal

public policy

recreation

residential area

sea level rise

seashore

semi structured interview

social interaction

social participation

social psychology

Tasmania

team sport

work-life balance

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :12

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 113-123

ST - Advancing values-based approaches to climate change adaptation: A case study from Australia

T2 - Environmental Science and Policy

TI - Advancing values-based approaches to climate change adaptation: A case study from Australia

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85021719021&doi=10.1016%2fj.envsci.2017.06.014&partnerID=40&md5=f6a18091d4647acdb4fda576272f5c83>

VL - 76

ID - 401

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Recent reports have presented evidence of dramatic biodiversity declines. Despite the threat posed by such losses we know little about people's reactions to such information, or rarer 'bright

spot' stories of localised recovery. We explored these issues through the lens of prospect theory, testing three aspects: a) reference dependence, b) loss aversion, and c) diminishing sensitivity. Study 1 (n = 393) presented US participants with a hypothetical ecological survey reporting changes in bird species at a key site between 1996 and 2016 using a 2 (Baseline species richness: Low/high) x 2 (Change direction: Loss/gain) x 4 (Change magnitude: 5/10/15/20 species) between-participants design. Study 2 (n = 570) used the same design but focused on marine species richness among a UK sample. Responses were measured using a version of the Scale of Positive and Negative Experience. Both studies found evidence of reference dependence, but not loss aversion. In fact both studies found that reactions to biodiversity gains were stronger than equivalent losses; gains 'loomed larger' than losses. There was little evidence of diminishing sensitivity; scope insensitivity was the predominant pattern for losses and gains across both studies. Although those high in nature relatedness reacted more strongly to losses and gains, relatedness did not moderate any effects. Results suggest that communicators should not be surprised if reports of biodiversity declines do not have the impact they hoped, and that weaving in 'bright spot' stories may help people engage with the broader issues. © 2020 Elsevier Ltd

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AU - Elliott, L. R.

C7 - 101502

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jenvp.2020.101502

KW - Biodiversity

Loss aversion

Prospect theory

Reference dependence

Scope insensitivity

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Affective reactions to losses and gains in biodiversity: Testing a prospect theory approach

T2 - Journal of Environmental Psychology

TI - Affective reactions to losses and gains in biodiversity: Testing a prospect theory approach

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85092343034&doi=10.1016%2fj.jenvp.2020.101502&partnerID=40&md5=cc0a2c3734efd5060012d848b62377d5>

VL - 72

ID - 114

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - We aimed to explore the levels of agreement about the diagnoses of Autistic Spectrum Conditions between the referrer, CAMHS practitioner and a research diagnosis, as well as the stability of the practitioner's diagnosis over time in a secondary analysis of data from 302 children attending two Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services over two years. Kappa coefficient was used to assess the agreement between the referrer and research diagnosis. Kendall's tau b coefficient was used to assess the agreement between the practitioner and the research diagnosis assigned using the Development and Well-Being Assessment, as well as the agreement between the referrer's indication of presenting problems and the practitioner diagnosis. Diagnostic stability was explored in children with and without a research diagnosis of Autistic Spectrum Condition. There was a moderate level of agreement between the referrer and research diagnosis (Kappa = 0.51) and between practitioner's and research diagnosis (Kendall's tau = 0.60) at baseline, which reduced over the subsequent two years. Agreement between the referrer and practitioner's diagnosis at baseline was fair (Kendall's tau = 0.36). The greatest diagnostic instability occurred among children who practitioners considered to have possible Autistic Spectrum Conditions but who did not meet research diagnostic criteria. Further studies could explore the approaches used by practitioners to reach diagnoses and the impact these may have on diagnostic stability in Autistic Spectrum Conditions. Standardised assessment using a clinically rated diagnostic framework has a potential role as an adjunct to standard clinical care and might be particularly useful where practitioners are uncertain. © 2019, The Author(s).

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AU - Logan, S.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/s00787-019-01290-z

IS - 9

KW - Autistic spectrum conditions

CAMHS

Diagnostic agreement

Diagnostic stability

Article

autism

child

cohort analysis

disease severity

human

kappa statistics

major clinical study

medical practice

mental disease

mental health service

patient referral

physician

Research Diagnostic Criteria

wellbeing

female

male

preschool child

Autistic Disorder

Child, Preschool

Humans

Mental Health Services

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 2 February 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 1253-1264

ST - The agreement between the referrer, practitioner and research diagnosis of autistic spectrum conditions among children attending child and adolescent mental health services

T2 - European Child and Adolescent Psychiatry

TI - The agreement between the referrer, practitioner and research diagnosis of autistic spectrum conditions among children attending child and adolescent mental health services

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85061705230&doi=10.1007%2fs00787-019-01290-z&partnerID=40&md5=72ca1fe9451a713b7dcf371e377da856>

VL - 28

ID - 930

ER -

TY - JOUR

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AU - Vardoulakis, S.

AU - Osborne, N.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1136/archdischild-2017-314543

IS - 9

KW - air pollution

asthma exacerbations

emergency department visits

intervention

ozone

airway remodeling

asthma

breathing rate

combustion

disease exacerbation

Editorial

human

inflammation

particulate matter

pollution control

premature mortality

priority journal

world health organization

analysis

environmental exposure

Humans

M3 - Editorial

N1 - Cited By :9

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 813-814

ST - Air pollution and asthma

T2 - Archives of Disease in Childhood

TI - Air pollution and asthma

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85049220751&doi=10.1136%2farchdischild-2017-314543&partnerID=40&md5=3f348491fbc491821e3e1a21a4397d9b>

VL - 103

ID - 832

ER -

TY - JOUR

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/S0140-6736(19)32680-7

IS - 10211

KW - air analysis

air quality

aviation

carbon footprint

environmental impact

environmental temperature

food quality

food security

global health

greenhouse gas

health hazard

human

low income country

middle income country

Note

priority journal

sustainable development

wellbeing

climate change

international cooperation

organization

Air Travel

Congresses as Topic

Greenhouse Gases

Humans

M3 - Note

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 1786-1788

ST - Air travel for global health: flying in the face of sustainable development?

T2 - The Lancet

TI - Air travel for global health: flying in the face of sustainable development?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85074756204&doi=10.1016%2fS0140-6736%2819%2932680-7&partnerID=40&md5=220a93864116b684f37732a02d74ea0a>

VL - 394

ID - 218

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Airborne particulate matter (PM) and associated metals were measured in a district of an industrial city in Western Turkey. We compared PM concentrations in Bursa, Turkey (Nilufer district) with international air quality standards. Turkish legislature adopted the EC Air Quality Framework in 2008, and compliance is required in the medium term. State-of-the-art reference methods were used for all measurements. A Partisol sampler measured urban background PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ between May 2007 and April 2008, and PM_{2.5} samples were later analysed for selected metals using ICP-MS. Average PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ mass concentrations over the year were 53 and 83 µg/m³, respectively. The annual mean PM_{2.5}:PM₁₀ ratio in Bursa was 0.64. PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ were highly correlated at the site (R = 0.91 overall), especially in winter. In the cold seasons, the coarse and fine

fractions were strongly correlated $R = 0.67$ ($p < 0.1$), while in the warm seasons, they were not ($R = 0.01$). Sampler results correlated well with a nearby Government sampler. Current PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} levels in Bursa breach current and prospective EU air quality standards, with significant implications in public health. © 2011 Springer Science+Business Media B.V.

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AU - Gucer, S.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/s11869-010-0129-9

IS - 3

KW - Air pollution

Particulate matter (PM)

Particulate-associated metals

PM₁₀

PM_{2.5}

Public health

Turkey

air quality

atmospheric pollution

compliance

concentration (composition)

European Union

health impact

health risk

heavy metal

inductively coupled plasma method

industrial district

particulate matter

sampler

urban atmosphere

urban pollution

Bursa [Turkey]

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :20

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2011

SP - 235-242

ST - Airborne particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10) and associated metals in urban Turkey

T2 - Air Quality, Atmosphere and Health

TI - Airborne particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10) and associated metals in urban Turkey

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-80051690982&doi=10.1007%2fs11869-010-0129-9&partnerID=40&md5=607688c6ce03a4ad552a75d8d4b15141>

VL - 4

ID - 755

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The environmental literature has begun to consider the impact of environmental problems on human health. This realization serves both as a means to provide scientific evidence to consider the environment and public health jointly. This approach also increases recognition of the environment where stakeholders have not understood the links between environmental and human health. The oceans and seas play an important role in human health, through the provision and quality of the air that we breathe, the food we eat, the water we drink, while offering economic and recreational opportunities which enhance public health. However, the links between human health and ocean plastic pollution are unclear and research in this area is in its infancy. This paper argues that aligning human health and the impacts of ocean plastic pollution, focusing on the co-benefits of any planned intervention is important when figuring the costs associated with mitigation measures. Doing so will also raise awareness of the broader impacts of plastics in the ocean and seas. Within this context, this paper focuses on the need for economists and policymakers to look past the direct economic

costs and benefits and focus on co-benefits of ocean plastic mitigation, particularly the impacts to human health. © 2019 Berkeley Electronic Press. All rights reserved.

AD - University of Exeter Medical School, United Kingdom

AU - Morrissey, K.

C7 - 3

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.15351/2373-8456.1090

IS - 1

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Aligning Ocean Plastic Pollution and Human Health a Co-benefits Approach

T2 - Journal of Ocean and Coastal Economics

TI - Aligning Ocean Plastic Pollution and Human Health a Co-benefits Approach

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85073054492&doi=10.15351%2f2373-8456.1090&partnerID=40&md5=9960dad10cfa40b87d6f5289693a7490>

VL - 6

ID - 797

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - In vivo, mammalian cells reside in an environment of 0.5–10% O₂ (depending on the tissue location within the body), whilst standard in vitro cell culture is carried out under room air. Little is known about the effects of this hyperoxic environment on treatment-induced oxidative stress, relative to a physiological oxygen environment. In the present study we investigated the effects of long-term culture under hyperoxia (air) on photodynamic treatment. Upon photodynamic irradiation, cells which had been cultured long-term under hyperoxia generated higher concentrations of mitochondrial reactive oxygen species, compared with cells in a physioxic (2% O₂) environment. However, there was no significant difference in viability between hyperoxic and physioxic cells. The expression of genes encoding key redox homeostasis proteins and the activity of key antioxidant enzymes was significantly higher after the long-term culture of hyperoxic cells compared with physioxic cells. The induction of antioxidant genes and increased antioxidant enzyme activity appear to contribute to the development of a phenotype that is resistant to oxidative stress-induced cellular damage and death when using standard cell culture conditions. The results from experiments using selective inhibitors suggested that the thioredoxin antioxidant system contributes to this phenotype. To avoid artefactual results, in vitro cellular responses should be studied in mammalian cells that have been cultured under physioxia. This investigation provides new insights

into the effects of physioxic cell culture on a model of a clinically relevant photodynamic treatment and the associated cellular pathways. © 2018

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AU - Curnow, A.

AU - Winyard, P. G.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.freeradbiomed.2018.08.025

KW - caspase 3

catalase

copper zinc superoxide dismutase

ferrochelatase

gamma urogastrone

glutathione

glutathione peroxidase 1

glutathione reductase

heme oxygenase

hypoxia inducible factor 1alpha

manganese superoxide dismutase

peroxiredoxin 1

peroxiredoxin 3

protein Bax

protein bcl 2

protein Bid
protein c fos
protein c jun
protoporphyrin
protoporphyrinogen oxidase
reactive oxygen metabolite
reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide dehydrogenase (ubiquinone)
thioredoxin 1
thioredoxin 2
thioredoxin reductase 1
transcription factor ARNTL
transcription factor Nrf2
oxygen
ARNT gene
Article
BAX gene
BCL2 gene
BID gene
bioaccumulation
CASP gene
CAT gene
cell culture
cell damage
cell killing
cell viability
controlled study
electron spin resonance
enzyme activity
FECH gene
FOS gene
gene expression

GPX1 gene
HIF1A gene
HMOX gene
human
human cell
hyperoxia
in vitro study
JUN gene
lipid peroxidation
mammal cell
mitochondrial membrane potential
NFE2L2 gene
NFKB1 gene
NFKB2 gene
NQO1 gene
oxidation reduction state
oxidative stress
photodegradation
photodynamic therapy
PPOX gene
priority journal
PRXD1 gene
PRXD3 gene
SOD1 gene
SOD2 gene
TXN gene
TXN2 gene
TXNRD1 gene
upregulation
animal
cell culture technique

genetics

homeostasis

metabolism

mitochondrion

oxidation reduction reaction

photochemotherapy

radiation response

Animals

Cell Culture Techniques

Humans

Metabolic Networks and Pathways

Mitochondria

Oxidation-Reduction

Reactive Oxygen Species

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :8

Export Date: 2 February 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 322-333

ST - Altered cellular redox homeostasis and redox responses under standard oxygen cell culture conditions versus physioxia

T2 - Free Radical Biology and Medicine

TI - Altered cellular redox homeostasis and redox responses under standard oxygen cell culture conditions versus physioxia

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85052873931&doi=10.1016%2fj.freeradbiomed.2018.08.025&partnerID=40&md5=a05c04773ad4465bc58d4d2511e033f8>

VL - 126

ID - 926

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - New approaches should be considered as the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) moves rapidly to develop new beach monitoring guidelines by the end of 2012, as these guidelines serve as the basis by which states and territories with coasts along the oceans and Great Lakes can then develop and implement monitoring programs for recreational waters. We describe and illustrate one possible approach to beach regulation termed as the "Comprehensive Toolbox within an Approval Process (CTBAP)." The CTBAP consists of three components. The first is a "toolbox" consisting of an inventory of guidelines on monitoring targets, a series of measurement techniques, and guidance to improve water quality through source identification and prevention methods. The second two components are principles of implementation. These include first, "flexibility" to encourage and develop an individualized beach management plan tailored to local conditions and second, "consistency" of this management plan to ensure a consistent national level of public health protection. The results of this approach are illustrated through a case study at a well-studied South Florida recreational marine beach. This case study explores different monitoring targets based on two different health endpoints (skin versus gastrointestinal illness) and recommends a beach regulation program for the study beach that focuses predominately on source prevention. © 2012 Amir M. Abdelzaher et al.

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AU - Fleming, L. E.

C7 - 138521

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1155/2013/138521

KW - article

clinical protocol

Comprehensive Toolbox within an Approval Process

controlled study

environmental impact

environmental monitoring

environmental protection

health program

marine environment

measurement

nonhuman

priority journal

public health

risk assessment

sewage

swimming

United States

water analysis

water management

water quality

human

legal aspect

methodology

microbiology

practice guideline

recreation

social control

standard

sea water

Bathing Beaches

Florida

Humans

Practice Guidelines as Topic

Seawater

Social Control, Formal

Water Microbiology

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :12

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

ST - An alternative approach to water regulations for public health protection at bathing beaches

T2 - Journal of Environmental and Public Health

TI - An alternative approach to water regulations for public health protection at bathing beaches

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84874636213&doi=10.1155%2f2013%2f138521&partnerID=40&md5=cc3b3178eed59fcb5062563f85e53131>

VL - 2013

ID - 698

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Attitudes towards travel mode choice have been regarded as bi-polar evaluations of travel options that remain stable across time and context. Intra-personal attitudes can be variable, becoming more or less salient and changing in strength or valence across decisional contexts. This study draws on theoretical underpinnings of attitudinal ambivalence, which proposes that a person can hold two-dimensional (negative and positive) evaluations about one attitude object simultaneously. The present research aimed to explore attitudinal ambivalence in relation to travel modes and examine the variability of attitudes in different contexts. Thirty semi-structured interviews explored above-average mileage car users' (n = 15) and non-car users' (n = 15) experiences of attitudinal ambivalence in relation to various transport modes and under which circumstances. Thematic analysis found support for attitudinal ambivalence and context-dependent attitude variability in relation to travel mode evaluations. Discussions of an a priori questionnaire confirmed the malleability of transport-relevant attitudes. Transport-relevant attitudes are complex and ambivalent. Attitudinal ambivalence and context-dependent attitude variability has implications for transport research design, interventions targeting travel-related attitudes and policies aimed to reduce single-occupancy driving. © 2020

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AU - Hoffmann, C.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.tra.2020.09.012

KW - Ambivalence

Attitudes

Car use

Non-car use

Travel mode choice

Public policy

Transportation

Context dependent

Semi structured interviews

Thematic analysis

Transport modes

Transport research

Travel mode choices

Travel modes

User attitudes

Surveys

discrete choice analysis

transportation policy

travel behavior

travel time

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 323-338

ST - Ambivalent about travel mode choice? A qualitative investigation of car user and non-car user attitudes

T2 - Transportation Research Part A: Policy and Practice

TI - Ambivalent about travel mode choice? A qualitative investigation of car user and non-car user attitudes

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85092086503&doi=10.1016%2fj.tra.2020.09.012&partnerID=40&md5=526cf66cbd3a2c5be74d44c04bd338c6>

VL - 141

ID - 123

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Looking for patterns of meaning within data to identify central themes is a common form of analysis within qualitative research in sport, exercise and health. Far less analytical scrutiny has been directed toward how researchers might deal with 'exceptional' data. That is, data which, while telling us something about a central theme, deviates significantly from its defining plotline and characteristics. The purpose of this predominantly methodological paper is to examine exceptions in data gathered from interviews with 51 (m = 23; f = 28) physically active older adults (60–92 years of age). Exploiting exceptions within our data revealed unique perspectives within the central themes of: healthy ageing, relationships, and bereavement. Problematising the rise of—and indeed pressure for—methodological simplicity within qualitative research, we assert the continued need for complexity for progressing the intellectual agenda of ageing and physical activity. Engaging with methodological multiplicity, particularly at the level of qualitative data analysis (e.g. via a focus on exceptions), produces important and original knowledge, which has direct relevance for the development of theory, methods and health policy. © 2017 The Author(s). Published by Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.

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AU - Phoenix, C.

AU - Orr, N.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/2159676X.2017.1282539

IS - 3

KW - Ageing

data analysis

outliers

physical activity

qualitative methods

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :25

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 271-284

ST - Analysing exceptions within qualitative data: promoting analytical diversity to advance knowledge of ageing and physical activity

T2 - Qualitative Research in Sport, Exercise and Health

TI - Analysing exceptions within qualitative data: promoting analytical diversity to advance knowledge of ageing and physical activity

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85009957933&doi=10.1080%2f2159676X.2017.1282539&partnerID=40&md5=5c085a3eae875032e9e5e466fb205845>

VL - 9

ID - 915

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Anorexia nervosa manifests a wide range of features which cannot fully be explained on the basis of socio-cultural pressures to be thin, nor by starvation, nor dehydration. Evidence is emerging of a significant neurobiological contribution to its aetiology. However there has to date been no explanation for its pathogenesis that integrates the previously identified genetic, neurobiological and socio-cultural contributing factors. In this paper we propose an empirically-based hypothesis that genetically determined noradrenergic dysregulation, interacting with epigenetic factors, leads to high levels of anxiety, impaired neuroplasticity and regional cerebral hypoperfusion. These, in combination, lead to insula dysfunction. The resulting impairment in insula homuncular representation explains the pathognomonic body image distortion. This distortion, combined with high levels of body-focused anxiety, gives rise to intense dieting, noradrenergic precursor depletion, and initial reduction in anxiety. The subsequent rebound exacerbation of anxiety leads to a vicious cycle of maintenance. Novel treatment implications based on this hypothesis are briefly considered. © 2012 Elsevier Ltd.

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AU - Nunn, K.

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AU - Lask, B.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.mehy.2012.01.033

IS - 5

KW - anorexia nervosa

anxiety

article

body image

brain perfusion

epigenetics

human

hypothesis

insula

nerve cell plasticity

noradrenergic system

pathogenesis

Body Dysmorphic Disorders

Cerebrovascular Circulation

Epigenesis, Genetic

Humans

Models, Neurological

Neuronal Plasticity

Neurotransmitter Agents

Norepinephrine

Sympathetic Nervous System

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :35

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 580-584

ST - Anorexia nervosa - A noradrenergic dysregulation hypothesis

T2 - Medical Hypotheses

TI - Anorexia nervosa - A noradrenergic dysregulation hypothesis

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84859270343&doi=10.1016%2fj.mehy.2012.01.033&partnerID=40&md5=4d305cbbf30a9ee1baa97c584a5123ba>

VL - 78

ID - 725

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The hypothesis that C60 fullerene nanoparticles (C60) exert an antagonistic interactive effect on the toxicity of benzo[a]pyrene (BaP) has been supported by this investigation. Mussels were exposed to BaP (5, 50 & 100 µg/L) and C60 (C60–1 mg/L) separately and in combination. Both BaP and C60 were shown to co-localize in the secondary lysosomes of the hepatopancreatic digestive cells in the digestive gland where they reduced lysosomal membrane stability (LMS) or increased membrane permeability, while BaP also induced increased lysosomal lipid and lipofuscin, indicative of oxidative cell injury and autophagic dysfunction. Combinations of BaP and C60 showed antagonistic effects for lysosomal stability, mTORC1 (mechanistic target of rapamycin complex 1) inhibition and intralysosomal lipid (5 & 50 µg/L BaP). The biomarker data (i.e., LMS, lysosomal lipidosis and lipofuscin accumulation; lysosomal/cell volume and dephosphorylation of mTORC1) were further analysed using multivariate statistics. Principal component and cluster analysis clearly indicated that BaP on its own was more injurious than in combination with C60. Use of a network model that integrated the biomarker data for the cell pathophysiological processes, indicated that there were significant antagonistic interactions in network complexity (% connectance) at all BaP concentrations for the combined treatments. Loss of lysosomal membrane stability probably causes the release of intralysosomal iron and hydrolases into the cytosol, where iron can generate harmful reactive oxygen species (ROS). It was inferred that this adverse oxidative reaction induced by BaP was ameliorated in the combination treatments by the ROS scavenging property of intralysosomal C60, thus limiting the injury to the lysosomal membrane; and reducing the oxidative damage in the cytosol and to the nuclear DNA. The ROS scavenging by C60, in combination with enhanced autophagic turnover of damaged cell constituents, appeared to have a cytoprotective effect against the toxic reaction to BaP in the combined treatments. © 2020 Elsevier B.V.

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C7 - 142355

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.142355

KW - Antagonism

Autophagy

C60-nanoparticles

Complexity

Lysosomes

Oxidative-injury

Biomarkers

Cells

Cluster analysis

Complex networks
Cytology
Fullerenes
Iron
Multivariate analysis
Nanoparticles
Pyrene
Antagonistic effects
Antagonistic interactions
Combination treatments
Cytoprotective effects
Lysosomal membrane stabilities
Membrane permeability
Multivariate statistics
Scavenging properties
Barium compounds
benzo[a]pyrene
biological marker
cell nucleus DNA
fullerene
hydrolase
lipid
lipofuscin
mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1
nanoparticle
reactive oxygen metabolite
fullerene derivative
membrane
modeling
mollusc
pollution exposure

aerobic metabolism
animal cell
animal experiment
animal tissue
apoptosis
Article
autophagy (cellular)
cell damage
cell interaction
cell protection
cell volume
concentration (parameter)
controlled study
cytosol
DNA damage
exocrine gland
female
hepatopancreas
immunofluorescence
lipidosis
lysosome
lysosome membrane
membrane stabilization
mussel
nonhuman
oxidative stress
pathophysiology
principal component analysis
priority journal
protein dephosphorylation
animal

animal model

Animalia

Animals

Benzo(a)pyrene

Models, Animal

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Antagonistic cytoprotective effects of C60 fullerene nanoparticles in simultaneous exposure to benzo[a]pyrene in a molluscan animal model

T2 - Science of the Total Environment

TI - Antagonistic cytoprotective effects of C60 fullerene nanoparticles in simultaneous exposure to benzo[a]pyrene in a molluscan animal model

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85092047040&doi=10.1016%2fj.scitotenv.2020.142355&partnerID=40&md5=8f7de2ef07d32e63d9df27ee9d0eef22>

VL - 755

ID - 72

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This study aimed to assess the ecotoxicological effects of the interaction of fullerene (C60) and benzo[a]pyrene (B[a]P) on the marine mussel, *Mytilus galloprovincialis*. The uptake of nC60, B[a]P and mixtures of nC60 and B[a]P into tissues was confirmed by Gas Chromatography–Mass Spectrometry (GC–MS), Liquid Chromatography–High Resolution Mass Spectrometry (LC–HRMS) and Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometer (ICP–MS). Biomarkers of DNA damage as well as proteomics analysis were applied to unravel the interactive effect of B[a]P and C60. Antagonistic responses were observed at the genotoxic and proteomic level. Differentially expressed proteins (DEPs) were only identified in the B[a]P single exposure and the B[a]P mixture exposure groups containing 1 mg/L of C60, the majority of which were downregulated (~52%). No DEPs were identified at any of the concentrations of nC60 ($p < 0.05$, 1% FDR). Using DEPs identified at a threshold of ($p < 0.05$; B[a]P and B[a]P mixture with nC60), gene ontology (GO) and Kyoto encyclopedia of genes and genomes (KEGG) pathway analysis indicated that these proteins were enriched with a broad spectrum of biological processes and pathways, including those broadly associated with protein processing, cellular processes and environmental information processing. Among those significantly enriched pathways, the ribosome was consistently the top enriched term irrespective of treatment or concentration and plays an important role as the site of biological

protein synthesis and translation. Our results demonstrate the complex multi-modal response to environmental stressors in *M. galloprovincialis*. © 2019 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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C7 - 987

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/nano9070987

IS - 7

KW - B[a]P

Co-exposure

DNA damage

Mussels

NC60

Proteomics

Trojan horse effect

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :16

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Antagonistic interactions between benzo[a]pyrene and fullerene (C60) in toxicological response of marine mussels

T2 - Nanomaterials

TI - Antagonistic interactions between benzo[a]pyrene and fullerene (C60) in toxicological response of marine mussels

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85069898948&doi=10.3390%2fnano9070987&partnerID=40&md5=4796f8ac5fe69c9d9fb0ff52829a2670>

VL - 9

ID - 244

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Harmful algal blooms (HABs) are thought to be increasing in coastal waters worldwide. Anthropogenic nutrient enrichment has been proposed as a principal causative factor of this increase through elevated inorganic and/or organic nutrient concentrations and modified nutrient ratios. We assess: 1) the level of understanding of the link between the amount, form and ratio of anthropogenic nutrients and HABs; 2) the evidence for a link between anthropogenically generated

HABs and negative impacts on human health; and 3) the economic implications of anthropogenic nutrient/HAB interactions. We demonstrate that an anthropogenic nutrient-HAB link is far from universal, and where it has been demonstrated, it is most frequently associated with high biomass rather than low biomass (biotoxin producing) HABs. While organic nutrients have been shown to support the growth of a range of HAB species, insufficient evidence exists to clearly establish if these nutrients specifically promote the growth of harmful species in preference to benign ones, or if/how they influence toxicity of harmful species. We conclude that the role of anthropogenic nutrients in promoting HABs is site-specific, with hydrodynamic processes often determining whether blooms occur. We also find a lack of evidence of widespread significant adverse health impacts from anthropogenic nutrient-generated HABs, although this may be partly due to a lack of human/animal health and HAB monitoring. Detailed economic evaluation and cost/benefit analysis of the impact of anthropogenically generated HABs, or nutrient reduction schemes to alleviate them, is also frequently lacking. © 2014 The Authors.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jenvman.2014.07.002

KW - Anthropogenic nutrients

Economic impact

HABs

Harmful algal blooms

Human health

algal bloom
anthropogenic effect
biomass
coastal water
economic analysis
health risk
nutrient enrichment
alga
anthropogenic source
cost-benefit analysis
growth rate
health impact
public health
toxic organism
toxin
algal growth
article
coastal waters
economic evaluation
environmental management
eutrophication
human
hydrodynamics
inorganic nutrient
mixotrophy
nonhuman
nutrient concentration
nutrient loading
organic nutrient
anthropogenic nutrient enrichment
climate change

cost benefit analysis

geographic distribution

harmful alga

heterotrophy

morbidity

mortality

nutrient limitation

phytoplankton

animal

biological model

growth, development and aging

sea

season

zooplankton

algae

Animals

Harmful Algal Bloom

Humans

Models, Biological

Oceans and Seas

Seasons

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :123

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 206-216

ST - Anthropogenic nutrients and harmful algae in coastal waters

T2 - Journal of Environmental Management

TI - Anthropogenic nutrients and harmful algae in coastal waters

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84906707658&doi=10.1016%2fj.jenvman.2014.07.002&partnerID=40&md5=59d505c4299dfa6844e5a99a7819a692>

VL - 146

ID - 583

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Introduction Body mass index (BMI) and waist circumference (WC) cut-offs associated with hyperglycemia may differ by ethnicity. We investigated the optimal BMI and WC cut-offs for identifying hyperglycemia in the predominantly Afro-Caribbean population of Barbados. Research design and methods A cross-sectional study of 865 individuals aged ≥ 25 years without known diabetes or cardiovascular disease was conducted. Hyperglycemia was defined as fasting plasma glucose ≥ 5.6 mmol/L or hemoglobin A_{1c} $\geq 5.7\%$ (39 mmol/mol). The Youden index was used to identify the optimal cut-offs from the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves. Further ROC analysis and multivariable log binomial regression were used to compare standard and data-derived cut-offs. Results The prevalence of hyperglycemia was 58.9% (95% CI 54.7% to 63.0%). In women, optimal BMI and WC cut-offs (27 kg/m² and 87 cm, respectively) performed similarly to standard cut-offs. In men, sensitivities of the optimal cut-offs of BMI ≥ 24 kg/m² (72.0%) and WC ≥ 86 cm (74.0%) were higher than those for standard BMI and WC obesity cut-offs (30.0% and 25%-46%, respectively), although with lower specificity. Hyperglycemia was 70% higher in men above the data-derived WC cut-off (prevalence ratio 95% CI 1.2 to 2.3). Conclusions While BMI and WC cut-offs in Afro-Caribbean women approximate international standards, our findings, consistent with other studies, suggest lowering cut-offs in men may be warranted to improve detection of hyperglycemia. Our findings do, however, require replication in a new data set. ©

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C7 - e002246

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1136/bmjdr-2021-002246

IS - 1

KW - anthropometry

body mass index

waist circumference

hemoglobin A1c

abdominal obesity

adult

African Caribbean

aged

Article

blood glucose monitoring

body mass

cardiometabolic risk

cardiovascular disease

cross-sectional study

diabetes mellitus

female

human

hyperglycemia

hypertension

major clinical study

male

predictive value

prevalence

prevalence ratio

receiver operating characteristic

risk factor

sensitivity and specificity

Youden index

Barbados

ethnic group

Cross-Sectional Studies

Ethnic Groups

Humans

Risk Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Anthropometric cut-offs to identify hyperglycemia in an Afro-Caribbean population: A cross-sectional population-based study from Barbados

T2 - BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care

TI - Anthropometric cut-offs to identify hyperglycemia in an Afro-Caribbean population: A cross-sectional population-based study from Barbados

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85113799034&doi=10.1136%2fbmjdr-2021-002246&partnerID=40&md5=4bfc3888407706287dc4c46c850d2bc3>

VL - 9

ID - 37

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background Reducing unnecessary prescribing remains a key priority for tackling the global rise of antibiotic-resistant infections. Aim The authors sought to update a 2011 qualitative synthesis of GPs' experiences of antibiotic prescribing for acute respiratory tract infections (ARTIs), including their views of interventions aimed at more prudent prescribing. They expanded the original scope to encompass all primary care professionals (PCPs) who can prescribe or dispense antibiotics for ARTIs (for example, nurses and pharmacists). Design and setting Systematic review and meta-ethnography of qualitative studies. Method A systematic search was conducted on MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycINFO, CINAHL, ASSIA, and Web of Science. No date or language restrictions were used. Identified studies were grouped according to their thematic focus (usual care versus intervention), and two separate syntheses were performed. Results In all, 53 articles reporting the experiences of >1200 PCPs were

included. Analysis of usual care studies showed that PCPs tend to assume multiple roles in the context of ARTI consultations (the expert self, the benevolent self, the practical self), depending on the range of intrapersonal, interpersonal, and contextual situations in which they find themselves. Analysis of intervention studies identified four possible ways in which PCPs may experience quality improvement interventions (compromise, 'supportive AIDS', source of distress, and unnecessary). Conclusion Contrary to the original review, these results suggest that the use of the same intervention is experienced in a totally different way by different PCPs, and that the same elements that are perceived as benefits by some could be viewed as drawbacks by others. Acceptability of interventions is likely to increase if these are context sensitive and take into account PCPs' varying roles and changing priorities. © 2018 British Journal of General Practice.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3399/bjgp18X697889

IS - 674

KW - Antibacterial agents

Inappropriate prescribing

Interventions

Primary health care

Qualitative research

Respiratory tract infections

antibiotic agent

antiinfective agent

antibiotic therapy

Article

communication skill

consultation
doctor patient relation
health care delivery
human
interpersonal communication
medical education
prescription
primary medical care
respiratory tract infection
systematic review
work experience
attitude to health
clinical practice
clinical protocol
cultural anthropology
health personnel attitude
prevention and control
Anthropology, Cultural
Anti-Bacterial Agents
Attitude of Health Personnel
Clinical Protocols
Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice
Humans
Practice Patterns, Physicians'
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :21
Export Date: 28 January 2022
PY - 2018
SP - e633-e645
ST - Antibiotic prescribing for acute respiratory tract infections in primary care: An updated and expanded meta-ethnography

T2 - British Journal of General Practice

TI - Antibiotic prescribing for acute respiratory tract infections in primary care: An updated and expanded meta-ethnography

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85052653217&doi=10.3399%2fbjgp18X697889&partnerID=40&md5=b54e02f9ea9475ffe333c95d098f68ff>

VL - 68

ID - 312

ER -

TY - SER

AB - Antibiotic resistance is considered by different international organisations (e.g. World Health Organization, WHO; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO-UN; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD) as not only a major threat to human life and wellbeing but also having tremendous economic impacts. Recent estimates indicate that globally at least 700,000 deaths per year are due to drug-resistant infections, with the largest and most important proportion of these attributable to antibiotic-resistant bacterial infections – and which are most often identified in hospitals. However, there are reasons to believe that antibiotic-resistant bacteria are common in the community, where they are acquired from other people, animals, foods, water and/or other environmental sources. Over recent decades, the importance of the environment in the propagation and dissemination of antibiotic-resistant bacteria has been better evidenced, with human and animal sewage representing the most important emission nodes in a complex network of transmission routes. While the relevance of environmental sources and paths of transmission are nowadays considered pivotal in any One Health discussion about antibiotic resistance, some key topics are still under debate in the scientific community. In this chapter, experts recognised in the field were invited to give their perspective on some commonly debated topics related to the risks and control of antibiotic resistance. Specifically, five invited experts gave their perspective on the relevance and control of the environmental dimensions of antibiotic resistance, based on six distinct thematic axes – transmission, critical control points, antibiotic-selective effects, interventions needed, authority's awareness and engagement and priorities for action. © 2020, Springer Nature Switzerland AG.

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DO - 10.1007/698_2020_472

KW - Antibiotic-selective effects

Authority's awareness and engagement

Critical control points

Interventions needed

Priorities for action

Transmission

M3 - Book Chapter

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 1-18

ST - Antibiotic Resistance in the Environment: Expert Perspectives

T2 - Handbook of Environmental Chemistry

TI - Antibiotic Resistance in the Environment: Expert Perspectives

UR - https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85093977850&doi=10.1007%2f698_2020_472&partnerID=40&md5=36ffa4a33192f26c65292f32e9ad9667

VL - 91

ID - 196

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Natural transformation is a process where bacterial cells actively take up free DNA from the environment and recombine it into their genome or reconvert it into extra-chromosomal genetic

elements. Although this mechanism is known to mediate the uptake of antibiotic resistance determinants in a range of human pathogens, its importance in the spread of antimicrobial resistance is not always appreciated. This review highlights the context in which transformation takes place: in diverse microbiomes, in interaction with other forms of horizontal gene transfer and in increasingly polluted environments. This examination of the abiotic and biotic drivers of transformation reveals that it could be more important in the dissemination of resistance genes than is often recognised. © 2021 The Authors

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.mib.2021.09.009

KW - antibiotic resistance

bacterial cell

chromosome

horizontal gene transfer

human

microbiome

nonhuman

review

bacterium

genetics

antiinfective agent

Anti-Bacterial Agents

Bacteria

Drug Resistance, Bacterial

Gene Transfer, Horizontal

Humans

M3 - Review

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 133-138

ST - Antimicrobial resistance acquisition via natural transformation: context is everything

T2 - Current Opinion in Microbiology

TI - Antimicrobial resistance acquisition via natural transformation: context is everything

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-8511777542&doi=10.1016%2fj.mib.2021.09.009&partnerID=40&md5=c6338d2b7f05e9ef519dd05993afa512>

VL - 64

ID - 11

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The aim of this investigation was to test the hypothesis that fasting-induced augmented lysosomal autophagic turnover of cellular proteins and organelles will reduce potentially harmful lipofuscin (age-pigment) formation in cells by more effectively removing oxidatively damaged proteins. An animal model (marine snail - common periwinkle, *Littorina littorea*) was used to experimentally test this hypothesis. Snails were deprived of algal food for 7 days to induce an augmented autophagic response in their hepatopancreatic digestive cells (hepatocyte analogues). This treatment resulted in a 25% reduction in the cellular content of lipofuscin in the digestive cells of the fasting animals in comparison with snails fed ad libitum on green alga (*Ulva lactuca*). Similar findings have previously been observed in the digestive cells of marine mussels subjected to copper-induced oxidative stress. Additional measurements showed that fasting significantly increased cellular health based on lysosomal membrane stability, and reduced lipid peroxidation and lysosomal/cellular triglyceride. These findings support the hypothesis that fasting-induced augmented autophagic turnover of cellular proteins has an anti-oxidative cytoprotective effect by more effectively removing damaged proteins, resulting in a reduction in the formation of potentially harmful proteinaceous aggregates such as lipofuscin. The inference from this study is that autophagy is important in mediating hormesis. An increase was demonstrated in physiological complexity with fasting, using graph theory in a directed cell physiology network (digraph) model to integrate the various biomarkers. This was commensurate with increased health status, and supportive of the hormesis hypothesis. The potential role of enhanced autophagic lysosomal removal of damaged proteins in the evolutionary acquisition of stress tolerance in intertidal molluscs is discussed and parallels are drawn with the growing evidence for the involvement of autophagy in hormesis and anti-ageing processes. © 2015 Elsevier Ltd.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.marenvres.2015.04.001

KW - Age-pigment

Anti-ageing

Autophagy

Caloric-restriction

Cell network model

Cytoprotection

Hormesis

Lipid peroxidation

Lipofuscin

Lysosomal membrane stability

Lysosome

Mollusc

MTOR

Protein aggregates

Reactive oxygen species

Stress tolerance

Aggregates

Cell death

Graph theory

Lipids

Oxidation

Oxidative stress

Physiological models

Physiology

Proteins

Age pigments

Caloric restriction

Cell network

Lysosomal membrane stabilities

Molluscs

copper

malonaldehyde

cell organelle

lipid

membrane

protein

antioxidant activity

Article

Catharanthus roseus

cell interaction

cell protection

controlled study

diet restriction

endocytosis

green alga

hepatopancreas

membrane stabilization

mussel

nonhuman

protein degradation

snail

adaptation

animal

biological model

cytology

food deprivation

metabolism

physiological stress

algae

Animalia

Chlorophyta

Gastropoda

Littorina littorea

Mollusca

Mytilidae

Ulva lactuca

Vinca minor

Adaptation, Physiological

Animals

Models, Biological

Snails

Stress, Physiological

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :24

Export Date: 2 February 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 35-44

ST - Anti-oxidative cellular protection effect of fasting-induced autophagy as a mechanism for hormesis

T2 - Marine Environmental Research

TI - Anti-oxidative cellular protection effect of fasting-induced autophagy as a mechanism for hormesis

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84929001369&doi=10.1016%2fj.marenvres.2015.04.001&partnerID=40&md5=25056e37b9ef06815b980b0e7647c0c4>

VL - 107

ID - 918

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This investigation using a molluscan animal model tested the hypothesis that experimentally induced lysosomal autophagy protects against oxidative cell injury. Induction of augmented lysosomal autophagy has previously been implicated in this protective process. Four treatment groups of blue mussels (*Mytilus galloprovincialis*) were used: Group 1 (fed - control), Group 2 (fasted), Group 3 (copper + fed) and Group 4 (copper + fasted). Groups 2 and 4 were fasted in order to trigger autophagy; and samples of hepatopancreas (liver analogue or digestive gland) from all 4 groups were taken at 3, 6 and 15 days. Treatment with copper provided a positive reference for oxidative stress: Groups 3 and 4 were treated with copper (10 µg Cu²⁺/animal/day) for three days only. Oxidative damage and cellular injury in hepatopancreatic digestive cells was found to decrease in Group 2 (fasted) compared to Group 1 (fed - control). Group 3 (fed + copper) showed clear evidence of oxidative stress and cell injury, as well as induction of antioxidant activities. Group 4 (copper + fasted) had a reduced uptake of copper and toxicity of copper was also reduced, compared with Group 3. It was concluded that augmented autophagy had a hormetic cytoprotective anti-oxidant effect. © 2020 Elsevier Ltd

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C7 - 104903

DB - Scopus

DOI - 10.1016/j.marenvres.2020.104903

KW - Autophagy

Copper

Cytoprotection

Digestive gland

Fasting

Hepatopancreas

Hormesis

Lipofuscin

Lysosomes

Mussel

Oxidative cell injury

Cell death

Molluscs

Cell injury

Digestive glands

carbonyl derivative

malonaldehyde

superoxide dismutase

triacylglycerol

antioxidant

bioaccumulation

cell

digestive system

marine environment

mollusc

nutrient availability

animal cell

animal experiment

animal model

animal tissue
antioxidant activity
Article
autolysosome
autophagy (cellular)
cell damage
cell protection
concentration (parameter)
controlled study
cytotoxicity
ferric reducing antioxidant power assay
food deprivation
lipid storage
lipidosis
lysosome membrane
mantle (mollusc)
molecular stability
Mytilus galloprovincialis
nonhuman
oxidative stress
transport kinetics
animal
lysosome
Mytilus
Animalia
Mytilus edulis
Animals
Models, Animal
Nutrients
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Anti-oxidative hormetic effects of cellular autophagy induced by nutrient deprivation in a molluscan animal model

T2 - Marine Environmental Research

TI - Anti-oxidative hormetic effects of cellular autophagy induced by nutrient deprivation in a molluscan animal model

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85079069336&doi=10.1016%2fj.marenvres.2020.104903&partnerID=40&md5=f07f720419d682d12585900c6ce9813f>

VL - 156

ID - 175

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The GRADE-CERQual ('Confidence in the Evidence from Reviews of Qualitative research') approach provides guidance for assessing how much confidence to place in findings from systematic reviews of qualitative research (or qualitative evidence syntheses). The approach has been developed to support the use of findings from qualitative evidence syntheses in decision-making, including guideline development and policy formulation. Confidence in the evidence from qualitative evidence syntheses is an assessment of the extent to which a review finding is a reasonable representation of the phenomenon of interest. CERQual provides a systematic and transparent framework for assessing confidence in individual review findings, based on consideration of four components: (1) methodological limitations, (2) coherence, (3) adequacy of data, and (4) relevance. A fifth component, dissemination (or publication) bias, may also be important and is being explored. As with the GRADE (Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development, and Evaluation) approach for effectiveness evidence, CERQual suggests summarising evidence in succinct, transparent, and informative Summary of Qualitative Findings tables. These tables are designed to communicate the review findings and the CERQual assessment of confidence in each finding. This article is the first of a seven-part series providing guidance on how to apply the CERQual approach. In this paper, we describe the rationale and conceptual basis for CERQual, the aims of the approach, how the approach was developed, and its main components. We also outline the purpose and structure of this series and discuss the growing role for qualitative evidence in decision-making. Papers 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 in this series discuss each CERQual component, including the rationale for including the component in the approach, how the component is conceptualised, and how it should be assessed. Paper 2 discusses how to make an overall assessment of confidence in a review finding and how to create a Summary of Qualitative Findings table. The series is intended primarily for those undertaking qualitative evidence syntheses or using their findings in decision-making processes but is also relevant to guideline development agencies, primary qualitative researchers, and implementation scientists and practitioners.

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IS - Suppl 1

KW - *Biomedical Research/st [Standards]

Confidence Intervals

*Data Accuracy

Decision Making

*Evidence-Based Medicine/st [Standards]

Humans

*Publishing/st [Standards]

Qualitative Research

*Systematic Reviews as Topic

PY - 2018

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SP - 2

ST - Applying GRADE-CERQual to qualitative evidence synthesis findings: introduction to the series

T2 - Implementation science : IS

TI - Applying GRADE-CERQual to qualitative evidence synthesis findings: introduction to the series

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med15&NEWS=N&AN=29384079>

VL - 13

Y2 - 20180125//

ID - 1182

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - BACKGROUND: The GRADE-CERQual (Confidence in Evidence from Reviews of Qualitative research) approach has been developed by the GRADE (Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation) Working Group. The approach has been developed to support the use of findings from qualitative evidence syntheses in decision making, including guideline development and policy formulation. CERQual includes four components for assessing how much confidence to

place in findings from reviews of qualitative research (also referred to as qualitative evidence syntheses): (1) methodological limitations, (2) coherence, (3) adequacy of data and (4) relevance. This paper is part of a series providing guidance on how to apply CERQual and focuses on making an overall assessment of confidence in a review finding and creating a CERQual Evidence Profile and a CERQual Summary of Qualitative Findings table., METHODS: We developed this guidance by examining the methods used by other GRADE approaches, gathering feedback from relevant research communities and developing consensus through project group meetings. We then piloted the guidance on several qualitative evidence syntheses before agreeing on the approach., RESULTS: Confidence in the evidence is an assessment of the extent to which a review finding is a reasonable representation of the phenomenon of interest. Creating a summary of each review finding and deciding whether or not CERQual should be used are important steps prior to assessing confidence. Confidence should be assessed for each review finding individually, based on the judgements made for each of the four CERQual components. Four levels are used to describe the overall assessment of confidence: high, moderate, low or very low. The overall CERQual assessment for each review finding should be explained in a CERQual Evidence Profile and Summary of Qualitative Findings table., CONCLUSIONS: Structuring and summarising review findings, assessing confidence in those findings using CERQual and creating a CERQual Evidence Profile and Summary of Qualitative Findings table should be essential components of undertaking qualitative evidence syntheses. This paper describes the end point of a CERQual assessment and should be read in conjunction with the other papers in the series that provide information on assessing individual CERQual components.

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DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s13012-017-0689-2>

IS - Suppl 1

KW - *Biomedical Research/st [Standards]

*Confidence Intervals

*Data Accuracy

*Data Display/st [Standards]

Decision Making

*Evidence-Based Medicine/st [Standards]

Humans

*Publishing/st [Standards]

Qualitative Research

*Systematic Reviews as Topic

PY - 2018

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SP - 10

ST - Applying GRADE-CERQual to qualitative evidence synthesis findings-paper 2: how to make an overall CERQual assessment of confidence and create a Summary of Qualitative Findings table

T2 - Implementation science : IS

TI - Applying GRADE-CERQual to qualitative evidence synthesis findings-paper 2: how to make an overall CERQual assessment of confidence and create a Summary of Qualitative Findings table

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med15&NEWS=N&AN=29384082>

VL - 13

Y2 - 20180125//

ID - 1179

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - BACKGROUND: The GRADE-CERQual (Confidence in Evidence from Reviews of Qualitative research) approach has been developed by the GRADE (Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation) Working Group. The approach has been developed to support the use of findings from qualitative evidence syntheses in decision-making, including guideline development and policy formulation. CERQual includes four components for assessing how much confidence to place in findings from reviews of qualitative research (also referred to as qualitative evidence syntheses): (1) methodological limitations, (2) coherence, (3) adequacy of data and (4) relevance. This paper is part of a series providing guidance on how to apply CERQual and focuses on CERQual's methodological limitations component., **METHODS:** We developed the methodological limitations component by searching the literature for definitions, gathering feedback from relevant research communities and developing consensus through project group meetings. We tested the CERQual methodological limitations component within several qualitative evidence syntheses before agreeing on the current definition and principles for application., **RESULTS:** When applying CERQual, we define methodological limitations as the extent to which there are concerns about the design or conduct of the primary studies that contributed evidence to an individual review finding. In this paper, we describe the methodological limitations component and its rationale and offer guidance on how to assess methodological limitations of a review finding as part of the CERQual approach. This guidance outlines the information required to assess methodological limitations component, the steps that need to be taken to assess methodological limitations of data contributing to a review finding and examples of methodological limitation assessments., **CONCLUSIONS:** This paper provides guidance for review authors and others on undertaking an assessment of methodological limitations in the context of the CERQual approach. More work is needed to determine which criteria critical appraisal tools should include when assessing methodological limitations. We currently recommend that whichever tool is used, review authors provide a transparent description of their assessments of methodological limitations in a review finding. We expect the CERQual approach and its individual

components to develop further as our experiences with the practical implementation of the approach increase.

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AU - Carlsen, Benedicte

DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s13012-017-0690-9>

IS - Suppl 1

KW - *Biomedical Research/mt [Methods]

*Biomedical Research/st [Standards]

Confidence Intervals

*Data Accuracy

Decision Making

*Evidence-Based Medicine/st [Standards]

Humans

*Publishing/st [Standards]

Qualitative Research

*Systematic Reviews as Topic

PY - 2018

SE - Munthe-Kaas, Heather. Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Oslo, Norway. heather.munthe-kaas@fhi.no.

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SN - 1748-5908

SP - 9

ST - Applying GRADE-CERQual to qualitative evidence synthesis findings-paper 3: how to assess methodological limitations

T2 - Implementation science : IS

TI - Applying GRADE-CERQual to qualitative evidence synthesis findings-paper 3: how to assess methodological limitations

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med15&NEWS=N&AN=29384078>

VL - 13

Y2 - 20180125//

ID - 1183

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - BACKGROUND: The GRADE-CERQual (Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation-Confidence in Evidence from Reviews of Qualitative research) approach has been developed by the GRADE working group. The approach has been developed to support the use of findings from qualitative evidence syntheses in decision-making, including guideline development and policy formulation. CERQual includes four components for assessing how much confidence to place in findings from reviews of qualitative research (also referred to as qualitative evidence syntheses): (1) methodological limitations, (2) relevance, (3) coherence and (4) adequacy of data. This paper is part of a series providing guidance on how to apply CERQual and focuses on CERQual's coherence component., METHODS: We developed the coherence component by searching the literature for definitions, gathering feedback from relevant research communities and developing consensus through project group meetings. We tested the CERQual coherence component within several qualitative evidence syntheses before agreeing on the current definition and principles for application., RESULTS: When applying CERQual, we define coherence as how clear and cogent the fit is between the data from the primary studies and a review finding that synthesises that data. In this paper, we describe the coherence component and its rationale and offer guidance on how to assess coherence in the context of a review finding as part of the CERQual approach. This guidance outlines the information required to assess coherence, the steps that need to be taken to assess coherence and examples of coherence assessments., CONCLUSIONS: This paper provides guidance for review authors and others on undertaking an assessment of coherence in the context of the CERQual approach. We suggest that threats to coherence may arise when the data supporting a review finding are contradictory, ambiguous or incomplete or where competing theories exist that could be used to synthesise the data. We expect the CERQual approach, and its individual components, to develop further as our experiences with the practical implementation of the approach increase.

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DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s13012-017-0691-8>

IS - Suppl 1

KW - *Biomedical Research/st [Standards]

Confidence Intervals

*Data Accuracy

*Data Analysis

Decision Making

*Evidence-Based Medicine/st [Standards]

Humans

*Publishing/st [Standards]

Qualitative Research

*Systematic Reviews as Topic

PY - 2018

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SN - 1748-5908

SP - 13

ST - Applying GRADE-CERQual to qualitative evidence synthesis findings-paper 4: how to assess coherence

T2 - Implementation science : IS

TI - Applying GRADE-CERQual to qualitative evidence synthesis findings-paper 4: how to assess coherence

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med15&NEWS=N&AN=29384081>

VL - 13

Y2 - 20180125//

ID - 1180

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - BACKGROUND: The GRADE-CERQual (Confidence in Evidence from Reviews of Qualitative research) approach has been developed by the GRADE (Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation) working group. The approach has been developed to support the use of findings from qualitative evidence syntheses in decision-making, including guideline development and policy formulation. CERQual includes four components for assessing how much confidence to place in findings from reviews of qualitative research (also referred to as qualitative evidence syntheses): (1) methodological limitations; (2) coherence; (3) adequacy of data; and (4) relevance. This paper is part of a series providing guidance on how to apply CERQual and focuses on CERQual's adequacy of data component., METHODS: We developed the adequacy of data component by searching the literature for definitions, gathering feedback from relevant research communities and developing consensus through project group meetings. We tested the CERQual adequacy of data component within several qualitative evidence syntheses before agreeing on the current definition and principles for application., RESULTS: When applying CERQual, we define adequacy of data as an overall determination of the degree of richness and the quantity of data supporting a review finding. In this paper, we describe the adequacy component and its rationale and offer guidance on how to

assess data adequacy in the context of a review finding as part of the CERQual approach. This guidance outlines the information required to assess data adequacy, the steps that need to be taken to assess data adequacy, and examples of adequacy assessments., CONCLUSIONS: This paper provides guidance for review authors and others on undertaking an assessment of adequacy in the context of the CERQual approach. We approach assessments of data adequacy in terms of the richness and quantity of the data supporting each review finding, but do not offer fixed rules regarding what constitutes sufficiently rich data or an adequate quantity of data. Instead, we recommend that this assessment is made in relation to the nature of the finding. We expect the CERQual approach, and its individual components, to develop further as our experiences with the practical implementation of the approach increase.

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DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s13012-017-0692-7>

IS - Suppl 1

KW - *Biomedical Research/st [Standards]

Confidence Intervals

*Data Accuracy

*Data Analysis

Decision Making

*Evidence-Based Medicine/st [Standards]

Humans

*Publishing/st [Standards]

Qualitative Research

*Systematic Reviews as Topic

PY - 2018

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SN - 1748-5908

SP - 14

ST - Applying GRADE-CERQual to qualitative evidence synthesis findings-paper 5: how to assess adequacy of data

T2 - Implementation science : IS

TI - Applying GRADE-CERQual to qualitative evidence synthesis findings-paper 5: how to assess adequacy of data

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med15&NEWS=N&AN=29384077>

VL - 13

Y2 - 20180125//

ID - 1184

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: The GRADE-CERQual (Confidence in Evidence from Reviews of Qualitative research) approach has been developed by the GRADE (Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation) Working Group. The approach has been developed to support the use of findings from qualitative evidence syntheses in decision-making, including guideline development and policy formulation. CERQual includes four components for assessing how much confidence to place in findings from reviews of qualitative research (also referred to as qualitative evidence syntheses): (1) methodological limitations, (2) coherence, (3) adequacy of data and (4) relevance. This paper is part of a series providing guidance on how to apply CERQual and focuses on CERQual's relevance component. Methods: We developed the relevance component by searching the literature for definitions, gathering feedback from relevant research communities and developing consensus through project group meetings. We tested the CERQual relevance component within several qualitative evidence syntheses before agreeing on the current definition and principles for application. Results: When applying CERQual, we define relevance as the extent to which the body of data from the primary studies supporting a review finding is applicable to the context (perspective or population, phenomenon of interest, setting) specified in the review question. In this paper, we describe the relevance component and its rationale and offer guidance on how to assess relevance in the context of a review finding. This guidance outlines the information required to assess relevance, the steps that need to be taken to assess relevance and examples of relevance assessments. Conclusions: This paper provides guidance for review authors and others on undertaking an assessment of relevance in the context of the CERQual approach. Assessing the relevance component requires consideration of potentially important contextual factors at an early stage in the review process. We expect the CERQual approach, and its individual components, to develop further as our experiences with the practical implementation of the approach increase. © 2018 The Author(s).

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C7 - 4

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s13012-017-0693-6

KW - Confidence

Evidence-based practice

GRADE

Guidance

Methodology

Qualitative evidence synthesis

Qualitative research

Relevance

Research design

Systematic review methodology

article

human

synthesis

confidence interval

decision making

evidence based medicine

measurement accuracy

medical research

publishing

reproducibility

standards

Biomedical Research

Confidence Intervals

Data Accuracy

Evidence-Based Medicine

Humans

Reproducibility of Results

Systematic Reviews as Topic

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :69

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

ST - Applying GRADE-CERQual to qualitative evidence synthesis findings-paper 6: How to assess relevance of the data

T2 - Implementation Science

TI - Applying GRADE-CERQual to qualitative evidence synthesis findings-paper 6: How to assess relevance of the data

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85041613652&doi=10.1186%2fs13012-017-0693-6&partnerID=40&md5=74096d2542fc8190943877d83ea28360>

VL - 13

ID - 369

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: The GRADE-CERQual (Confidence in Evidence from Reviews of Qualitative research) approach has been developed by the GRADE (Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation) Working Group. The approach has been developed to support the use of findings from qualitative evidence syntheses in decision-making, including guideline development and policy formulation. CERQual includes four components for assessing how much confidence to place in findings from reviews of qualitative research (also referred to as qualitative evidence syntheses): (1) methodological limitations, (2) coherence, (3) adequacy of data and (4) relevance. This paper is part of a series providing guidance on how to apply CERQual and focuses on a probable fifth component, dissemination bias. Given its exploratory nature, we are not yet able to provide guidance on applying this potential component of the CERQual approach. Instead, we focus on how dissemination bias might be conceptualised in the context of qualitative research and the potential impact dissemination bias might have on an overall assessment of confidence in a review finding. We also set out a proposed research agenda in this area. Methods: We developed this paper by gathering feedback from relevant research communities, searching MEDLINE and Web of Science to identify and characterise the existing literature discussing or assessing dissemination bias in qualitative research and its wider implications, developing consensus through project group meetings, and conducting an online survey of the extent, awareness and perceptions of dissemination bias in qualitative research. Results: We have defined dissemination bias in qualitative research as a systematic distortion of the phenomenon of interest due to selective dissemination of studies or individual study findings. Dissemination bias is important for qualitative evidence syntheses as the selective dissemination of qualitative studies and/or study findings may distort our understanding of the phenomena that these syntheses aim to explore and thereby undermine our confidence in these findings. Dissemination bias has been extensively examined in the context of randomised controlled trials and systematic reviews of such studies. The effects of potential dissemination bias are formally considered, as publication bias, within the GRADE approach. However, the issue has received almost no attention in the context of qualitative research. Because of very limited understanding of dissemination bias and its potential impact on review findings in the context of qualitative evidence syntheses, this component is currently not included in the GRADE-CERQual approach. Conclusions: Further research is needed to establish the extent and impacts of dissemination bias in qualitative research and the extent to which dissemination bias needs to be

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C7 - 12
DB - Scopus
DO - 10.1186/s13012-017-0694-5
KW - Confidence
Dissemination bias
Evidence-based practice
GRADE
Methodology
Publication bias
Qualitative evidence synthesis
Qualitative research
Research design
Systematic review methodology
article
awareness
controlled study
exploratory research
human
Medline
perception
publishing

randomized controlled trial (topic)

synthesis

systematic review

Web of Science

confidence interval

decision making

evidence based medicine

information dissemination

measurement accuracy

medical research

standards

statistical bias

Bias

Biomedical Research

Confidence Intervals

Data Accuracy

Evidence-Based Medicine

Humans

Systematic Reviews as Topic

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :22

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

ST - Applying GRADE-CERQual to qualitative evidence synthesis findings-paper 7: Understanding the potential impacts of dissemination bias

T2 - Implementation Science

TI - Applying GRADE-CERQual to qualitative evidence synthesis findings-paper 7: Understanding the potential impacts of dissemination bias

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85041633056&doi=10.1186%2fs13012-017-0694-5&partnerID=40&md5=5d4f0edf9032a243c2a36c37312938ba>

VL - 13

ID - 367

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Facial injuries are widely assumed to lead to stigma and significant psychosocial burden. Experimental studies of face perception support this idea, but there is very little empirical evidence to guide treatment. This study sought to address the gap. Data were collected from 193 patients admitted to hospital following facial or other trauma. Ninety (90) participants were successfully followed up 8 months later. Participants completed measures of appearance concern and psychological distress (post-traumatic stress symptoms (PTSS), depressive symptoms, anxiety symptoms). Participants were classified by site of injury (facial or non-facial injury). The overall levels of appearance concern were comparable to those of the general population, and there was no evidence of more appearance concern among people with facial injuries. Women and younger people were significantly more likely to experience appearance concern at baseline. Baseline and 8-month psychological distress, although common in the sample, did not differ according to the site of injury. Changes in appearance concern were, however, strongly associated with psychological distress at follow-up. We conclude that although appearance concern is severe among some people with facial injury, it is not especially different to those with non-facial injuries or the general public; changes in appearance concern, however, appear to correlate with psychological distress. We therefore suggest that interventions might focus on those with heightened appearance concern and should target cognitive bias and psychological distress. © 2017 British Association of Plastic, Reconstructive and Aesthetic Surgeons

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.bjps.2017.08.006

IS - 1

KW - Anxiety

Appearance concern

Depression

Facial trauma

Oral and maxillofacial surgery

PTSD
adult
aged
anxiety disorder
Article
cohort analysis
distress syndrome
face deformity
face injury
facial recognition
female
follow up
Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale
human
injury scale
injury severity
major clinical study
male
middle aged
observational study
physical appearance
posttraumatic stress disorder
priority journal
young adult
adolescent
comparative study
psychological rating scale
psychology
Facial Injuries
Humans
Injury Severity Score

Psychiatric Status Rating Scales

Stress Disorders, Post-Traumatic

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :9

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 62-71

ST - Are facial injuries really different? An observational cohort study comparing appearance concern and psychological distress in facial trauma and non-facial trauma patients

T2 - Journal of Plastic, Reconstructive and Aesthetic Surgery

TI - Are facial injuries really different? An observational cohort study comparing appearance concern and psychological distress in facial trauma and non-facial trauma patients

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85029562039&doi=10.1016%2fj.bjps.2017.08.006&partnerID=40&md5=d43ca70a5ccbb19bf832df707d02af0a>

VL - 71

ID - 386

ER -

TY - JOUR

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DO - 10.1016/j.ijcard.2013.01.050

IS - 2

KW - Cardiovascular disease

Heart disease

Immunology

Risk factor

Seafood allergy

immunoglobulin E
immunoglobulin E antibody
adult
antibody specificity
cardiovascular risk
cohort analysis
cross-sectional study
disease association
female
health survey
human
immunoglobulin blood level
ischemic heart disease
laboratory test
letter
major clinical study
male
population research
priority journal
shrimp
Aged
Biological Markers
Cardiovascular Diseases
Cohort Studies
Cross-Sectional Studies
Humans
Middle Aged
Nutrition Surveys
United States
Young Adult
M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :6

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 1580-1581

ST - Are higher serum IgE concentrations associated with adult cardiovascular disease?

T2 - International Journal of Cardiology

TI - Are higher serum IgE concentrations associated with adult cardiovascular disease?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84885297454&doi=10.1016%2fj.ijcard.2013.01.050&partnerID=40&md5=78359c062f6e8b31d766da22b6ad05c9>

VL - 168

ID - 651

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Within developing countries, groundwater provides an alternative drinking source to polluted surface water. However, the presence of arsenic in some groundwater sources has resulted in chronic worldwide poisoning. The aim of this review was to determine the effectiveness of field-based technologies for the removal of arsenic from groundwater in developing countries. Methods: A structured search strategy was conducted in a range of databases. Titles, abstracts and full texts were screened using pre-defined inclusion criteria. Included studies were quality appraised prior to data extraction. The primary outcome was the percentage of effluent water samples meeting WHO guidelines for arsenic concentrations (≤ 0.01 mg/L). Secondary outcomes included: (a) arsenic concentrations in effluent water samples meeting the national guideline limit (≤ 0.05 mg/L), (b) arsenic concentrations in human tissue, and (c) knowledge and attitudes related to the interventions. Results: Fifty-one reports, evaluating 50 different technologies, were included. Sixty-seven percent ($n = 34$) of studies were conducted in Bangladesh. Fifty of the included reports were appraised as 'weak', with one 'strong' report of a randomised-controlled trial. In summary, the effectiveness of the oxidation and filtration interventions is poor, while the evidence for coagulation, co-precipitation and filtration, subterranean and membrane and electrolytic methods is mixed. Evidence regarding adsorption and zero valent iron interventions is more persuasive with most results suggesting good evidence of effectiveness (i.e. $\geq 95\%$ of samples with arsenic concentrations ≤ 0.01 mg/L). In particular, activated alumina and sono/three-kolshi/gagri/pitcher filters have $\geq 95\%$ of samples meeting national guidelines. Disappointingly, only one study reports excellent evidence of effectiveness: BRAC (2000) for activated alumina (i.e. $\geq 95\%$ of samples with arsenic concentrations ≤ 0.01 mg/L). The success of each technology was highly dependent on context, especially their acceptability to users, a sense of ownership and expectations of women's roles in society. Conclusions: Most studies were poorly conducted and reported. Consequently, although some technologies met national guidelines, the evidence-base for decision-making regarding arsenic mitigation technologies at household- and community-level is weak. To improve this situation, primary research needs to be commissioned with adequate sample sizes, testing the impact of key

contextual factors, using valid tools for analysis, and meeting standards for completeness of reporting. © 2012 Jones-Hughes et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

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AU - Jones-Hughes, T.

AU - Peters, J.

AU - Whear, R.

AU - Cooper, C.

AU - Evans, H.

AU - Depledge, M.

AU - Pearson, M.

C7 - 11

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/2047-2382-2-11

IS - 1

KW - Arsenic mitigation

Arsenicosis

Developing countries

Drinking water

Groundwater

Systematic review

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :8

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

ST - Are interventions to reduce the impact of arsenic contamination of groundwater on human health in developing countries effective? A systematic review

T2 - Environmental Evidence

TI - Are interventions to reduce the impact of arsenic contamination of groundwater on human health in developing countries effective? A systematic review

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84925271245&doi=10.1186%2f2047-2382-2-11&partnerID=40&md5=22d07d5235a0a1f26c680548415ff0b2>

VL - 2

ID - 667

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Chronic arsenic pollution is now recognised as a worldwide problem, with 21 countries experiencing arsenic groundwater contamination. It is a particularly important issue in developing countries, where groundwater is generally the preferred drinking source (as an alternative to polluted surface water). Technologies to remove or mitigate arsenic contamination of groundwater include pre-oxidation, adsorption, biological removal, and deep tubewells. Whilst technologies such as these may be effective in stable conditions (for example, at a laboratory scale), their effectiveness in real-world circumstances needs to be assessed to inform policy making. Methods: This protocol details our proposed methods for conducting a systematic review to identify, appraise, and synthesise evidence to answer the following policy-relevant questions: a) In developing countries, are interventions to reduce the impact of arsenic contamination of groundwater on human health effective?, and b) What factors enable or constrain the effectiveness of these interventions in developing countries. © 2011 Pearson et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

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C7 - 1

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/2047-2382-1-1

IS - 1

KW - Arsenic removal/mitigation

Developing countries

Groundwater

Human health

Systematic review

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :11

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2011

ST - Are interventions to reduce the impact of arsenic contamination of groundwater on human health in developing countries effective?: A systematic review protocol

T2 - Environmental Evidence

TI - Are interventions to reduce the impact of arsenic contamination of groundwater on human health in developing countries effective?: A systematic review protocol

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84991038757&doi=10.1186%2f2047-2382-1-1&partnerID=40&md5=8d96e91e96947e340b41d042bd2c955e>

VL - 1

ID - 756

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Thousands of toxic chemicals, many of which pollute marine ecosystems, potentially cause diseases, but building a consensus view of the significance of human body burdens of environmental chemicals is proving difficult. Causative mechanisms are often lacking. Older members of the population, of which there are increasing numbers worldwide, accumulate higher body burdens than the young, and may be especially at risk. It also remains unclear when crucially sensitive periods for chemical exposures occur across the life course. Very early exposures may lead to diseases much later on. The current lack of robust science upon which to base high quality expert advice is

hampering effective policymaking that leads to further reductions in marine pollution, greater protection of marine life and lowering of risks to human health. © 2012 Elsevier Ltd.

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AU - Depledge, M. H.

AU - Tyrrell, J.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Holgate, S. T.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.marenvres.2012.10.003

KW - Body burdens

Chemical contaminants

Human diseases

Marine management

Marine pollution

Body burden

Chemical exposure

Environmental chemicals

Environmental pollutants

Expert advice

Global patterns

High quality

Human bodies

Human disease

Human health

Life course

Marine ecosystem

Marine life

Policy making

Toxic chemicals

Health risks

4,4' isopropylidenediphenol

arsenic

cadmium

contraceptive agent

drug residue

environmental chemical

lead

mercury

nonylphenol

perfluoro compound

phthalic acid derivative

polychlorinated biphenyl

chemical pollutant

disease spread

health risk

pollution exposure

article

bioaccumulation

cerebrovascular accident

demography

diabetes mellitus

environmental exposure

environmental sustainability

health hazard

heart infarction

human

liver injury

long term exposure

marine environment

mercurialism

oil spill

sea pollution

Aquatic Organisms

Ecosystem

Epidemiology

Food Safety

Humans

Risk Factors

World Health

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :10

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 93-95

ST - Are marine environmental pollutants influencing global patterns of human disease?

T2 - Marine Environmental Research

TI - Are marine environmental pollutants influencing global patterns of human disease?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84871808685&doi=10.1016%2fj.marenvres.2012.10.003&partnerID=40&md5=907fe0c86d5e7a90ede4efa733bdca16>

VL - 83

ID - 685

ER -

TY - JOUR

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AU - Vos, M.

AU - Eyre-Walker, A.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/s41564-017-0067-5

IS - 12

KW - bacterial gene

bacterial genome

evolutionary adaptation

gene deletion

gene loss

genetic gain

genetic polymorphism

genome size

horizontal gene transfer

Letter

nonhuman

pangenome

phylogenetic tree

priority journal

molecular evolution

prokaryotic cell

Evolution, Molecular

Prokaryotic Cells

M3 - Letter

N1 - Cited By :17

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 1576

ST - Are pangenomes adaptive or not?

T2 - Nature Microbiology

TI - Are pangenomes adaptive or not?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85035074303&doi=10.1038%2fs41564-017-0067-5&partnerID=40&md5=cf165335d265ef0ed73ae1f40042608a>

VL - 2

ID - 389

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Exposure to nature can strengthen an individual's sense of connectedness (i.e., emotional/cognitive bonds to the natural world) and enhance psychological restoration (e.g., feeling relaxed/refreshed). To date, there have been few large studies looking at the role that type and quality of natural environments may have on these outcomes. The present study used data from a large survey in England (sample analyzed = 4,515), which asked participants to recall a recent visit to nature. After controlling for covariates, respondents recalled greater connectedness to nature and restoration following visits to rural and coastal locations compared with urban green space, and to sites of higher environmental quality (operationalized by protected/designated area status, for example, nature reserves). A series of structural equation analyses provided evidence for a bidirectional association between connectedness and restoration. Consideration of the psychological benefits associated with different types and quality of environment has implications for human health, environmental management, and conservation. © The Author(s) 2017.

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AU - White, M. P.

AU - Hattam, C.

AU - Pahl, S.

AU - King, H.

AU - Austen, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1177/0013916517738312

IS - 2

KW - monitoring engagement with the natural environment

nature connectedness

psychological benefits

restorative experiences

terrestrial and marine environments

coastal zone

connectivity

environmental management

environmental monitoring

environmental quality

environmental restoration

greenspace

marine environment

nature conservation

psychology

questionnaire survey

rural area

survey method

terrestrial environment

England

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :86

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 111-143

ST - Are Some Natural Environments More Psychologically Beneficial Than Others? The Importance of Type and Quality on Connectedness to Nature and Psychological Restoration

T2 - Environment and Behavior

TI - Are Some Natural Environments More Psychologically Beneficial Than Others? The Importance of Type and Quality on Connectedness to Nature and Psychological Restoration

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85050678979&doi=10.1177%2f0013916517738312&partnerID=40&md5=f09e02cfebf282911afa3851a674f492>

VL - 51

ID - 268

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This paper aims to understand the relationship between area level deprivation and monthly COVID-19 cases in England in response to government policy throughout 2020. The response variable is monthly reported COVID-19 cases at the Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) level by Public Health England, with Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), ethnicity (percentage of the population across 5 ethnicity categories) and the percentage of the population older than 70 years old and time as predictors. A GEE population-averaged panel-data model was employed to model trends in monthly COVID-19 cases with the population of each MSOA included as the exposure variable. Area level deprivation is significantly associated with COVID-19 cases from March 2020; however, this relationship is reversed in December 2020. Follow up analysis found that this reversal was maintained when controlling for the novel COVID-19 variant outbreak in the South East of England. This analysis indicates that changes in the role of deprivation and monthly reported COVID-19 over time cases may be linked to two government policies: (1) the premature easing of national restrictions in July 2020 when cases were still high in the most deprived areas in England and (2) the introduction of a regional tiered system in October predominantly in the North of England. The analysis adds to the evidence showing that deprivation is a key driver of COVID-19 outcomes and highlights the unintended negative impact of government policy. © 2021 Elsevier Ltd

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C7 - 114413

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.socscimed.2021.114413

KW - COVID-19 cases

Deprivation

England

Government policy

Panel data analysis

COVID-19

ethnicity

health policy

panel data

policy analysis

public health

state role

trend analysis

United Kingdom

aged

epidemiology

government

human

policy

Humans

SARS-CoV-2

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Area level deprivation and monthly COVID-19 cases: The impact of government policy in England

T2 - Social Science and Medicine

TI - Area level deprivation and monthly COVID-19 cases: The impact of government policy in England

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85116697092&doi=10.1016%2fj.socscimed.2021.114413&partnerID=40&md5=47f45176a1694f2763063450cb8faa6e>

VL - 289

ID - 18

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - We continue the conversation initiated by Sally Thorne's observations about "metasynthetic madness." We note that the variety of labels used to describe qualitative syntheses often reflect authors' disciplines and geographical locations. The purpose of systematic literature searching is to

redress authors' lack of citation of relevant earlier work and to reassure policy makers that qualitative syntheses are systematic and transparent. There is clearly a need to develop other methods of searching to supplement electronic searches. If searches produce large numbers of articles, sampling strategies may be needed to choose which articles to synthesize. The quality of any synthesis is dependent on the quality of the primary articles; both primary research and qualitative synthesis need to move beyond description and toward theory and explanation. Synthesizers need to pay attention to those articles which do not seem to fit their emerging analysis if they are to avoid stifling new ideas. © The Author(s) 2017.

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AU - Pope, C.

AU - Frost, J.

AU - Cooper, C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1177/1049732317709010

IS - 9

KW - literature searching

metasynthesis

qualitative

qualitative research

qualitative synthesis

systematic review

UK

anger

interpersonal communication

publication

Communication

Publications

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :16

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 1370-1376

ST - Asking More of Qualitative Synthesis: A Response to Sally Thorne

T2 - Qualitative Health Research

TI - Asking More of Qualitative Synthesis: A Response to Sally Thorne

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85020893237&doi=10.1177%2f1049732317709010&partnerID=40&md5=07af23927915967743988e9014f1fb1e>

VL - 27

ID - 809

ER -

TY - CHAP

AB - In this chapter, Lewis R. Elliott, Mathew P. White, Cristina Vert, Wilma Zijlema and Peeter Vassiljev summarise the development and application of the two survey tools, the Blue Health Survey (BIS) (international but could be applied at a national level) and the BlueHealth Community Level Survey (BCLS) - a questionnaire for use in local areas to capture the benefits of the presence of and access to blue spaces (based on a synthesis of a number of existing survey instruments and validated questions), with an overview of the results from Bulgaria (for the BIS) and Plymouth (for the BCLS) as illustrative of the efficacy of the tools, their ease or difficulty of application and the limitations of what they can tell us, together with information on protocols. The idea is that local authorities, communities and others could use the survey tools to gather their own data and interpret their own results. © 2022 selection and editorial matter, Simon Bell, Lora E. Fleming, James Grellier, Friedrich Kuhlmann, Mark J. Nieuwenhuijsen, and Mathew P. White.

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AU - Elliott, L. R.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Vert, C.

AU - Zijlema, W.

AU - Vassiljev, P.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.4324/9780429056161-11

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 179-196

ST - Assessing city-wide and local health and well-being benefits

T2 - Urban Blue Spaces: Planning and Design for Water, Health and Well-Being

TI - Assessing city-wide and local health and well-being benefits

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85118060074&doi=10.4324%2f9780429056161-11&partnerID=40&md5=648c55ae9f233f2259cfe9d9af355c35>

ID - 85

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - In France, the implementation of the EU biodiversity conservation policy within the Natura 2000 network combines regulatory tools and voluntary contracting. In this article, we empirically assess the cost-effectiveness of Natura 2000 contracts in forest areas. We simultaneously estimate a cost function for biodiversity conservation and the production set of biodiversity output and timber, while controlling for conservation measures. We show strong substitutability between biodiversity conservation and timber production. Estimate results on the cost-elasticity of biodiversity conservation also suggest the possibility of more ecologically ambitious contracts with lower average costs. Results also show that public owners are able to bear higher opportunity costs than private owners. Our findings may help to formulate policy recommendations in terms of contracts' targeting, likely to enhance the cost-effectiveness of the incentive scheme. © 2015.

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AU - Hily, E.

AU - Garcia, S.

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AU - Tu, G.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.ecolecon.2015.08.008

KW - Biodiversity index

Cost of biodiversity conservation

Forest

Payment for ecosystem services

biodiversity

conservation management

cost-benefit analysis

ecosystem service

environmental economics

European Union

forest ecosystem

forestry production

habitat conservation

implementation process

incentive

timber

France

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :24

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 197-208

ST - Assessing the cost-effectiveness of a biodiversity conservation policy: A bio-econometric analysis of Natura 2000 contracts in forest

T2 - Ecological Economics

TI - Assessing the cost-effectiveness of a biodiversity conservation policy: A bio-econometric analysis of Natura 2000 contracts in forest

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84941896414&doi=10.1016%2fj.ecolecon.2015.08.008&partnerID=40&md5=7c3fcae765c5f08504fdf56ec347e85c>

VL - 119

ID - 786

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Despite the increasing use of mussels in environmental monitoring and ecotoxicological studies, their genomes and gene functions have not been thoroughly explored. Several cDNA microarrays were recently proposed for *Mytilus* spp., but putatively identified partial transcripts have rendered the generation of robust transcriptional responses difficult in terms of pathway identification. We developed a new low density oligonucleotide microarray with 465 probes covering the same number of genes. Target genes were selected to cover most of the well-known biological processes in the stress response documented over the last decade in bivalve species at the cellular and tissue levels. Our new 'STressREsponse Microarray' (STREM) platform consists of eight sub-arrays with three replicates for each target in each sub-array. To assess the potential use of the new array, we tested the effect of the ubiquitous environmental pollutant benzo[a]pyrene (B[a]P) at 5, 50, and 100 µg/L on two target tissues, the gills and digestive gland, of *Mytilus galloprovincialis* exposed *in vivo* for three days. Bioaccumulation of B[a]P was also determined demonstrating exposure in both tissues. In addition to the well-known effects of B[a]P on DNA metabolism and oxidative stress, the new array data provided clues about the implication of other biological processes, such as cytoskeleton, immune response, adhesion to substrate, and mitochondrial activities. Transcriptional data were confirmed using qRT-PCR. We further investigated cellular functions and possible alterations related to biological processes highlighted by the microarray data using oxidative stress biomarkers (Lipofuscin content) and the assessment of genotoxicity. DNA damage, as measured by the alkaline comet assay, increased as a function of dose. DNA adducts measurements using 32P-postlabeling method also showed the presence of bulky DNA adducts (i.e. dG-N2-BPDE). Lipofuscin content increased significantly in B[a]P exposed mussels. Immunohistochemical analysis of tubulin and actin showed changes in cytoskeleton organisation. Our results adopting an integrated approach confirmed that the combination of newly developed transcriptomic approach, classical biomarkers along with chemical analysis of water and tissue samples should be considered for environmental biomonitoring and ecotoxicological studies to obtain holistic information to assess the impact of contaminants on the biota. © 2017 Banni et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

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C7 - e0178460

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1371/journal.pone.0178460

IS - 6

KW - benzo[a]pyrene

biological marker

catalase

copper zinc superoxide dismutase

DNA ligase

DNA topoisomerase

F actin

heat shock protein 27

heat shock protein 70

lipofuscin
protein p53
tubulin
transcriptome
water pollutant
adult
animal tissue
Article
bioaccumulation
cell function
cell viability
concentration (parameters)
controlled study
Crassostera gigas
cytoskeleton
DNA damage
DNA metabolism
environmental exposure
environmental impact
exocrine gland
female
gene expression
genotoxicity
gill
immunoregulation
in vivo study
male
microarray analysis
mitochondrion
mussel
Mytilus californianus

Mytilus edulis

Mytilus galloprovincialis

nonhuman

oxidative stress

protein depletion

upregulation

animal

drug effects

environmental monitoring

genetic transcription

genetics

Mytilus

toxicity

Animals

Benzo(a)pyrene

Biomarkers

Gills

Mitochondria

Transcription, Genetic

Water Pollutants

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :39

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

ST - Assessing the impact of Benzo[a]pyrene on Marine Mussels: Application of a novel targeted low density microarray complementing classical biomarker responses

T2 - PLoS ONE

TI - Assessing the impact of Benzo[a]pyrene on Marine Mussels: Application of a novel targeted low density microarray complementing classical biomarker responses

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85021298192&doi=10.1371%2fjournal.pone.0178460&partnerID=40&md5=5517b6227b541bbb47c743430393afa4>

VL - 12

ID - 414

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Neurotoxic shellfish poisoning (NSP) is caused by the consumption of molluscan shellfish meat contaminated with brevetoxins produced by the dinoflagellate, *Karenia brevis* (*K. brevis*). During a prolonged and intermittent *K. brevis* bloom starting in 2005 lasting through early 2007 in the Gulf of Mexico off southwest Florida coast, there were 24 confirmed cases of NSP linked to the consumption of clams recreationally harvested in, or in close proximity to, regulated shellfish harvesting areas; these shellfish beds had already been officially closed to harvesting due to the presence of the *K. brevis* bloom. The majority of NSP cases (78%) were in "visitors," either non-Florida residents or Florida residents living outside the county of harvest. The number of confirmed NSP cases was likely an underestimate of the actual number of cases. Current management strategy appears to be effective in limiting the number of NSP cases associated with shellfish harvested commercially during red tide events. In contrast, public notification that shellfish beds are closed to harvest, due to red tides or pathogens, is not reaching all recreational shellfish harvesters and consumers, particularly visitors from outside the county or state. The constantly changing closure status of shellfish harvesting areas in combination with overlooked notifications may lead to an apparent disregard of harvesting restrictions. It is important, therefore, to provide the general public, including visitors and those with language barriers, with improved access to up-to-date information concerning the daily openings and closings of shellfish harvesting areas. Furthermore, the risks of consuming potentially toxic shellfish should be disseminated more broadly. © 2015 Elsevier B.V.

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AU - Watkins, S.

AU - Ullmann, S.

AU - Kohler, K.

AU - Hoagland, P.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.hal.2014.12.003

KW - Brevetoxin

Epidemiology

Neurotoxic shellfish poisoning (NSP)

Recreational harvesters

Shellfish harvesting areas (SHAs)

Surveillance

Bivalvia

Dinophyceae

Karenia brevis

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :17

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 13-19

ST - Assessing the impact of shellfish harvesting area closures on neurotoxic shellfish poisoning (NSP) incidence during red tide (Karenia brevis) blooms

T2 - Harmful Algae

TI - Assessing the impact of shellfish harvesting area closures on neurotoxic shellfish poisoning (NSP) incidence during red tide (Karenia brevis) blooms

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84924419115&doi=10.1016%2fj.hal.2014.12.003&partnerID=40&md5=f317938bd17b408d67ba4f88ed3355fa>

VL - 43

ID - 555

ER -

TY - JOUR

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AU - Shiue, I.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.ijcard.2013.01.227

IS - 1

KW - Body mass index

Epidemiology

Prevention

Social determinants

adult

age distribution

aged

body mass

correlational study

educational status

evidence based medicine

female

health belief

health survey

human

letter

lifestyle

major clinical study

male

obesity

population research

priority journal

sex difference

social aspect

United Kingdom

Age Factors

Aged, 80 and over

Body Weight

Cohort Studies

Great Britain

Health Surveys

Humans

Longitudinal Studies

Middle Aged

Social Environment

Socioeconomic Factors

Young Adult

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 543-545

ST - Associated social factors of body mass index in adults and the very old in the UK

T2 - International Journal of Cardiology

TI - Associated social factors of body mass index in adults and the very old in the UK

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84883794885&doi=10.1016%2fj.ijcard.2013.01.227&partnerID=40&md5=99655b1199457ed9e4fccd910f2880bc>

VL - 168

ID - 652

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Social determinants of asthma in adults and the very old have received little attention. Hence, it was aimed to examine social determinants of asthma in adults and the very old in a national population-based setting. Data were analyzed in the UK Longitudinal Household Survey, 2009-2010. Information on demographics, living and work conditions, self-reported ever asthma and age of

onset was obtained by household interview. Regional difference was also examined. Analysis involved t-test and logistic regression modeling. Of 50 994 people included in the cohort, 6269 (12.3%) had ever asthma. In 2977 people, it occurred in the adulthood (16+ years) and only 91 people had their first asthma (incident asthma) at the age when they were interviewed. Education was borderline associated with asthma in the very old. In the young and middle-aged adults, however, birth place had a significant impact. Additionally, there was no regional difference in asthma prevalence across the entire UK. © 2013 John Wiley & Sons A/S. Published by Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 3HD, United Kingdom

William A. and Barbara R. Owens Institute for Behavioral Research, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, United States

AU - Shiue, I.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/all.12091

IS - 3

KW - asthma

epidemiology

prevention

social determinants

adolescent

adult

adulthood

aged

article

birthplace

cohort analysis

educational status

female

health survey

human

incidence

longitudinal study

major clinical study

male

onset age

population research

prevalence

priority journal

social aspect

United Kingdom

Aged, 80 and over

Great Britain

Humans

Longitudinal Studies

Middle Aged

Risk Factors

Young Adult

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 392-396

ST - Associated social factors of prevalent asthma in adults and the very old in the UK

T2 - Allergy: European Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology

TI - Associated social factors of prevalent asthma in adults and the very old in the UK

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84873722045&doi=10.1111%2fall.12091&partnerID=40&md5=df2ff3e4da7c3e91a4871a39300b238c>

VL - 68

ID - 687

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - OBJECTIVE: To explore the association between cardiovascular fitness and metabolic syndrome across occupational groups using a nationally representative sample of the US population.

METHODS: Respondents aged 18 to 49 years from the 1999 to 2004 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey were evaluated for cardiovascular fitness and classified with regard to metabolic syndrome. Comparisons were made across 40 occupational categories. **RESULTS:** For all occupations with and without metabolic syndrome, the estimated maximal oxygen consumption (VO₂max) was 38.8 mL/kg/min (standard error = 0.5) and 41.1 mL/kg/min (standard error = 0.2), respectively. The estimated VO₂max was higher for those without metabolic syndrome for most occupational groups, particularly for sales supervisors and proprietors, sales representatives, finance, business, and commodities, and freight, stock, and material movers. **CONCLUSIONS:** Low estimated VO₂max among workers with metabolic syndrome can be addressed, in part, by workplace interventions designed to increase fitness. This study identifies priority occupational groups for these interventions. Copyright © 2015 by the American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine.

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AU - Lewis, J. E.

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AU - Arheart, K. L.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Lee, D. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1097/JOM.0000000000000391

IS - 2

KW - administrative personnel

adult

American

architect

Article

body mass
cardiovascular function
commercial phenomena
disease association
female
finance
fitness
human
inspector
major clinical study
male
manager
metabolic syndrome X
middle aged
named groups by occupation
obesity
occupation
operator
oxygen consumption
scientist
teacher
textile worker
traffic and transport
worker
young adult
exercise test
metabolism
nutrition
pathophysiology
physiology
United States

Cardiovascular Physiological Phenomena

Humans

Nutrition Surveys

Occupations

Physical Fitness

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 129-133

ST - Association Between Cardiovascular Fitness and Metabolic Syndrome Among American Workers

T2 - Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine

TI - Association Between Cardiovascular Fitness and Metabolic Syndrome Among American Workers

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84930509957&doi=10.1097%2fJOM.0000000000000391&partnerID=40&md5=3b71991723e78e76a2df324cf7dc2141>

VL - 57

ID - 560

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The major circulating metabolite of vitamin D (25(OH)D) has been implicated in the pathogenesis for atopic dermatitis, asthma and other allergic diseases due to downstream immunomodulatory effects. However, a consistent association between 25(OH)D and asthma during adulthood has yet to be found in observational studies. We aimed to test the association between 25(OH)D and asthma during adulthood and hypothesised that this association would be stronger in non-atopic participants. Using information collected on the participants of the 1958 birth cohort, we developed a novel measure of atopic status using total and specific IgE values and reported history of eczema and allergic rhinitis. We designed a nested case-control analysis, stratified by atopic status, and using logistic regression models investigated the association between 25(OH)D measured at age 46 years with the prevalence of asthma and wheezy bronchitis at age 50 years, excluding participants who reported ever having asthma or wheezy bronchitis before the age of 42. In the fully adjusted models, a 10 nmol/L increase in serum 25(OH)D prevalence had a significant association with asthma (aOR 0.94; 95% CI 0.88–1.00). There was some evidence of an atopic dependent trend in the association between 25(OH)D levels and asthma. Further analytical work on the operationalisation of atopy status would prove useful to uncover whether there is a role for 25(OH)D and other risk factors for asthma. © 2018 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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AU - Sarran, C.

AU - Osborne, N. J.

C7 - 1103

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/ijerph15061103

IS - 6

KW - Adulthood

Asthma

Atopy

Factor analysis

Vitamin D

calcifediol

immunoglobulin E

adult

disease prevalence

health risk

public health

risk factor

serum

vitamin

Article

case control study

cohort analysis

controlled study

correlational study

descriptive research

disease association

disease classification

disease course

female

health status

human

major clinical study

male

middle aged

onset age

pathogenesis

prevalence

risk assessment

self report

stratified sample

vitamin blood level

age

analogs and derivatives

blood

complication

immunology

statistical model

United Kingdom

vitamin D deficiency

Age Factors

Case-Control Studies

Humans

Logistic Models

Risk Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

ST - Association between serum 25-hydroxy vitamin D levels and the prevalence of adult-onset asthma

T2 - International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

TI - Association between serum 25-hydroxy vitamin D levels and the prevalence of adult-onset asthma

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85047722952&doi=10.3390%2fijerph15061103&partnerID=40&md5=3f07bdf911c41f7653efb1e56933b2d6>

VL - 15

ID - 335

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The influence of early life exposures on later life disease has for some time provided clues to modifiable risk factors of disease. The “atopic march” is thought to play a role in the progression of allergic diseases and may offer an opportunity to lower asthma’s health and socioeconomic burden, although evidence remains controversial. We aimed to examine the relationship between early life eczema and asthma later in life. Using the National Child Development Study, we examined infant eczema and childhood and adult asthma. Data related to asthma or wheezing bronchitis were available for 13,503 (73%; 95% CI 72–74), 11,503 (61%; 95% CI 60–61), 12,524 (68%; 95% CI 67–69), 11,194 (60%; 95% CI 60–60), 9377 (51%; 95% CI 51–51), and 9760 (53%; 95% CI 52–53) subjects at ages 11, 16, 23, 33, 44, and 50 years, respectively. Logistic regression models were fitted to examine each wave separately before and after adjusting for a range of potential confounders. Generalised estimating equation (GEE) methods were undertaken to examine the associations after pooling all data from questionnaires. The prevalence of self-reported asthma in those that had previously reported infant eczema ranged from 1.0%; 95% CI 0.9–1.4 (age 44 years) to 2.2%; 95% CI 2.1–2.3 (age 33 years). Participants with infant eczema had a 2–3-fold increased risk of reporting asthma in childhood and adulthood; this was 1.6 times at age 44 years when using spirometry measures. Similar effect sizes were observed in the GEE models when considering all participants (OR 2.9; 95% CI 2.6–3.2). Childhood and adult asthma were consistently associated with infant eczema both by using the self-reported data and lung measures. © 2018 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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AU - Abo-Zaid, G.

AU - Sharpe, R. A.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

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AU - Osborne, N. J.

C7 - 1415

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/ijerph15071415

IS - 7

KW - Asthma

Atopic march

Eczema

Longitudinal cohort study

allergy

child health

cohort analysis

risk factor

skin disorder

adolescent

adult

Article

body weight

breast feeding

bronchitis

child

clinical study

confidence interval

controlled study
data analysis
disease association
disease course
female
health behavior
housing
human
infant
logistic regression analysis
longitudinal study
low birth weight
major clinical study
male
odds ratio
parental behavior
parental smoking
prevalence
questionnaire
social status
spirometry
United Kingdom
wheezing
atopic dermatitis
child development
follow up
immunology
middle aged
pathophysiology
time factor
Dermatitis, Atopic

Follow-Up Studies

Humans

Longitudinal Studies

Risk Factors

Time Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :10

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

ST - Association of infant eczema with childhood and adult asthma: Analysis of data from the 1958 birth cohort study

T2 - International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

TI - Association of infant eczema with childhood and adult asthma: Analysis of data from the 1958 birth cohort study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85049797690&doi=10.3390%2fijerph15071415&partnerID=40&md5=c9364872a55cb08680a609ba6d0b16b4>

VL - 15

ID - 323

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Chronic kidney disease of unknown cause is prevalent in a range of communities; however, its etiology remains unclear. We examined the association between pesticide exposures and the risk of kidney function loss using four waves of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) to identify a pathological pathway. We pooled data from four cross-sectional waves of NHANES, with 41,847 participants in total. Exposure to malathion increased the risk of low kidney function (aOR = 1.26, 95% CI = 1.01–1.56) in the adjusted model. Increased risk of low kidney function was not found among those exposed to 2,4-D (aOR = 0.88, 95% CI = 0.72–1.09), 3,5,6-trichloropyridinol (aOR = 0.96, 95% CI = 0.83–1.12), and 3-PBA (aOR = 1.03, 95% CI = 0.94–1.13). Our findings provide evidence of altered kidney function in people exposed to malathion, highlighting the potential of organophosphate pesticides' role in renal injury. © 2021 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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C7 - 10249

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/ijerph181910249

IS - 19

KW - Kidney function

Malathion

NHANES

Organophosphate insecticide

Pesticides

3 phenoxybenzoic acid

3,5,6 trichloropyridinol

pesticide

unclassified drug

adult

health risk

organophosphorus pesticide

pollution exposure

population dynamics

public health

aged

aging

Article

controlled study

cross-sectional study

female

human

kidney failure

major clinical study

male

nephrotoxicity

occupational exposure

pathology

risk factor

United States

adverse event

environmental exposure

kidney

nutrition

Cross-Sectional Studies

Humans

Nutrition Surveys

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Association of pesticides and kidney function among adults in the US population 2001–2010

T2 - International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

TI - Association of pesticides and kidney function among adults in the US population 2001–2010

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85115920356&doi=10.3390%2fijerph181910249&partnerID=40&md5=177e8ca261fa70c4765146067689f7d7>

VL - 18

ID - 27

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Living near, recreating in, and feeling psychologically connected to, the natural world are all associated with better mental health, but many exposure-related questions remain. Using data from an 18-country survey (n = 16,307) we explored associations between multiple measures of mental health (positive well-being, mental distress, depression/anxiety medication use) and: (a) exposures (residential/recreational visits) to different natural settings (green/inland-blue/coastal-blue spaces); and (b) nature connectedness, across season and country. People who lived in greener/coastal neighbourhoods reported higher positive well-being, but this association largely disappeared when recreational visits were controlled for. Frequency of recreational visits to green, inland-blue, and coastal-blue spaces in the last 4 weeks were all positively associated with positive well-being and negatively associated with mental distress. Associations with green space visits were relatively consistent across seasons and countries but associations with blue space visits showed greater heterogeneity. Nature connectedness was also positively associated with positive well-being and negatively associated with mental distress and was, along with green space visits, associated with a lower likelihood of using medication for depression. By contrast inland-blue space visits were associated with a greater likelihood of using anxiety medication. Results highlight the benefits of multi-exposure, multi-response, multi-country studies in exploring complexity in nature-health associations.

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AU - Gascon, M.

AU - Lima, M. L.

AU - Löhmus, M.

AU - Nieuwenhuijsen, M.

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AU - Roiko, A.

AU - Schultz, P. W.

AU - van den Bosch, M.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/s41598-021-87675-0

IS - 1

KW - adult

anxiety

depression

female

history

human

male

mental health

psychology

recreational park

History, 18th Century

Humans

Parks, Recreational

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :13

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 8903

ST - Associations between green/blue spaces and mental health across 18 countries

T2 - Scientific reports

TI - Associations between green/blue spaces and mental health across 18 countries

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85105968189&doi=10.1038%2fs41598-021-87675-0&partnerID=40&md5=1d0262f1d97fbb0bfd1fb76e5efa658>

VL - 11

ID - 61

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Progress on changing human behaviour to meet the challenges of regional and global sustainability has been slow. Building on theory as well as small-scale survey and experimental evidence that exposure to nature may be associated with greater pro-environmentalism, the aim of the current study was to quantify relationships between exposure to nature (operationalised as neighbourhood greenspace, coastal proximity, and recreational nature visits) as well as appreciation of the natural world, and self-reported pro-environmental behaviour for the adult population of England. Using data from a nationally representative sample (N = 24,204), and controlling for potential confounders, a structural equation model was used to estimate relationships. Indirect effects of neighbourhood exposures via nature visits and nature appreciation were accounted for. We found positive relationships between both recreational nature visits and nature appreciation and pro-environmental behaviour across both the whole sample and key socio-demographic groups. The more individuals visited nature for recreation and the more they appreciated the natural world, the more pro-environmental behaviour they reported. Although rural and coastal dwellers tended to also be more pro-environmental on average, patterns were complex, potentially reflecting situational constraints and opportunities. Importantly, positive associations between pro-environmental behaviours and high neighbourhood greenspace and coastal proximity were present for both high and low socio-economic status households. Improving access to, and contact with, nature, e.g., through better urban planning, may be one approach for meeting sustainability targets.
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AU - White, M. P.

AU - Pahl, S.

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C7 - 105441

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envint.2019.105441

KW - Green lifestyle

Green space

Natural environment exposure

Nature contact

Pro-environmental behavior

Sustainable behavior

Behavioral research

Economics

Surveys

Green spaces

Natural environments

Pro-environmental behaviors

Sustainable development

environmental values

greenspace

lifestyle

neighborhood

quantitative analysis

survey

sustainability

adult

article
city planning
controlled study
England
female
household
human
major clinical study
male
recreation
social status
structural equation modeling
theoretical study
demography
environment
questionnaire
self report
social class
United Kingdom

Humans

Residence Characteristics

Surveys and Questionnaires

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :37

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Associations between pro-environmental behaviour and neighbourhood nature, nature visit frequency and nature appreciation: Evidence from a nationally representative survey in England

T2 - Environment International

TI - Associations between pro-environmental behaviour and neighbourhood nature, nature visit frequency and nature appreciation: Evidence from a nationally representative survey in England

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85077643491&doi=10.1016%2fj.envint.2019.105441&partnerID=40&md5=fc1011e4652bbcfbe1881428169d8fb2>

VL - 136

ID - 183

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Low level chronic exposure to toxicants is associated with a range of adverse health effects. Understanding the various factors that influence the chemical burden of an individual is of critical importance to public health strategies. We investigated the relationships between socioeconomic status (SES) and bio-monitored chemical concentration in five cross-sectional waves of the U.S. National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). We utilised adjusted linear regression models to investigate the association between 179 toxicants and the poverty income ratio (PIR) for five NHANES waves. We then selected a subset of chemicals associated with PIR in 3 or more NHANES waves and investigated potential mediating factors using structural equation modelling. PIR was associated with 18 chemicals in 3 or more NHANES waves. Higher SES individuals had higher burdens of serum and urinary mercury, arsenic, caesium, thallium, perfluorooctanoic acid, perfluorononanoic acid, mono(carboxyooctyl) phthalate and benzophenone-3. Inverse associations were noted between PIR and serum and urinary lead and cadmium, antimony, bisphenol A and three phthalates (mono-benzyl, mono-isobutyl, mono-n-butyl). Key mediators included fish and shellfish consumption for the PIR, mercury, arsenic, thallium and perfluorononanoic acid associations. Sunscreen use was an important mediator in the benzophenone-3/PIR relationship. The association between PIR and cadmium or lead was partially mediated by smoking, occupation and diet. These results provide a comprehensive analysis of exposure patterns as a function of socioeconomic status in US adults, providing important information to guide future public health remediation measures to decrease toxicant and disease burdens within society. © 2013 Elsevier Ltd.

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AU - Galloway, T. S.

AU - Osborne, N. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envint.2013.06.017

KW - Chemical toxicants

Environment

NHANES

Socioeconomic status

Body fluids

Cadmium

Esters

Mercury (metal)

Potassium compounds

Public health

Regression analysis

Thallium

Chemical concentrations

Comprehensive analysis

Environmental toxicants

Linear regression models

Perfluorononanoic acids

Socio-economic status

Arsenic

4,4' isopropylidenediphenol

antimony

cesium

chemical compound

lead

mercury

mono benzyl phthalate

mono isobutyl phthalate

mono n butyl phthalate

mono(carboxyoctyl) phthalate

oxybenzone

perfluorononanoic acid

perfluorooctanoic acid
phthalic acid derivative
sunscreen
unclassified drug
concentration (composition)
health impact
income
pollution effect
pollution exposure
poverty
toxic substance
adult
aged
article
blood level
concentration (parameters)
cross-sectional study
diet
environmental exposure
environmental monitoring
female
fish
food intake
health survey
human
male
occupation
priority journal
shellfish
smoking
social status

structural equation modeling

United States

urine level

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

PIR

Poverty Income Ratio

SES

Adolescent

Animals

Benzhydryl Compounds

Benzophenones

Caprylates

Cross-Sectional Studies

Environmental Pollutants

Fluorocarbons

Humans

Linear Models

Middle Aged

Nutrition Surveys

Phenols

Phthalic Acids

Social Class

Young Adult

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :121

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 328-335

ST - Associations between socioeconomic status and environmental toxicant concentrations in adults in the USA: NHANES 2001-2010

T2 - Environment International

TI - Associations between socioeconomic status and environmental toxicant concentrations in adults in the USA: NHANES 2001-2010

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84880802724&doi=10.1016%2fj.envint.2013.06.017&partnerID=40&md5=9bfed4b716b7b60492e663404f7b5cdb>

VL - 59

ID - 694

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - To investigate whether adverse intrauterine and/or childhood exposures, using established anthropometric measures (e.g., components of adult height, including total height, leg length, and trunk length) as a proxy for childhood exposures, are associated with self-reported Ménière's disease. Design: Cross-sectional data from the UK Biobank were used to compare 1,327 self-reported Ménière's cases with 479,500 controls. The authors used logistic regression models to investigate the relation of Ménière's disease with the components of adult height. Models were adjusted for a range of potential confounders including age, sex, body mass index, ethnicity, type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease, and socioeconomic status. Results: In the UK Biobank, Ménière's was inversely associated with overall stature (odds ratio [OR] per standard deviation increase in height, 0.87; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.80-0.94) and leg length (OR, 0.88; 95% CI, 0.82-0.94) in fully adjusted models. No association was noted in adjusted models with trunk length (OR, 0.94; 95% CI, 0.88-1.01). Conclusions: The specific association between leg length, a potential marker of adverse childhood environments, and Ménière's may suggest that early-life environmental exposures that influence skeletal growth may also influence the risk of developing Ménière's in later life. © 2014 Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter, Medical School CornwallTR13HD, United Kingdom

Faculty of Public Health and Social Work, University of Trnava, Trnava, Slovakia

Department of ENT Surgery, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro, United Kingdom

Department of Paediatrics, University of Melbourne Parkville, Melbourne, Australia

AU - Tyrrell, J. S.

AU - Taylor, M. S.

AU - Whinney, D.

AU - Osborne, N. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1097/AUD.0000000000000132

IS - 3

KW - Childhood environment

Epidemiology

Height

Leg length

Meniere's

UK Biobank

adult

aged

anatomy and histology

body height

cross-sectional study

environmental exposure

factual database

female

human

leg

male

malnutrition

Meniere disease

middle aged

odds ratio

organ size

pregnancy

prenatal exposure

prevalence

statistical model

trunk

United Kingdom

Cross-Sectional Studies

Databases, Factual

Humans

Logistic Models

Prenatal Exposure Delayed Effects

Torso

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - e122-e128

ST - Associations of Leg Length, Trunk Length, and Total Adult Height with Menière's: Cross-Sectional Analysis in the UK Biobank

T2 - Ear and Hearing

TI - Associations of Leg Length, Trunk Length, and Total Adult Height with Menière's: Cross-Sectional Analysis in the UK Biobank

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84938985688&doi=10.1097%2fAUD.000000000000132&partnerID=40&md5=e16ef6d715ed975b0fe1b007becbf1c2>

VL - 36

ID - 535

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The atmosphere is a global public asset under increasing pressure, requiring protection. Human activities damage the atmosphere, and yet there is currently no systematic way to assess a loss of functionality or measure the costs of degradation. Geographically, there is no method for identifying how atmospheric services are distributed, or where conflicts between services arise. Here we propose an ecosystem services approach, to consider all the benefits derived from atmospheric resources, and to quantify them nationally. The UK is used as a first model to test the methodological validity. The Atmospheric Resource Impact Assessment (ARIA) provides a basic framework for economic evaluation of 12 atmospheric services, which extend beyond the traditional atmospheric disciplines of climate change and urban air quality. Using free information and a deliberative mapping approach, the ARIA model summarizes key atmospheric goods and services humans benefit from in the UK, attributing location, temporal and scale estimates. The resultant Geographical Information System (GIS) maps demonstrate proof-of-concept, enable regional comparisons and test the basis for economic evaluation. Future work will attribute economic costs of ARIA in the UK, (1) to explore ARIA as a planning and policy development tool and (2) to provide leadership in protecting global atmospheric assets. © The Author(s) 2014.

AD - Exeter University, United Kingdom

University of Birmingham, United Kingdom

School of Metallurgy and Materials, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, B15 2TT, United Kingdom

AU - Kendall, M.

AU - Kothencz, G.

AU - Stahl-Timmins, W.

AU - Thornes, J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1177/0309133314538719

IS - 4

KW - Air quality

Atmospheric resource impact assessment (ARIA)

Atmospheric services

Climate change

Ecosystem services

GIS

Natural capital

Natural resource management

ecosystem service

environmental impact assessment

natural resource

policy development

resource management

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 2 February 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 414-430

ST - Atmospheric resource impact assessment (ARIA): An inventory for evaluating ecosystem services derived from the atmosphere

T2 - Progress in Physical Geography

TI - Atmospheric resource impact assessment (ARIA): An inventory for evaluating ecosystem services derived from the atmosphere

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84927721798&doi=10.1177%2f0309133314538719&partnerID=40&md5=20bffce666be3d3263c1e23006f182d7>

VL - 38

ID - 935

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Attention Restoration Theory (ART) suggests the ability to concentrate may be restored by exposure to natural environments. Although widely cited, it is unclear as to the quantity of empirical evidence that supports this. A systematic review regarding the impact of exposure to natural environments on attention was conducted. Seven electronic databases were searched. Studies were included if (1) they were natural experiments, randomized investigations, or recorded “before and after” measurements; (2) compared natural and nonnatural/other settings; and (3) used objective measures of attention. Screening of articles for inclusion, data extraction, and quality appraisal were performed by one reviewer and checked by another. Where possible, random effects meta-analysis was used to pool effect sizes. Thirty-one studies were included. Meta-analyses provided some support for ART, with significant positive effects of exposure to natural environments for three measures (Digit Span Forward, Digit Span Backward, and Trail Making Test B). The remaining 10 meta-analyses did not show marked beneficial effects. Meta-analysis was limited by small numbers of investigations, small samples, heterogeneity in reporting of study quality indicators, and heterogeneity of outcomes. This review highlights the diversity of evidence around ART in terms of populations, study design, and outcomes. There is uncertainty regarding which aspects of attention may be affected by exposure to natural environments. © 2016, Published with license by Taylor & Francis Group, LLC © 2016 Heather Ohly, Mathew P. White, Benedict W. Wheeler, Alison Bethel, Obioha C. Ukoumunne, Vasilis Nikolaou, and Ruth Garside.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Truro Campus, and Knowledge Spa, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro, Cornwall, United Kingdom

NIHR CLAHRC South West Peninsula, University of Exeter Medical School, South Cloisters, St Luke’s Campus, Exeter, Devon, United Kingdom

AU - Ohly, H.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

AU - Bethel, A.

AU - Ukoumunne, O. C.

AU - Nikolaou, V.

AU - Garside, R.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/10937404.2016.1196155

IS - 7

KW - attention

controlled clinical trial

controlled study

data base

data extraction

effect size

exposure

finger

human

meta analysis

randomized controlled trial

screening

study design

systematic review

trail making test

uncertainty

environment

environmental health

public health

Humans

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :210

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 305-343

ST - Attention Restoration Theory: A systematic review of the attention restoration potential of exposure to natural environments

T2 - Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health - Part B: Critical Reviews

TI - Attention Restoration Theory: A systematic review of the attention restoration potential of exposure to natural environments

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84994361283&doi=10.1080%2f10937404.2016.1196155&partnerID=40&md5=cb24a83cddb05732a00ccdb3bfaf03b>

VL - 19

ID - 459

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - Genetics of Complex Traits, Institute of Biomedical and Clinical Science, University of Exeter, Medical School, Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, Exeter, EX2 5DW, United Kingdom

European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter, Medical School, Truro, TR1 3HD, United Kingdom

AU - Frayling, T. M.

AU - Tyrrell, J.

C7 - i1892

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1136/bmj.i1892

KW - glucose

leptin

lipid

vitamin D

body height

body mass

genetic polymorphism

genetic variability

glucose blood level

hormone blood level

human

Letter

lipid blood level

Mendelian randomization analysis

non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus

phenotypic variation

priority journal

randomized controlled trial (topic)

risk factor

sample size

short stature

social status

biobank

educational status

female

income

male

social class

Biological Specimen Banks

Body Mass Index

Humans

M3 - Letter

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

ST - Authors' reply to Toth

T2 - BMJ (Online)

TI - Authors' reply to Toth

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84963737251&doi=10.1136%2fbmj.i1892&partnerID=40&md5=d7528beeb57383711c75130fed11faf0>

VL - 353

ID - 482

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - A novel hepatitis virus was long suspected as the cause of outbreaks of unexplained hepatitis with high maternal mortality in Asia. An outbreak of unexplained hepatitis in a Soviet military camp in Afghanistan led one investigator to ingest a pooled fecal extract from affected service personnel. This resulted in the discovery of the hepatitis E virus (HEV) in 1983. Subsequent studies showed that HEV was endemic in large parts of the developing world. Its incidence in industrialized nations was initially attributed to travel-related exposure. For many years after the discovery of HEV, it was considered a "new" virus, and of no relevance to developed countries. This perceived wisdom has proven to be hopelessly inaccurate. Human infections with HEV are not "new," and are of considerable global importance, including in developed countries. Copyright © 2013 by Thieme Medical Publishers, Inc.

AD - Cornwall Gastrointestinal Unit, Royal Cornwall Hospital Trust, Truro, United Kingdom

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AU - Dalton, H. R.

AU - Hunter, J. G.

AU - Bendall, R.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1055/s-0033-1338114

IS - 1

KW - chronic liver disease

epidemiology

hepatitis E virus

HEV

HIV

human immunodeficiency virus

pork

hepatitis E vaccine

ribavirin

article

Bell palsy

blood transfusion

brachial plexus neuropathy

developed country

Guillain Barre syndrome

hepatitis E

histopathology

human

Human immunodeficiency virus infection

Lentivirinae

liver transplantation

meningoencephalitis

mixed infection

myopathy

priority journal

seroprevalence

Coinfection

Developed Countries

HIV Infections

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :22

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 50-61

ST - Autochthonous hepatitis e in developed countries and HEV/HIV coinfection

T2 - Seminars in Liver Disease

TI - Autochthonous hepatitis e in developed countries and HEV/HIV coinfection

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84875971187&doi=10.1055%2fs-0033-1338114&partnerID=40&md5=6654d1e3463056a66122d0daed57c86a>

VL - 33

ID - 675

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Exposure to green/blue spaces is associated with greater nature connectedness and feelings of restoration but the focus has primarily been on visual/auditory experiences. We explored the potential role of experiences of touch, through walking barefoot. Participants took part in a repeat cross-over experiment that compared walking barefoot vs. shod, in a public garden and beach environment. Barefoot walkers had higher connectedness and restoration than shoe wearers in both environments, though increased tactile experiences only mediated the relationship in the beach setting. Findings suggest that walking barefoot is a viable and low-cost activity to facilitating greater feelings of nature connectedness and psychological restoration. © 2021 Landscape Research Group Ltd.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Exeter, United Kingdom

Cognitive Science HUB, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria

AU - Rickard, S. C.

AU - White, M. P.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/01426397.2021.1928034

IS - 7

KW - Barefoot walking

blue space

nature connectedness

psychological restoration

touch

beach

environmental restoration

greenspace

psychology

walking

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 975-991

ST - Barefoot walking, nature connectedness and psychological restoration: the importance of stimulating the sense of touch for feeling closer to the natural world

T2 - Landscape Research

TI - Barefoot walking, nature connectedness and psychological restoration: the importance of stimulating the sense of touch for feeling closer to the natural world

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85110709376&doi=10.1080%2f01426397.2021.1928034&partnerID=40&md5=2d801f7b20aa0f4c1b1db1548caa5fdb>

VL - 46

ID - 91

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The bacterium *Myxococcus xanthus* glides through soil in search of prey microbes, but when food sources run out, cells cooperatively construct and sporulate within multicellular fruiting bodies. *M. xanthus* strains isolated from a 16 × 16-cm-scale patch of soil were previously shown to have diversified into many distinct compatibility types that are distinguished by the failure of swarming colonies to merge upon encounter. We sequenced the genomes of 22 isolates from this population belonging to the two most frequently occurring multilocus sequence type (MLST) clades to trace patterns of incipient genomic divergence, specifically related to social divergence. Although homologous recombination occurs frequently within the two MLST clades, we find an almost complete absence of recombination events between them. As the two clades are very closely related and live in sympatry, either ecological or genetic barriers must reduce genetic exchange between them. We find that the rate of change in the accessory genome is greater than the rate of amino-acid substitution in the core genome. We identify a large genomic tract that consistently differs between isolates that do not freely merge and therefore is a candidate region for harbouring gene(s) responsible for self/non-self discrimination. © 2016 International Society for Microbial Ecology All rights reserved.

AD - Department of Environmental Systems Science, Institute of Integrative Biology, ETH Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland

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Centre for Genomic Research, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom

Department of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom

Department of Vector Biology, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool, United Kingdom

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AU - Wielgoss, S.

AU - Didelot, X.

AU - Chaudhuri, R. R.

AU - Liu, X.

AU - Weedall, G. D.

AU - Velicer, G. J.

AU - Vos, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/ismej.2016.34

IS - 10

KW - bacterium

cladistics

colonization

cooperative behavior

food limitation

genetic analysis

genome

recombination

soil microorganism

sympatry

Bacteria (microorganisms)

Myxococcus xanthus

bacterial protein

bacterial spore

classification

genetics

homologous recombination

isolation and purification

metabolism

microbiology

multilocus sequence typing

mutation

phenotype

Bacterial Proteins

Soil Microbiology

Spores, Bacterial

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :27

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 2468-2477

ST - A barrier to homologous recombination between sympatric strains of the cooperative soil bacterium *Myxococcus xanthus*

T2 - ISME Journal

TI - A barrier to homologous recombination between sympatric strains of the cooperative soil bacterium *Myxococcus xanthus*

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84962651623&doi=10.1038%2fismej.2016.34&partnerID=40&md5=890053f060993bbad4e16b1543665506>

VL - 10

ID - 834

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This study explores the neglected issue of how families engage with beach environments in their local areas and use them in health promoting ways. Fifteen families with children aged 8-11 years living in coastal regions in Southwest England participated in individual semi-structured interviews. The findings indicate that beaches encouraged families to be physically active. Although families valued the opportunities for physical activity and active play afforded by beaches, the key health benefits emphasised were psychological, including experiencing fun, stress relief and engagement with nature. Increased social and family interaction was also highlighted as benefits. Despite perceiving health benefits, not all families regularly visited the beach. Barriers to visits included parents having limited time, cost of parking, lack of car access and cold weather. Parents played a key role in enabling visits by choosing to share these environments with their children. The social dimension of visits also encouraged families to make regular trips. The findings support the use of beach environments to promote families' health and wellbeing and positive relationships with nature. © 2013 Elsevier Ltd.

AD - School of Psychology, Faculty of Science and Technology, Plymouth University, Drake Circus, Plymouth PL4 8AA, United Kingdom

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School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London, Russell Square, London WC1H 0XG, United Kingdom

AU - Ashbullby, K. J.

AU - Pahl, S.

AU - Webley, P.

AU - White, M. P.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.healthplace.2013.06.005

KW - Beach environments

Family health

Natural environments

Physical activity

Psychological wellbeing

beach

psychology

public health

article

child

environmental health

family interaction

female

health promotion

human

male

parental attitude

preschool child

priority journal

psychological well being

qualitative research

recreation

school child

seashore

semi structured interview

social interaction

United Kingdom

England

Bathing Beaches

Family

Humans

Motor Activity

Parents

Personal Satisfaction

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :77

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 138-147

ST - The beach as a setting for families' health promotion: A qualitative study with parents and children living in coastal regions in Southwest England

T2 - Health and Place

TI - The beach as a setting for families' health promotion: A qualitative study with parents and children living in coastal regions in Southwest England

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84881220497&doi=10.1016%2fj.healthplace.2013.06.005&partnerID=40&md5=96b6885179318c30484b812dd201f966>

VL - 23

ID - 693

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - How do older adults learn to tell a 'new' story about, through, and with the body? We know that narratives are embodied, lived and central to the process of meaning-making—and as such, they do not lie in the waiting for telling, but are an active part of everyday interaction. Telling stories about ourselves to others is one way in which our identity may be performed, and is intricately connected to the social contexts within which it occurs. Narrative analysis, therefore, requires attention to stories told in both structured research settings as well as within everyday talk and interaction. Drawing upon data generated during a 14-month ethnography of a women's-only running group in the UK, we use the concepts of 'big stories', 'middle stories' and 'small stories' as

an analytical framework to demonstrate the dynamic nature of identity and narrativity in context [Bamberg, M. (2006). Biographic-narrative research, quo vadis? A critical review of 'big stories' from the perspective of 'small stories'. In K. Milnes, C. Horrocks, B. Roberts, & D. Robinson (Eds.), *Narrative, memory and knowledge: Representations, aesthetics and contexts* (pp. 63–79). Huddersfield: University of Huddersfield Press; Bell, N. J. (2009). Making connections: Considering the dynamics of narrative stability from a relational approach. *Narrative Inquiry*, 19(2), 280–305; Freeman, M. (2006). 'Life "on holiday"? In defense of big stories.' *Narrative Inquiry*, 16(1), 131–138; Georgakopoulou, A. (2006). Thinking big with small stories in narrative and identity analysis. *Narrative Inquiry*, 16(1), 122–130]. Alongside examples of stories in each dimension, we untangle the complexity of becoming active for mid- and later life participants. We discuss the analytical possibilities of taking a relational approach to narrative analysis, changing the focus from the (oft studied) structural properties of narrative to narration as a process [De Fina, A., & Georgakopoulou, A. (2008). Analysing narratives as practices. *Qualitative Research*, 8(3), 379–387; Sools, A. (2013). Narrative health research: Exploring big and small stories as analytical tools. *Health: An Interdisciplinary Journal for the Social Study of Health, Illness & Medicine*, 17(1), 93–110]. In doing so, we explore the 'hows' of identity change (or narrative identity creation)—offering insight into complex and shifting body–self relationships and their accompanying uncertainties, ruptures and discontinuities. © 2015 Taylor & Francis.

AD - Department of Health, Aging & Society, McMaster University, KTH 241, 1280 Main Street West, Hamilton, ON L8S 4M4, Canada

European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Knowledge Spa, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 3HD, United Kingdom

AU - Griffin, M.

AU - Phoenix, C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/13573322.2015.1066770

IS - 1

KW - ageing

embodiment

health

Narrative

physical activity

running

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :20

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 11-27

ST - Becoming a runner: big, middle and small stories about physical activity participation in later life

T2 - Sport, Education and Society

TI - Becoming a runner: big, middle and small stories about physical activity participation in later life

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84950107455&doi=10.1080%2f13573322.2015.1066770&partnerID=40&md5=fc3eca6b730242192aee78131da052d2>

VL - 21

ID - 497

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The last two decades have seen growing unease regarding the negative health consequences of increasing levels of physical inactivity, both in the UK and further afield. Public health initiatives and interventions aimed at increasing levels of physical activity have, therefore, become somewhat commonplace. Within the current context of demographic change, with growing numbers of older adults and evidence that inactivity increases with age, these initiatives hold particular relevance to mid and later-life adults. Yet despite their prevalence, the policy gains from such promotional efforts have typically been modest at best, demonstrating the limits to decontextualized health messages that encourage people to 'sit less', 'move more' or 'move faster'. In this paper, we draw on the concept of rhythm, to provide an original contribution in response to recent calls to rethink existing approaches to physical activity in mid-life and beyond. We draw from three qualitative data sets from separate studies exploring health, wellbeing and ageing (two in the context of chronic health conditions and sensory impairments). Inspired by facet methodology, we advance knowledge by providing 'flashes of insight' into the subtle patterns and tempos that frame physical activity in mid and later life. In doing so, we offer alternative insight into how people avail themselves to, and experience motion and stillness during these life stages. That alternative, as we also note, has an important role to play in the development of appropriate, relatable health messages regarding movement that recognises 'expertise by experience'. © 2018

AD - University of Bath, United Kingdom

University of Exeter, United Kingdom

AU - Phoenix, C.

AU - Bell, S. L.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.socscimed.2018.05.006

KW - Active mobilities

Ageing

Chronic illness

Physical activity

Rhythm

Visual impairment

Wellbeing

aging

conceptual framework

disability

mobility

qualitative analysis

quality of life

aged

Article

attitude to health

biological rhythm

chronic disease

female

health care policy

health status

human

job experience

major clinical study

male

motion

movement (physiology)

patient attitude

physical well-being

public health message

qualitative research

sensory dysfunction

thematic analysis

velocity

exercise

middle aged

psychology

social environment

United Kingdom

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :31

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 47-54

ST - Beyond "Move More": Feeling the Rhythms of physical activity in mid and later-life

T2 - Social Science and Medicine

TI - Beyond "Move More": Feeling the Rhythms of physical activity in mid and later-life

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85047228052&doi=10.1016%2fj.socscimed.2018.05.006&partnerID=40&md5=82499ec969342cbcd7ca3c8af9b2bcda>

VL - 231

ID - 878

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Increasingly, the potential short and long-term impacts of climate change on human health and wellbeing are being demonstrated. However, other environmental change factors, particularly relating to the natural environment, need to be taken into account to understand the totality of these interactions and impacts. This paper provides an overview of ongoing research in the Health Protection Research Unit (HPRU) on Environmental Change and Health, particularly around the positive and negative effects of the natural environment on human health and well-being and primarily within a UK context. In addition to exploring the potential increasing risks to human health from water-borne and vector-borne diseases and from exposure to aeroallergens such as pollen, this paper also demonstrates the potential opportunities and co-benefits to human physical and mental health from interacting with the natural environment. The involvement of a Health and Environment Public Engagement (HEPE) group as a public forum of "critical friends" has proven useful for prioritising and exploring some of this research; such public involvement is essential to minimise public health risks and maximise the benefits which are identified from this research into environmental change and human health. Research gaps are identified and recommendations made

for future research into the risks, benefits and potential opportunities of climate and other environmental change on human and planetary health. © 2018 by the authors.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, C/O Knowledge Spa RCHT, Truro, TR1 3HD, United Kingdom

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Medical Entomology and Zoonoses Ecology, Emergency Response Department-Science and Technology, Public Health England (PHE), Porton Down, Salisbury, SP4 0JG, United Kingdom

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Met Office, Hadley Centre, Fitzroy Road, Exeter, EX1 3PB, United Kingdom

Department of Veterinary Epidemiology and Public Health, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Surrey, Vet School Main Building, Daphne Jackson Road, Guildford, GU2 7AL, United Kingdom

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Leonardi, G. S.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Medlock, J.

AU - Alcock, I.

AU - Macintyre, H. L.

AU - Maguire, K.

AU - Nichols, G.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

AU - Morris, G.

AU - Taylor, T.

AU - Hemming, D.

AU - Iacono, G. L.

AU - Gillingham, E. L.

AU - Hansford, K. M.

AU - Heaviside, C.

AU - Bone, A.

AU - Duarte-Davidson, R.

C7 - 245

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/atmos9070245

IS - 7

KW - Aerosolized exposures

Demographic change

Infectious diseases

Land management

Land-use

Patient and public involvement (PPI)

Pollen

Public health

Vector-borne diseases

Well-being

Health risks

Land use

Public risks

Demographic changes

Infectious disease

Land managements

Public involvement

Vector-borne disease

Well being

Climate change

aerosol

demography

environmental change

land use change

United Kingdom

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :8

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

ST - Beyond climate change and health: Integrating broader environmental change and natural environments for public health protection and promotion in the UK

T2 - Atmosphere

TI - Beyond climate change and health: Integrating broader environmental change and natural environments for public health protection and promotion in the UK

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85049629265&doi=10.3390%2fatmos9070245&partnerID=40&md5=3773a0530c36917ba17fe23406b83893>

VL - 9

ID - 332

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Many studies suggest that exposure to natural environments ('greenspace') enhances human health and wellbeing. Benefits potentially arise via several mechanisms including stress reduction, opportunity and motivation for physical activity, and reduced air pollution exposure. However, the evidence is mixed and sometimes inconclusive. One explanation may be that "greenspace" is typically treated as a homogenous environment type. However, recent research has revealed that different types and qualities of natural environments may influence health and wellbeing to different extents. Methods: This ecological study explores this issue further using data on land cover type, bird species richness, water quality and protected or designated status to create small-area environmental indicators across Great Britain. Associations between these indicators and age/sex standardised prevalence of both good and bad health from the 2011 Census were assessed using linear regression models. Models were adjusted for indicators of socio-economic deprivation and rurality, and also investigated effect modification by these contextual characteristics. Results: Positive associations were observed between good health prevalence and the density of the greenspace types, "broadleaf woodland", "arable and horticulture", "improved grassland", "saltwater" and "coastal", after adjusting for potential confounders. Inverse associations with bad health prevalence were observed for the same greenspace types, with the exception of "saltwater". Land cover diversity and density of protected/designated areas were also associated with good and bad health in the predicted manner. Bird species richness (an indicator of local biodiversity) was only associated with good health prevalence. Surface water quality, an indicator of general local environmental condition, was associated with good and bad health prevalence contrary to the manner expected, with poorer water quality associated with better population health. Effect modification by income deprivation and urban/rural status was observed for several of the indicators. Conclusions: The findings indicate that the type, quality and context of 'greenspace' should be considered in the assessment of relationships between greenspace and human health and wellbeing. Opportunities exist to further integrate approaches from ecosystem services and public health perspectives to maximise opportunities to inform policies for health and environmental improvement and protection. © 2015 Wheeler et al.; licensee BioMed Central.

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C7 - 17

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s12942-015-0009-5

IS - 1

KW - Blue space

Census

General health

Greenspace

Nature

Salutogenesis

UK

environmental protection

health care

health status

population dynamics

United Kingdom

Aves

cross-sectional study

economics

ecosystem

environmental planning

epidemiology

female

health

health survey

human

male

procedures

socioeconomics

standards

Cross-Sectional Studies

Environment Design

Great Britain

Humans

Population Surveillance

Socioeconomic Factors

Urban Health

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :163

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

ST - Beyond greenspace: An ecological study of population general health and indicators of natural environment type and quality

T2 - International Journal of Health Geographics

TI - Beyond greenspace: An ecological study of population general health and indicators of natural environment type and quality

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84929459129&doi=10.1186%2fs12942-015-0009-5&partnerID=40&md5=088bcc489ccebdc7ec04b964864c94>

VL - 14

ID - 548

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - To understand the links between Big Data and economic development is to focus on the knowledge that may be created from Big Data and the knowledge workers who can produce and use this knowledge to maximum economic impact. Using location quotients, this paper finds that the current geographical concentration of employees with skills to generate value from Big Data means that economic opportunities will be centred in the London and South East regions. In contrast, Big Data opportunities will be less important for the already lagging regions in Great Britain. © 2020 Regional Studies Association.

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AU - Morrissey, K.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/17421772.2020.1825783

IS - 4

KW - Big Data

knowledge

regional growth

regional policy

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :6

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 494-504

ST - Big Data and its potential role in regional growth: evidence from Great Britain

T2 - Spatial Economic Analysis

TI - Big Data and its potential role in regional growth: evidence from Great Britain

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85092913915&doi=10.1080%2f17421772.2020.1825783&partnerID=40&md5=f8973ecdb1875f0902a466e5d9a7ff0e>

VL - 15

ID - 198

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Direct contact with biodiversity is culturally important in a range of contexts. Many people even join conservation organisations to protect biodiversity that they will never encounter first-hand. Despite this, we have little idea how biodiversity affects people's well-being and health through these cultural pathways. Human health is sensitive to apparently trivial psychological stimuli, negatively affected by the risk of environmental degradation, and positively affected by contact with natural spaces. This suggests that well-being and health should be affected by biodiversity change, but few studies have begun to explore these relationships. Here, we develop a framework for linking biodiversity change with human cultural values, well-being, and health. We argue that better understanding these relations might be profoundly important for biodiversity conservation and public health. © 2014 The Authors.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.tree.2014.01.009

IS - 4

KW - biodiversity

environmental degradation

environmental risk

public health

regulatory framework

cultural change

psychology

cultural factor

environmental protection

ethnology

health

human

mental health

social psychology

Conservation of Natural Resources

Cultural Characteristics

Humans

Social Values

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :92

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 198-204

ST - Biodiversity, cultural pathways, and human health: A framework

T2 - Trends in Ecology and Evolution

TI - Biodiversity, cultural pathways, and human health: A framework

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84897102422&doi=10.1016%2fj.tree.2014.01.009&partnerID=40&md5=d46316dd8fbce58450305bad5870bfd2>

VL - 29

ID - 628

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The Blue Gym Initiative was created in the UK in 2009 to explore: (1) whether blue space environments might be positively related to human health and well-being; and (2) whether the public could be encouraged to preserve and protect these environments. Whilst the wider initiative considers all blue spaces including inland bodies of water (e.g. lakes, rivers and canals as well as the

coasts and oceans), to date the focus has been primarily on marine and coastal environments. In this paper, we provide a brief history of the Blue Gym Initiative, and outline some of the research that has emerged to date. An important early finding was the observation that individuals living near the coast are generally healthier and happier than those living inland; much subsequent work has tried to understand why this might be. More recently we have begun to focus on how to promote pro-marine behaviours (e.g. sustainable fish choice, reduction of plastic use, avoidance of littering). This strand is still very much work in progress but highlights the importance of understanding public awareness, values and attitudes and the power of visualization in communicating the marine sustainability issues. We conclude with a brief discussion of some of the implications of the findings and future research needs. © Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom 2016.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1017/S0025315415002209

IS - 1

KW - Blue space

Health and well-being

Pro-marine behaviours

coastal zone

coastal zone management

environmental protection

fish

marine environment

public attitude

public health

social policy

sustainability

visualization

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :36

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 5-12

ST - The 'Blue Gym': What can blue space do for you and what can you do for blue space?

T2 - Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom

TI - The 'Blue Gym': What can blue space do for you and what can you do for blue space?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84962468942&doi=10.1017%2fS0025315415002209&partnerID=40&md5=d4e40ab2c08ec4bf7925bd69d19d4316>

VL - 96

ID - 507

ER -

TY - CHAP

AB - In this chapter, we attempt to locate the growing knowledge about the public health importance of urban blue spaces within a much longer evolution and history of understanding about the environment and human health. To begin with, we will briefly review the interest in physical environment as a determinant of human health, which dates back several millennia. Within an environmental frame of reference, we then present a more detailed analysis of the changing perspectives on human health and its determinants, from the beginning of modern public health to the present day - a period of approximately 200 years. With the subject matter of this book in mind, our review concludes that the provision and maintenance of urban blue and green spaces, aligned to the needs of the surrounding community, are wholly consistent with the most modern perspectives on public health. Specifically, the topic of blue space speaks to 21st-century public health aspirations going beyond health protection and promotion. These can be summarised as embracing prevention, equity and the urgent need to reduce damage to the Earth's biophysical systems. © 2022 selection and editorial matter, Simon Bell, Lora E. Fleming, James Grellier, Friedrich Kuhlmann, Mark J. Nieuwenhuijsen, and Mathew P. White.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.4324/9780429056161-3

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 15-37

ST - Blue space as an essential factor in environment and health

T2 - Urban Blue Spaces: Planning and Design for Water, Health and Well-Being

TI - Blue space as an essential factor in environment and health

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85118078419&doi=10.4324%2f9780429056161-3&partnerID=40&md5=06ee86aba28f7d1dd2f11ae91aca1e64>

ID - 83

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Research into the potential health and well-being benefits from exposure to green spaces such as parks and woodlands has led to the development of several frameworks linking the different strands of evidence. The current paper builds on these to provide a model of how exposure to aquatic environments, or blue spaces such as rivers, lakes and the coast, in particular, may benefit health and well-being. Although green and blue spaces share many commonalities, there are also important differences. Given the breadth of the research, spanning multiple disciplines and research methodologies, a narrative review approach was adopted which aimed to highlight key issues and processes rather than provide a definitive balance of evidence summary. Novel aspects of our framework included the inclusion of outcomes that are only indirectly good for health through being good for the environment, the addition of nature connectedness as both a trait and state, and feedback loops where actions/interventions to increase exposure are implemented. Limitations of the review and areas for future work, including the need to integrate potential benefits with potential risks, are discussed. © 2020 Elsevier Inc.

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C7 - 110169

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envres.2020.110169

KW - Aquatic environments

Blue spaces

Health

Narrative review

Well-being

aquatic environment

greenspace

health impact

methodology

research work

socioeconomic impact

woodland

feedback system

human

lake

narrative

review

river

seashore

synthesis

wellbeing

forest

Forests

Lakes

Research Design

Rivers

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :41

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Blue space, health and well-being: A narrative overview and synthesis of potential benefits

T2 - Environmental Research

TI - Blue space, health and well-being: A narrative overview and synthesis of potential benefits

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85091578936&doi=10.1016%2fj.envres.2020.110169&partnerID=40&md5=7d76c65efdcfb318632cea6d53c11ce8>

VL - 191

ID - 116

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Introduction Proximity and access to water have long been central to human culture and accordingly deliver countless societal benefits. Over 200 million people live on Europe's coastline, and aquatic environments are the top recreational destination in the region. In terms of public health, interactions with 'blue space' (eg, coasts, rivers, lakes) are often considered solely in terms of risk (eg, drowning, microbial pollution). Exposure to blue space can, however, promote health and well-being and prevent disease, although underlying mechanisms are poorly understood. Aims and methods The BlueHealth project aims to understand the relationships between exposure to blue space and health and well-being, to map and quantify the public health impacts of changes to both natural blue spaces and associated urban infrastructure in Europe, and to provide evidence-based information to policymakers on how to maximise health benefits associated with interventions in and around aquatic environments. To achieve these aims, an evidence base will be created through systematic reviews, analyses of secondary data sets and analyses of new data collected through a bespoke international survey and a wide range of community-level interventions. We will also explore how to deliver the benefits associated with blue spaces to those without direct access through the use of virtual reality. Scenarios will be developed that allow the evaluation of health impacts in plausible future societal contexts and changing environments. BlueHealth will develop key inputs into policymaking and land/water-use planning towards more salutogenic and sustainable uses of blue space, particularly in urban areas. Ethics and dissemination Throughout the BlueHealth project, ethics review and approval are obtained for all relevant aspects of the study by the local ethics committees prior to any work being initiated and an ethics expert has been appointed to the project advisory board. So far, ethical approval has been obtained for the BlueHealth International Survey and for community-level interventions taking place in Spain, Italy and the UK. Engagement of stakeholders, including the public, involves citizens in many aspects of the project. Results of all individual studies within the BlueHealth project will be published with open access. After full anonymisation and application of any measures necessary to prevent disclosure, data generated in the project will be deposited into open data repositories of the partner institutions, in line with a

formal data management plan. Other knowledge and tools developed in the project will be made available via the project website (www.bluehealth2020.eu). Project results will ultimately provide key inputs to planning and policy relating to blue space, further stimulating the integration of environmental and health considerations into decision-making, such that blue infrastructure is developed across Europe with both public health and the environment in mind. © Article author(s) (or their employer(s) unless otherwise stated in the text of the article) 2017. All rights reserved. No commercial use is permitted unless otherwise expressly granted.

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C7 - bmjopen-2017-016188

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1136/bmjopen-2017-016188

IS - 6

KW - epidemiology

mental health

natural environment

public health

well-being

Article

Europe

evidence based practice

health care access

health care delivery

health care policy

health impact assessment

human

public health insurance

urban area

virtual reality

wellbeing

health

methodology

recreation

social aspect

fresh water

Humans

Research Design

Social Planning

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :86

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

ST - BlueHealth: A study programme protocol for mapping and quantifying the potential benefits to public health and well-being from Europe's blue spaces

T2 - BMJ Open

TI - BlueHealth: A study programme protocol for mapping and quantifying the potential benefits to public health and well-being from Europe's blue spaces

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85020540217&doi=10.1136%2fbmjopen-2017-016188&partnerID=40&md5=f99fa43c1ab178cdfdfe9d1aa57df8ca>

VL - 7

ID - 415

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective To evaluate the association between body mass index (BMI), physical activity (PA) and the quality of life (QoL) of ovarian cancer survivors. Methods We performed a two-centre cross-sectional study of women who had been treated for ovarian cancer between January 2007 and December 2014 at the Royal Cornwall Hospital Trust and the Plymouth Hospitals NHS Trust. QoL was assessed using the EORTC QLQ-C30 and QLQ-OV28 questionnaires, and PA using the Godin Leisure Time Exercise questionnaire. Results In total, 293 ovarian cancer survivors were invited to participate, of which 209 women (71.3%) responded. Thirty-five percent of women were overweight and 18% were obese, whilst only 21% met recommendations for PA. Obesity was associated with significantly poorer global QoL, physical, cognitive and social functioning, a poorer body image and more symptomatology. Sedentary behaviour was associated with poorer QoL scores including global QoL, physical, role, social and sexual functioning. After adjustment, BMI and PA both remained

independently associated with QoL scores. Conclusion Obesity and inactivity are associated with poorer QoL among ovarian cancer survivors. Future interventions promoting PA and weight loss should be evaluated as possible means to improve the QoL of this population. © 2015 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.ygyno.2015.08.005

IS - 1

KW - Body mass index

Ovarian cancer

Physical activity

Quality of life

Survivorship

antineoplastic agent

adult

aged

Article

assessment of humans
body image
body mass
cancer chemotherapy
cancer fatigue
cancer pain
cancer survivor
cross-sectional study
deterioration
diarrhea
distress syndrome
dyspnea
female
Godin Leisure Time Exercise Questionnaire
human
loss of appetite
major clinical study
nausea and vomiting
neurologic disease
obesity
ovary cancer
priority journal
sedentary lifestyle
sexuality
social interaction
Symptom Distress Scale
symptomatology
unspecified side effect
adolescent
clinical trial
middle aged

motor activity

multicenter study

Ovarian Neoplasms

pathophysiology

physiology

psychology

very elderly

weight reduction

young adult

Aged, 80 and over

Cross-Sectional Studies

Humans

Weight Loss

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :35

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 148-154

ST - Body mass index, physical activity and quality of life of ovarian cancer survivors: Time to get moving?

T2 - Gynecologic Oncology

TI - Body mass index, physical activity and quality of life of ovarian cancer survivors: Time to get moving?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84943348004&doi=10.1016%2fj.ygyno.2015.08.005&partnerID=40&md5=85d5bdaf6b409c718c547ac5e5bbeef7>

VL - 139

ID - 525

ER -

TY - CHAP

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1057/978-1-137-58614-8_15

N1 - Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 325-342

ST - Bringing socio-narratology and visual methods to focus group research

T2 - A New Era in Focus Group Research: Challenges, Innovation and Practice

TI - Bringing socio-narratology and visual methods to focus group research

UR - https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85037330666&doi=10.1057%2f978-1-137-58614-8_15&partnerID=40&md5=595d5927b5258e53f7acdb2085f39dbb

ID - 914

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Wastewater surveillance has been widely implemented for monitoring of SARS-CoV-2 during the global COVID-19 pandemic, and near-to-source monitoring is of particular interest for outbreak management in discrete populations. However, variation in population size poses a challenge to the triggering of public health interventions using wastewater SARS-CoV-2 concentrations. This is especially important for near-to-source sites that are subject to significant daily variability in upstream populations. Focusing on a university campus in England, this study investigates methods to account for variation in upstream populations at a site with highly transient footfall and provides a better understanding of the impact of variable populations on the SARS-CoV-2 trends provided by wastewater-based epidemiology. The potential for complementary data to help direct response activities within the near-to-source population is also explored, and potential concerns arising due to the presence of heavily diluted samples during wet weather are addressed. Using wastewater biomarkers, it is demonstrated that population normalisation can reveal significant differences between days where SARS-CoV-2 concentrations are very similar. Confidence in the trends identified is strongest when samples are collected during dry weather periods; however, wet weather samples can still provide valuable information. It is also shown that building-level occupancy estimates based on complementary data aid identification of potential sources of SARS-CoV-2 and can enable targeted actions to be taken to identify and manage potential sources of pathogen transmission in localised communities. © 2021

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C7 - 150406

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2021.150406

KW - COVID-19

Near-to-source

Normalisation

SARS-CoV-2

Wastewater-based epidemiology

Diseases

Population statistics

Sewage

Complementary data

Population sizes

Potential sources

University campus

Wet weather

SARS

nitrogen

phosphate

biomarker

epidemiology

pathogen

population dynamics

population size

public health

university sector

wastewater

Article

building

coronavirus disease 2019

England

pandemic

prevalence

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2

university

virus transmission

weather

human

United Kingdom

SARS coronavirus

Humans

Pandemics

Universities

Waste Water

Wastewater-Based Epidemiological Monitoring

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2022

ST - Building knowledge of university campus population dynamics to enhance near-to-source sewage surveillance for SARS-CoV-2 detection

T2 - Science of the Total Environment

TI - Building knowledge of university campus population dynamics to enhance near-to-source sewage surveillance for SARS-CoV-2 detection

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85115662556&doi=10.1016%2fj.scitotenv.2021.150406&partnerID=40&md5=3a843c151fb55c13b6ae89909460a55a>

VL - 806

ID - 867

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Global environmental change and other site specific pressures (e.g. over fishing and pollution) are threatening coral reefs and the livelihoods of dependent coastal communities. Multiple strategies are used to build the resilience of both coral reefs and reef dependent communities but the effectiveness of these strategies is largely unknown. Using the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) as a case study, this paper combines published literature and expert opinion elicited through a multi-stakeholder workshop to assess the intended and realised social and ecological implications of strategies commonly applied in the region. Findings suggest that all strategies can contribute to building social and ecological resilience, but this varies with context and the overall strategy objectives. The ability of strategies to be successful in the future is questioned. To support effective resilience policy development more nuanced lesson learning requires effective monitoring and evaluation as well as a disaggregated understanding of resilience in terms of gender, agency and the interaction between ecological and social resilience. Opportunities for further lesson sharing between experts in the region are needed. © 2020 The Authors

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AU - Turrall, S.

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AU - Hughes, A.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envsci.2020.02.006

KW - Coastal

Ecological

Marine

Resilience strategies

Social

article

coral

ecosystem resilience

female

gender

human

Indian Ocean

learning

male

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 182-190

ST - Building resilience in practice to support coral communities in the Western Indian Ocean

T2 - Environmental Science and Policy

TI - Building resilience in practice to support coral communities in the Western Indian Ocean

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85079226488&doi=10.1016%2fj.envsci.2020.02.006&partnerID=40&md5=82b38b2f9cc3144e7511d5c689a9a8e6>

VL - 106

ID - 173

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Health is not equally distributed across society; there are avoidable, unfair, systematic differences in health between population groups. Some of these same groups (older people, BAME communities, those with some non-communicable diseases (NCDs)) may be particularly vulnerable to risk of exposure and severe COVID-19 outcomes due to co-morbidities, structural vulnerabilities, and public-facing or health and social care jobs among other factors. Additionally, some of the restrictions designed to reduce SARS-CoV-2 spread impact specifically on these same groups by limiting their activity and access to preventive or health promotion services. Greenspaces, accessed with social distancing, may mitigate some of the predicted negative health effects of COVID-19 restrictions. Maintaining or increasing publicly accessible urban greenspaces, particularly for marginalised groups, is reflected in the Sustainable Development Goals, and its importance amplified in the COVID-19 pandemic. Urban greenspaces should be considered a public health and social investment and a chance to rebalance our relationship with nature to protect against future pandemics. By investing in urban public greenspaces, additional benefits (job/food creation, biodiversity promotion, carbon sequestration) may coincide with health benefits. Realising these requires a shift in the balance of decision making to place weight on protecting, enhancing and providing more appropriate greenspaces designed with local communities. The current pandemic is a reminder that humanity placing too many pressures on nature has damaging consequences. COVID-19 economic recovery programs present an opportunity for sustainable transformation if

they can be leveraged to simultaneously protect and restore nature and tackle climate change and health inequalities. © 2021 Elsevier Inc.

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AU - Geary, R. S.

AU - Wheeler, B.

AU - Lovell, R.

AU - Jepson, R.

AU - Hunter, R.

AU - Rodgers, S.

C7 - 106425

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jpmed.2021.106425

KW - COVID-19

Greenspace

Inequalities

Nature

biodiversity

carbon sequestration

cleaning

climate change

comorbidity

coronavirus disease 2019

decision making

disease exacerbation

disease transmission

environmental aspects and related phenomena

environmental protection

epidemic

exercise

food

green space

groups by age

health care

health disparity

health promotion

household

human

hygiene

lowest income group

middle income group

Note

pandemic

perception

population density

prediction

priority journal

social care

social distancing

sustainable development

urban area

work

adult

aged

female

male

middle aged

prevention and control

psychology

recreational park

risk factor

social environment

very elderly

Aged, 80 and over

Health Status Disparities

Humans

Pandemics

Parks, Recreational

Risk Factors

SARS-CoV-2

M3 - Note

N1 - Cited By :18

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - A call to action: Improving urban green spaces to reduce health inequalities exacerbated by COVID-19

T2 - Preventive Medicine

TI - A call to action: Improving urban green spaces to reduce health inequalities exacerbated by COVID-19

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85099817211&doi=10.1016%2fj.ypm.2021.106425&partnerID=40&md5=fdb429c8c4b01b9d79c9a0374869b618>

VL - 145

ID - 64

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Over the last decade, there has been a proliferation of published meta-ethnographies. Yet, strategies and techniques for updating have not received the same attention, rendering answers to important methodological questions still elusive. One such question has to do with who can perform an update. Although it is not uncommon for quantitative systematic reviews and statistical meta-analyses to be updated by different reviewers, qualitative synthesists might find themselves caught between a rock and a hard place. On the one hand, as meta-ethnography constitutes an

interpretation three times removed from the lived experience of the participants in the original studies, it could be argued that an update by different reviewers might add an extra layer of interpretation. By comparison, updating by the same reviewers could give rise to concerns about the robustness of updated findings, as an implicit drive for making new data fit the original work might be difficult to control for. We recently reported the findings of our attempt to update an earlier meta-ethnography of primary care antibiotic prescribing, conducted by a different team of reviewers. In this article, we wish to contribute to the emerging debate on the necessity of promoting a culture of updating in qualitative evidence synthesis, by discussing some of the practical and methodological issues we considered at each stage of the process and offering lessons learnt from our experience. © The Author(s) 2021.

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AU - Gerneni, E.

AU - Garside, R.

AU - Frost, J.

AU - Rogers, M.

AU - Britten, N.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1177/16094069211046431

KW - meta-ethnography

qualitative research

systematic reviews

updating

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Can a Meta-ethnography Be Updated by Different Reviewers? Reflections From a Recent Update

T2 - International Journal of Qualitative Methods

TI - Can a Meta-ethnography Be Updated by Different Reviewers? Reflections From a Recent Update

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85116619330&doi=10.1177%2f16094069211046431&partnerID=40&md5=a84859cf30f4eff289b5af9c42e04674>

VL - 20

ID - 90

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Exposure of individuals to natural environments, such as forests and coastlines, can promote stress reduction and assist in mental recovery following intensive cognitive activities. Settings as simple as hospital window views onto garden-like scenes can also be influential in reducing patients' postoperative recovery periods and analgesic requirements. This paper reviews the evidence supporting the exploitation of these restorative natural environments in future healthcare strategies. The paper also describes early research addressing the development of multisensory, computer-generated restorative environments for the benefit of patients with a variety of psychologically related conditions (including depression, attention deficit disorder, pain, and sleep deficit), who may be unable to access and experience real natural environments, such as those in hospices, military rehabilitation centers, and long-term care facilities. The Table of Contents art is a virtual reconstruction of Wembury Bay, in the southwest of the UK, based on imported Digital Terrain Elevation Data (DTED) to provide the topography and a high-resolution aerial image to provide a template for the location of 3D building and vegetation models, rock features, and pathways. The 3D environment is rendered using the Unity 3 Game Development Tool and includes spatial sound effects (waves, wind, birdsong, etc.), physics-based features (such as early morning sea mist), time-of-day cycles, and real-time weather changes. The Village Church of St. Werburgh can also be seen in this image. © 2011 American Chemical Society.

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AU - Depledge, M. H.

AU - Stone, R. J.

AU - Bird, W. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1021/es103907m

IS - 11

KW - 3-D environments

Attention deficit disorder

Cognitive activities

Digital terrain elevation datum

Game development

High-resolution aerial images

Human health
Long term care
Multisensory
Natural environments
Physics-based
Restorative environment
Spatial sound
Stress reduction
Table of contents
Vegetation model
Virtual environments
Weather change
Wellbeing
Health care
Hospitals
Landforms
Medical computing
Patient rehabilitation
Sleep research
Virtual reality
Three dimensional
cognition
digital terrain model
greenspace
health services
hospital sector
mental health
psychology
public health
topographic mapping
village

article

environmental factor

health care cost

health promotion

health service

human

lifestyle

natural science

physical activity

urban area

Environment

Health

Humans

Nature

User-Computer Interface

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :94

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2011

SP - 4660-4665

ST - Can natural and virtual environments be used to promote improved human health and wellbeing?

T2 - Environmental Science and Technology

TI - Can natural and virtual environments be used to promote improved human health and wellbeing?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-79957838078&doi=10.1021%2fes103907m&partnerID=40&md5=2ff281b39daa3c802aa4029017772>
110

VL - 45

ID - 765

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Dental anxiety and anxiety-related avoidance of dental care create significant problems for patients and the dental profession. Distraction interventions are used in daily medical practice to help patients cope with unpleasant procedures. There is evidence that exposure to natural scenery is beneficial for patients and that the use of virtual reality (VR) distraction is more effective than other distraction interventions, such as watching television. The main aim of this randomized controlled trial is to determine whether the use of VR during dental treatment can improve the overall dental experience and recollections of treatment for patients, breaking the negative cycle of memories of anxiety leading to further anxiety, and avoidance of future dental appointments. Additionally, the aim is to test whether VR benefits dental patients with all levels of dental anxiety or whether it could be especially beneficial for patients suffering from higher levels of dental anxiety. The third aim is to test whether the content of the VR distraction can make a difference for its effectiveness by comparing two types of virtual environments, a natural environment and an urban environment. Methods/design: The effectiveness of VR distraction will be examined in patients 18 years or older who are scheduled to undergo dental treatment for fillings and/or extractions, with a maximum length of 30 minutes. Patients will be randomly allocated into one of three groups. The first group will be exposed to a VR of a natural environment. The second group will be exposed to a VR of an urban environment. A third group consists of patients who receive standard care (control group). Primary outcomes relate to patients' memories of the dental treatment one week after treatment: (a) remembered pain, (b) intrusive thoughts and (c) vividness of memories. Other measures of interest are the dental experience, the treatment experience and the VR experience. Trial registration: Current Controlled Trials ISRCTN41442806. © 2014 Tanja-Dijkstra et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

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AU - Pahl, S.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Andrade, J.

AU - May, J.

AU - Stone, R. J.

AU - Bruce, M.

AU - Mills, I.

AU - Auvray, M.

AU - Gabe, R.

AU - Moles, D. R.

C7 - 90

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/1745-6215-15-90

IS - 1

KW - Dental anxiety

distraction

memories

virtual reality

adult

article

controlled study

dental procedure

extraction

follow up

human

memory

outcome assessment

personal experience

questionnaire

randomized controlled trial

thinking

urban area

young adult

Adaptation, Psychological

Clinical Protocols

Dental Restoration, Permanent

Dental Restoration, Temporary

England

Humans

Patient Satisfaction

Photic Stimulation

Questionnaires

Research Design

Time Factors

Tooth Extraction

Treatment Outcome

Virtual Reality Exposure Therapy

Visual Perception

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :13

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

ST - Can virtual nature improve patient experiences and memories of dental treatment? A study protocol for a randomized controlled trial

T2 - Trials

TI - Can virtual nature improve patient experiences and memories of dental treatment? A study protocol for a randomized controlled trial

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84897931359&doi=10.1186%2f1745-6215-15-90&partnerID=40&md5=04873c38a270bc16735de159daf30562>

VL - 15

ID - 603

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This paper discusses some of the methodological issues in the measurement of ethnicity in the social survey. Measurement encounters two sets of interrelated problems: those of the definition and nature of ethnicity as a social phenomenon and its individual subjective experience and those of the derivation of valid and reliable categories. Commonly used single-item measures fail to capture many ethnic groups and may be of limited value. Extending categories in these will capture more groups, but can be unwieldy and produce small cell counts, whereas multiple measures can be more successful, but are practically less viable in general surveys. We conclude that whilst these difficulties are probably insurmountable, a strategy that is sensitive to the presence of ethnic groups in particular localities is a way forward, but this should also be part of a more sociologically nuanced approach to the collection of ethnic data. © 2013 Copyright Taylor and Francis Group, LLC.

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AU - Williams, M.

AU - Husk, K.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/13645579.2012.682794

IS - 4

KW - Cornish

ethnicity

measurement

social survey

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :19

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 285-300

ST - Can we, should we, measure ethnicity?

T2 - International Journal of Social Research Methodology

TI - Can we, should we, measure ethnicity?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84879640513&doi=10.1080%2f13645579.2012.682794&partnerID=40&md5=4e0d1e7afae13b8f85ac44a82fe44e64>

VL - 16

ID - 661

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Cancer is a leading cause of premature death in women worldwide, and is associated with socio-economic disadvantage. Yet many interventions designed to reduce risk and improve health fail to reach the most marginalised with the greatest needs. Our study focused on socially marginalised women at two women's centres that provide support and training to women in the judicial system or who have experienced domestic abuse. Methods: This qualitative study was

framed within a sociological rather than behavioural perspective involving thirty participants in individual interviews and focus groups. It sought to understand perceptions of, and vulnerability to, cancer; decision making (including screening); cancer symptom awareness and views on health promoting activities within the context of the women's social circumstances. Findings: Women's experiences of social adversity profoundly shaped their practices, aspirations and attitudes towards risk, health and healthcare. We found that behaviours, such as unhealthy eating and smoking need to be understood in the context of inherently risky lives. They were a coping mechanism whilst living in extreme adverse circumstances, navigating complex everyday lives and structural failings. Long term experiences of neglect, harm and violence, often by people they should be able to trust, led to low self-esteem and influenced their perceptions of risk and self-care. This was reinforced by negative experiences of navigating state services and a lack of control and agency over their own lives. Conclusion: Women in this study were at high risk of cancer, but it would be better to understand these risk factors as markers of distress and duress. Without appreciating the wider determinants of health and systemic disadvantage of marginalised groups, and addressing these with a structural rather than an individual response, we risk increasing cancer inequities by failing those who are in the greatest need. © 2018

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AU - Hanson, S.

AU - Gilbert, D.

AU - Landy, R.

AU - Okoli, G.

AU - Guell, C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.socscimed.2018.11.009

KW - Cancer

Disadvantaged women

Health equity

Public health

Social determinants

risk factor

social exclusion

socioeconomic status

womens health

abuse

Article

attitude to health

awareness

cancer mortality

cancer risk

controlled study

coping behavior

decision making

eating

experience

exploratory research

female

health care need

health care planning

health hazard

health promotion

human

long term care

medical education

perception

qualitative research

self care

self esteem

smoking

social status

information processing

interview

mass screening

neoplasm

psychology

socioeconomics

Focus Groups

Humans

Interviews as Topic

Neoplasms

Risk Factors

Social Marginalization

Socioeconomic Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 150-158

ST - Cancer risk in socially marginalised women: An exploratory study

T2 - Social Science and Medicine

TI - Cancer risk in socially marginalised women: An exploratory study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85056487930&doi=10.1016%2fj.socscimed.2018.11.009&partnerID=40&md5=01c070ec62501562df7a98a1f15473c8>

VL - 220

ID - 286

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives: Recent research has demonstrated that natural populations of bacteria carry large numbers of mobile genetic elements that may harbour antibiotic resistance determinants. This study aimed to investigate carbapenem resistance in Gram-negative bacteria isolated from natural environments in Béjaïa (Algeria) and to determine the horizontal gene transfer potential of a subset of these antibiotic resistance genes (ARGs). Methods: Antibiotic-resistant bacteria were isolated and the host was identified using MALDI-TOF/MS and 16S rRNA sequencing. ARG carriage was investigated by the double-disk synergy test, metallo- β -lactamase (MBL) production test and PCR screening for carbapenemase genes. Conjugation experiments were performed to determine potential ARG mobility. To identify ARGs, genomic libraries were constructed and functionally screened and inserts were sequenced. Results: A total of 62 antibiotic-resistant strains isolated from soil and water samples were classified as belonging to the Enterobacteriaceae, Pseudomonadaceae, Xanthomonadaceae and Aeromonadaceae families. Four highly imipenem-resistant (MIC > 64

µg/mL) and cefotaxime-resistant (MIC > 8 µg/mL) clinically-relevant strains were selected for further characterisation. All four strains produced extended-spectrum β-lactamases, but MBL production was not confirmed. Imipenem and cefotaxime resistance was transferable to *Escherichia coli* but was not conferred by blaAmpC, blaIMP, blaNDM, blaKPC, blaOXA-48 or blaGES genes. Novel putative resistance mechanisms were identified, including a novel DHA β-lactamase conferring clinical resistance to cefotaxime. Conclusions: The environment is a reservoir of carbapenem-resistant bacteria. Further investigation of the evolution and dissemination of antibiotic resistance in environmental bacteria is required in order to understand and prevent the emergence of resistance in the clinical environment. © 2018 International Society for Chemotherapy of Infection and Cancer

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AU - Djenadi, K.

AU - Zhang, L.

AU - Murray, A. K.

AU - Gaze, W. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jgar.2018.07.013

KW - Carbapenem

Gene transfer

Resistance

Soil

Water

aztreonam

cefotaxime

ceftazidime

ertapenem

extended spectrum beta lactamase

imipenem

meropenem

ribosome RNA

antiinfective agent

carbapenem derivative

Aeromonadaceae

Aeromonas veronii

Algeria

antibiotic resistance

Article

bacterial gene

bacterial strain

bacterium isolation

controlled study

Enterobacteriaceae

Escherichia coli

gene library

horizontal gene transfer

matrix assisted laser desorption ionization time of flight mass spectrometry

nonhuman

Ochrobactrum

Ochrobactrum intermedium

priority journal

Pseudomonadaceae

Pseudomonas aeruginosa

RNA sequence

Stenotrophomonas

Stenotrophomonas maltophilia

Stenotrophomonas pavanii

Xanthomonadaceae

classification

drug effect

genetics

Gram negative bacterium

isolation and purification

mass spectrometry

microbial sensitivity test

microbiology

Anti-Bacterial Agents

Carbapenems

Drug Resistance, Bacterial

Gene Transfer, Horizontal

Gram-Negative Bacteria

Microbial Sensitivity Tests

Soil Microbiology

Water Microbiology

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :6

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 262-267

ST - Carbapenem resistance in bacteria isolated from soil and water environments in Algeria

T2 - Journal of Global Antimicrobial Resistance

TI - Carbapenem resistance in bacteria isolated from soil and water environments in Algeria

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85056870073&doi=10.1016%2fj.jgar.2018.07.013&partnerID=40&md5=59e912ee743fdddf37b1c822f7036b4c>

VL - 15

ID - 292

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives: Climate change has the potential to threaten human health and the environment. Managers in healthcare systems face significant challenges to balance carbon mitigation targets with operational decisions about patient care. Critical care units are major users of energy and hence more evidence is needed on their carbon footprint. Study design: The authors explore a methodology which estimates electricity use and associated carbon emissions within a Critical Care Unit (CCU). Methods: A bottom-up model was developed and calibrated which predicted the electricity consumed and carbon emissions within a CCU based on the type of patients treated and working practices in a case study in Cornwall, UK. Results: The model developed was able to predict

the electricity consumed within CCU with an error of 1% when measured against actual meter readings. Just under half the electricity within CCU was used for delivering care to patients and monitoring their condition. Conclusions: A model was developed which accurately predicted the electricity consumed within a CCU based on patient types, medical devices used and working practice. The model could be adapted to enable it to be used within hospitals as part of their planning to meet carbon reduction targets. © 2014 The Royal Society for Public Health.

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AU - Pollard, A. S.

AU - Paddle, J. J.

AU - Taylor, T. J.

AU - Tillyard, A.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.puhe.2014.06.015

IS - 9

KW - Carbon footprint

Critical care

Health informatics

Health planning

Numerical analysis (computer assisted)

accuracy assessment

climate change

consumption behavior

decision making

energy use

environmental impact assessment

health care

health impact

hospital sector

model test

public health

strategic approach

targeting

Article

electricity

emergency care

energy conservation

energy conversion

energy cost

health care delivery

human

intensive care unit

mathematical analysis

mathematical model

patient monitoring

prediction

quantitative study

intensive care

theoretical model

United Kingdom

Cornwall [England]

England

carbon

Great Britain

Humans

Intensive Care Units

Models, Theoretical

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :17

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 771-776

ST - The carbon footprint of acute care: How energy intensive is critical care?

T2 - Public Health

TI - The carbon footprint of acute care: How energy intensive is critical care?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84908563463&doi=10.1016%2fj.puhe.2014.06.015&partnerID=40&md5=5548ba2af24823a27378db0450ad9320>

VL - 128

ID - 597

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The UK National Health Service (NHS) aims to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. One measure for reaching this target outlined in the NHS long-term plan (2019) is to reduce the carbon footprint of inhalational anaesthetic gases (IAGs). We modelled the synthesis of commonly used IAGs - sevoflurane, isoflurane, and desflurane - in comparison to intravenous propofol and estimated the carbon footprint generated throughout their lifetime, from manufacturing of raw materials to emissions of IAGs vented from operating theatres. We find that the carbon footprint of IAGs varies significantly depending on the method of chemical synthesis. Our results indicate that the carbon footprint of IAGs is minimised when using oxygen/air mix as the carrier gas at the lowest flow rate while applying a vapour capture technology (VCT). In this scenario, the carbon footprint of sevoflurane per minimum alveolar concentration hour is similar to that of propofol, which is a significant finding given that previous studies have favoured propofol as a means of carbon footprint reduction and only the active pharmaceutical ingredient of propofol was examined. Further, we show that the carbon footprint of sevoflurane used in the NHS during 2018, in the absence of VCTs, is not smaller than that of desflurane if sevoflurane is synthesised from tetrafluoroethylene. Therefore, to reduce the carbon footprint of IAGs, this study supports the continued reduction in the use of nitrous oxide and recommends a wider adoption of VCTs. © 2021

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AU - Pierce, J. T.

AU - Taylor, T.

AU - Morrissey, K.

C7 - 105411

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.resconrec.2021.105411

KW - Carbon footprint
Inhalational anaesthetic gases
Propofol
Vapour capture technology
Anesthetics
Emission control
Nitrogen oxides
Active pharmaceutical ingredients
Carbon footprint reductions
Long-term plans
National health services
Nitrous oxide
Operating theatre
Tetrafluoroethylene
Zero carbons
desflurane
isoflurane
sevoflurane
capture method
carbon dioxide
carbon emission
flow regulation
health services
waste management
Article
biotechnology
case study
concentration (parameter)
controlled study
environmental impact
general anesthesia

life cycle assessment

national health service

synthesis

United Kingdom

vapor capture technology

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :6

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - The carbon footprint of general anaesthetics: A case study in the UK

T2 - Resources, Conservation and Recycling

TI - The carbon footprint of general anaesthetics: A case study in the UK

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85100160715&doi=10.1016%2fj.resconrec.2021.105411&partnerID=40&md5=917111526214194d4401ebafb67bac37>

VL - 167

ID - 63

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Knowledge Spa, RCH Treliske, Truro, United Kingdom

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AU - Taylor, T.

AU - Mackie, P.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/S2542-5196(17)30158-4

IS - 9

KW - air quality

carbon footprint

climate change

environmental impact

global health

health care

human

Note

public health

risk evaluation and mitigation strategy

M3 - Note

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - e360-e367

ST - Carbon footprinting in health systems: one small step towards planetary health

T2 - The Lancet Planetary Health

TI - Carbon footprinting in health systems: one small step towards planetary health

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85047232181&doi=10.1016%2fS2542-5196%2817%2930158-4&partnerID=40&md5=2c8e26775a390d2a6f5601a601111044>

VL - 1

ID - 438

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives: Health services must provide safe, affordable clinical care whilst meeting efficiency, environmental and social targets. These targets include achieving reduced greenhouse gas emissions. A care pathway approach based on a decision-support tool can simultaneously reconfigure health services, improve productivity and reduce carbon emissions. Study design: Probabilistic modelling using secondary data analysis. Methods: Estimates of carbon emitted by a health service drew on a previous carbon accounting study which integrated bottom-up assessment of carbon emissions with top-down analysis of indirect emissions by Duane et al. (2012). Using human resource information, estimates were applied in a decision-support model to measure the carbon footprint and service provision of theoretical scenarios. Using this model, sites with less than 60% utilisation were theoretically reconfigured to reduce carbon emissions and improve service provision. Results: Clinic utilisation rates improved from 50% to 78%. Human resource savings were identified which could be re-directed towards improving patient care. Patient travel for health care was halved resulting in significant savings in carbon emissions. Conclusions: The proposed model is

an effective health care service analysis tool, ensuring optimal utilisation of health care sites and human resources with the lowest carbon footprint. © 2014 The Royal Society for Public Health.

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AU - Taylor, T.

AU - Stahl-Timmins, W.

AU - Hyland, J.

AU - Mackie, P.

AU - Pollard, A.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.puhe.2014.08.008

IS - 10

KW - Carbon

Greenhouse gases

Service management

Service redesign

Sustainability

carbon footprint

decision support system

emission control

greenhouse gas

health care

health services

human resource

planning process

service provision

Article

cost control
data analysis
environmental management
health care need
health care planning
health care quality
health care utilization
health program
medical information
patient care
patient decision making
patient transport
probability
program effectiveness
public health service
quality control procedures
resource management
statistical model
economics
health care delivery
human
organization and management
patient preference
theoretical model
United Kingdom
Cost Savings
Delivery of Health Care
Great Britain
Health Planning
Humans
Models, Theoretical

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :8

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 920-924

ST - Carbon mitigation, patient choice and cost reduction - triple bottom line optimisation for health care planning

T2 - Public Health

TI - Carbon mitigation, patient choice and cost reduction - triple bottom line optimisation for health care planning

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84922394041&doi=10.1016%2fj.puhe.2014.08.008&partnerID=40&md5=2b825ad96958a9a44ec8104b44ff6284>

VL - 128

ID - 614

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective To undertake a systematic review and meta-analysis to assess the impact of cardiac rehabilitation (CR) on physical activity (PA) levels of patients with heart disease and the methodological quality of these studies. Methods Databases (MEDLINE, EMBASE, CENTRAL, CINAHL, PsychINFO and SportDiscus) were searched without language restriction from inception to January 2017 for randomised controlled trials (RCTs) comparing CR to usual care control in adults with heart failure (HF) or coronary heart disease (CHD) and measuring PA subjectively or objectively. The direction of PA difference between CR and control was summarised using vote counting (ie, counting the positive, negative and non-significant results) and meta-analysis. Results Forty RCTs, (6480 patients: 5825 CHD, 655 HF) were included with 26% (38/145) PA results showing a statistically significant improvement in PA levels with CR compared with control. This pattern of results appeared consistent regardless of type of CR intervention (comprehensive vs exercise-only) or PA measurement (objective vs subjective). Meta-analysis showed PA increases in the metrics of steps/day (1423, 95% CI 757.07 to 2089.43, $p < 0.0001$) and proportion of patients categorised as physically active (relative risk 1.55, 95% CI 1.19 to 2.02, $p = 0.001$). The included trials were at high risk of bias, and the quality of the PA assessment and reporting was relatively poor. Conclusion Overall, there is moderate evidence of an increase in PA with CR participation compared with control. High-quality trials are required, with robust PA measurement and data analysis methods, to assess if CR definitely leads to important improvements in PA. © 2018 Article author(s).

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AU - Tang, L. H.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1136/heartjnl-2017-312832

IS - 17

KW - cardiac rehabilitation

coronary artery disease

heart failure

meta-analysis

systemic review

clinical outcome

energy expenditure

evidence based medicine

exercise intensity

heart disease

heart rehabilitation

human

ischemic heart disease

meta analysis

methodology

physical activity

priority journal

quality control

Review

sedentary lifestyle

statistical bias

systematic review

convalescence

exercise

kinesiotherapy

pathophysiology

physiology

procedures

psychology

quality of life

secondary prevention

Coronary Disease

Exercise Therapy

Humans

Recovery of Function

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :54

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 1394-1402

ST - Cardiac rehabilitation and physical activity: Systematic review and meta-analysis

T2 - Heart

TI - Cardiac rehabilitation and physical activity: Systematic review and meta-analysis

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85048031832&doi=10.1136%2fheartjnl-2017-312832&partnerID=40&md5=859a16abd4752612860a2e92398bf63a>

VL - 104

ID - 314

ER -

TY - JOUR

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AU - Warber, S. L.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.ijnurstu.2015.05.015

IS - 10

KW - caregiver

empathy

evidence based nursing

human

nurse patient relationship

Caregivers

Evidence-Based Nursing

Humans

Nurse-Patient Relations

M3 - Editorial

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 1539-1541

ST - Caring and healing in health care: The evidence base

T2 - International Journal of Nursing Studies

TI - Caring and healing in health care: The evidence base

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84933060364&doi=10.1016%2fj.ijnurstu.2015.05.015&partnerID=40&md5=7653a361efce9723716ed0b45092fc38>

VL - 52

ID - 576

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Evidence-informed decision-making aims to deliver effective actions informed by the best available evidence. Given the large quantity of primary literature, and time constraints faced by policy-makers and practitioners, well-conducted evidence reviews can provide a valuable resource to support decision-making. However, previous research suggests that some evidence reviews may not be sufficiently reliable to inform decisions in the environmental sector due to low standards of conduct and reporting. While some evidence reviews are of high reliability, there is currently no way for policy-makers and practitioners to quickly and easily find them among the many lower reliability ones. Alongside this lack of transparency, there is little incentive or support for review authors, editors and peer-reviewers to improve reliability. To address these issues, we introduce a new online, freely available and first-of-its-kind evidence service: the Collaboration for Environmental Evidence Database of Evidence Reviews (CEEDER: www.environmentalevidence.org/ceeder). CEEDER aims to transform communication of evidence review reliability to researchers, policy-makers and practitioners through independent assessment of key aspects of the conduct, reporting and data limitations of available evidence reviews claiming to assess environmental impacts or the effectiveness of interventions relevant to policy and practice. At the same time, CEEDER will provide support to improve the standards of future evidence reviews and support evidence translation and knowledge mobilisation to help inform environmental decision-making. © 2020 Elsevier Ltd

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envsci.2020.08.021

KW - Critical appraisal

Decision support tool

Evidence synthesis

Evidence-based

Policy making

Risk of bias

article

decision support system

editor

environmental decision making

environmental impact

human

physician

reliability

synthesis

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 256-262

ST - The CEEDER database of evidence reviews: An open-access evidence service for researchers and decision-makers

T2 - Environmental Science and Policy

TI - The CEEDER database of evidence reviews: An open-access evidence service for researchers and decision-makers

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85090226569&doi=10.1016%2fj.envsci.2020.08.021&partnerID=40&md5=db53b035b4081512704df30cfb0c136d>

VL - 114

ID - 117

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Radon-222 is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that is responsible for approximately half of the human annual background radiation exposure globally. Chronic exposure to radon and its decay products is estimated to be the second leading cause of lung cancer behind smoking, and links to other forms of neoplasms have been postulated. Ionizing radiation emitted during the radioactive decay of radon and its progeny can induce a variety of cytogenetic effects that can be biologically damaging and result in an increased risk of carcinogenesis. Suggested effects produced as a result of alpha particle exposure from radon include mutations, chromosome aberrations, generation of reactive oxygen species, modification of the cell cycle, up or down regulation of cytokines and the increased production of proteins associated with cell-cycle regulation and carcinogenesis. A number of potential biomarkers of exposure, including translocations at codon 249 of TP53 in addition to HPRT mutations, have been suggested although, in conclusion, the evidence for such hotspots is insufficient. There is also substantial evidence of bystander effects, which may provide complications when calculating risk estimates as a result of exposure, particularly at low doses where cellular responses often appear to deviate from the linear, no-threshold hypothesis. At low doses, effects

may also be dependent on cellular conditions as opposed to dose. The cellular and molecular carcinogenic effects of radon exposure have been observed to be both numerous and complex and the elevated chronic exposure of man may therefore pose a significant public health risk that may extend beyond the association with lung carcinogenesis. © 2013 by the authors; licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/ijms140714024

IS - 7

KW - Alpha particles

Bystander effect

Carcinogenesis

Chromosome aberrations

Cytogenetics

DNA damage

Hormesis

Linear

Micronuclei

No-threshold

Radon

hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase

protein bcl 2

protein p53

radon 222

uranium

cancer risk

carcinogenicity
chemical analysis
chromosome aberration
concentration (parameters)
cytotoxicity
dosimetry
environmental factor
gene
gene function
gene identification
gene locus
gene mutation
health hazard
heredity
human
hypoxanthine phosphoribosyl transferase gene
lung cancer
micronucleus
molecular dynamics
molecular pathology
proto oncogene
radiation exposure
radioactivity
radiosensitivity
review
risk assessment
risk factor
sensitivity analysis
tumor suppressor gene
Humans
Lung Neoplasms

Mutation

Proto-Oncogene Proteins c-bcl-2

Radiation, Ionizing

Tumor Suppressor Protein p53

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :65

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 14024-14063

ST - The cellular and molecular carcinogenic effects of radon exposure: A review

T2 - International Journal of Molecular Sciences

TI - The cellular and molecular carcinogenic effects of radon exposure: A review

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84880153714&doi=10.3390%2fijms140714024&partnerID=40&md5=c04780f3c24388b9a4680a1b349639bb>

VL - 14

ID - 663

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Infectious diseases attributable to unsafe water supply, sanitation and hygiene (e.g. Cholera, Leptospirosis, Giardiasis) remain an important cause of morbidity and mortality, especially in low-income countries. Climate and weather factors are known to affect the transmission and distribution of infectious diseases and statistical and mathematical modelling are continuously developing to investigate the impact of weather and climate on water-associated diseases. There have been little critical analyses of the methodological approaches. Our objective is to review and summarize statistical and modelling methods used to investigate the effects of weather and climate on infectious diseases associated with water, in order to identify limitations and knowledge gaps in developing of new methods. We conducted a systematic review of English-language papers published from 2000 to 2015. Search terms included concepts related to water-associated diseases, weather and climate, statistical, epidemiological and modelling methods. We found 102 full text papers that met our criteria and were included in the analysis. The most commonly used methods were grouped in two clusters: process-based models (PBM) and time series and spatial epidemiology (TS-SE). In general, PBM methods were employed when the bio-physical mechanism of the pathogen under study was relatively well known (e.g. *Vibrio cholerae*); TS-SE tended to be used when the specific environmental mechanisms were unclear (e.g. *Campylobacter*). Important data and methodological challenges emerged, with implications for surveillance and control of water-associated infections. The most common limitations comprised: non-inclusion of key factors (e.g.

biological mechanism, demographic heterogeneity, human behavior), reporting bias, poor data quality, and collinearity in exposures. Furthermore, the methods often did not distinguish among the multiple sources of time-lags (e.g. patient physiology, reporting bias, healthcare access) between environmental drivers/exposures and disease detection. Key areas of future research include: disentangling the complex effects of weather/climate on each exposure-health outcome pathway (e.g. person-to-person vs environment-to-person), and linking weather data to individual cases longitudinally. © 2017 Lo Iacono et al.

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AU - Lo Iacono, G.

AU - Armstrong, B.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Elson, R.

AU - Kovats, S.

AU - Vardoulakis, S.

AU - Nichols, G. L.

C7 - e0005659

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1371/journal.pntd.0005659

IS - 6

KW - Article

bacterial infection

bibliographic database

Campylobacter

cholera

climate
Cryptosporidium
cyanobacterium
dinoflagellate
disease transmission
environmental factor
Giardia
hookworm
human
legionnaire disease
Leptospira
mathematical model
mycosis
nematode
nonhuman
platyhelminth
protozoal infection
quantitative analysis
Salmonella
Schistosoma
schistosomiasis
scientific literature
statistical model
systematic review
Vibrio cholerae
virus infection
water borne disease
water contamination
water supply
weather
biological model

Communicable Diseases

microbiology

Models, Biological

Water Microbiology

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :25

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

ST - Challenges in developing methods for quantifying the effects of weather and climate on water-associated diseases: A systematic review

T2 - PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases

TI - Challenges in developing methods for quantifying the effects of weather and climate on water-associated diseases: A systematic review

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85021626286&doi=10.1371%2fjournal.pntd.0005659&partnerID=40&md5=c79008ffbc3a59e27203470f76b8ef1>

VL - 11

ID - 412

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Mosquito net fishing (MNF) is a growing activity globally, particularly in places where mass distributions of nets are a public health policy to tackle malaria. Due to the mesh sizes used, and therefore its assumed 'indiscriminate' nature, MNF is thought to be unsustainable and a threat to both fisheries resources and biodiversity. As a consequence, MNF is widely illegal. While a body of evidence is growing as to the scale of MNF, few detailed case studies exist and none explicitly address the assumptions of ecological harm. Here, we present a first full characterization and gear comparison for MNF within the small-scale fisheries of Cabo Delgado, Northern Mozambique. The assumptions of harm to the fishery are challenged by the characterization of MNF as highly gendered in this case; with a primarily androcentric deployment method posing some risk to the fishery but a predominantly gynocentric method demonstrating possibility of limited resource overlap with other gears and little evidence of ecosystem-level impacts. The gendered nature of the fishery is discussed in terms of both risks and benefits to the fishery, with a critical need for further socio-economic assessment identified in order to guide more effective and equitable management of MNF. © 2020, © 2020 The Author(s). Published by Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.

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AU - Mussa, J.

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AU - Milner-Gulland, E. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/09718524.2020.1729583

IS - 1

KW - gender and fisheries

malaria

Mosquito nets

small-scale fisheries

sustainable fishing

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 66-88

ST - Challenging assumptions: the gendered nature of mosquito net fishing and the implications for management

T2 - Gender, Technology and Development

TI - Challenging assumptions: the gendered nature of mosquito net fishing and the implications for management

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85084987073&doi=10.1080%2f09718524.2020.1729583&partnerID=40&md5=fe0fa17bdad284ab9011b67c92558f6e>

VL - 24

ID - 190

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Introduction: Young adult workers (18-24 years) in the United States have been identified as a high-risk group for smoking. This study compares changes in smoking behavior by occupational class among this group between 2005 and 2010. Methods: Data were pooled from the Tobacco Supplement in the 2005 and 2010 National Health Interview Survey. All respondents 18-24 years who reported that they were employed during the two surveys were selected (n = 1880 in 2005; and n = 1531 in 2010). Weighted percentages and 95% confidence interval were reported. Logistic regression analyses were performed to compare smoking behavior between occupational groups (white-collar, blue-collar, and service) and between years (2005-2010), and to examine correlates of smoking, successful quit attempt, and heavy smoking. Results: Smoking prevalence and daily smoking declined in 2010 in white-collar. Smoking prevalence and intensity decreased while age of smoking initiation increased in blue-collar workers. Young workers were more likely to smoke in 2005 than 2010. Service and blue-collar workers were more likely to smoke than white-collar workers. Older young adults, whites, individuals with a high school/or less education, those without health insurance were more likely to smoke. White workers and individuals with a high school/or less education were more likely to be heavy smokers. Conclusions: White-collar workers have benefited the most from tobacco control efforts. Although improvements were seen in smoking behavior among blue-collar workers, smoking prevalence remained the highest in this group. Smoking behavior among service workers did not change. Young service workers and blue-collar are priority populations for workplace tobacco control efforts. Implications: The current study examines changes in smoking behavior among young adult workers (18-24 years) by occupational class (white-collar, blue-collar, and service workers) between 2005 and 2010. Data were pooled from the Tobacco Supplement in the 2005 and 2010 National Health Interview Survey. Smoking prevalence and daily smoking declined significantly in whitecollar workers. No change in smoking behavior was observed among service workers. Positive changes in smoking behavior were observed among blue-collar workers, but smoking prevalence remained the highest in this group. Blue-collar and service workers are priority groups for future workplace tobacco control efforts. © The Author 2015. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco.

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AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Lee, D. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1093/ntr/ntv240

IS - 6

KW - adult

age

Article

behavior change

blue collar worker

comparative study

controlled study

educational status

female

human

male

nonmedical occupations

occupation

priority journal

service worker

smoking

smoking cessation

smoking habit

United States

white collar worker

young adult

adolescent

cross-sectional study

epidemiology

statistics and numerical data

Cigarette Smoking

Cross-Sectional Studies

Humans

Occupations

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :9

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 1414-1423

ST - Changes in cigarette smoking behavior among us young workers from 2005 to 2010: The role of occupation

T2 - Nicotine and Tobacco Research

TI - Changes in cigarette smoking behavior among us young workers from 2005 to 2010: The role of occupation

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84973167560&doi=10.1093%2fntr%2fntv240&partnerID=40&md5=6ab54e71a641f8d3d9233e6bcb06ede9>

VL - 18

ID - 472

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - In response to the COVID-19 outbreak, the UK Government provided public health advice to stay at home from 16 March 2020, followed by instruction to stay at home (full lockdown) from 24 March 2020. We use data with high temporal resolution from utility sensors installed in 280 homes across social housing in Cornwall, UK, to test for changes in domestic electricity, gas and water usage in response to government guidance. Gas usage increased by 20% following advice to stay at home, the week before full lockdown, although no difference was seen during full lockdown itself. During full lockdown, morning electricity usage shifted to later in the day, decreasing at 6 a.m. and increasing at midday. These changes in energy were echoed in water usage, with a 17% increase and a one-hour delay in peak morning usage. Changes were consistent with people getting up later, spending more time at home and washing more during full lockdown. Evidence for these changes was also observed in later lockdowns, but not between lockdowns. Our findings suggest more compliance with an enforced stay-at-home message than with advice. We discuss implications for socioeconomically disadvantaged households given the indication of inability to achieve increased energy needs during the pandemic. © 2021 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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C7 - 6818

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/ijerph18136818

IS - 13

KW - COVID-19

Electricity usage

Gas usage

Sensors

Water usage

water

electricity supply

energy use

image resolution

sensor

temporal analysis

water use

Article

coronavirus disease 2019

electricity

government

lockdown

pandemic

socioeconomics

communicable disease control

human

United Kingdom

Cornwall [England]

England

Humans

SARS-CoV-2

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :6

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Changes in domestic energy and water usage during the UK covid-19 lockdown using high-resolution temporal data

T2 - International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

TI - Changes in domestic energy and water usage during the UK covid-19 lockdown using high-resolution temporal data

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85108448786&doi=10.3390%2fijerph18136818&partnerID=40&md5=ffd5667a761322c3cd1e71a93a0e39b0>

VL - 18

ID - 46

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - We compared the epidemiology of hepatitis A and hepatitis E cases in China from 1990–2014 to better inform policy and prevention efforts. The incidence of hepatitis A cases declined

dramatically, while hepatitis E incidence increased. During 2004–2014, hepatitis E mortality rates surpassed those of hepatitis A. © 2017, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). All rights reserved.

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AU - Lai, S.

AU - Dalton, H. R.

AU - Cowling, B. J.

AU - Yu, H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3201/eid2302.161095

IS - 2

KW - China

Hepatitis A virus

Hepatitis E virus

mortality rate

nonhuman

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :28

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 276-279

ST - Changing epidemiology of hepatitis a and hepatitis E viruses in China, 1990-2014

T2 - Emerging Infectious Diseases

TI - Changing epidemiology of hepatitis a and hepatitis E viruses in China, 1990-2014

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85010014420&doi=10.3201%2feid2302.161095&partnerID=40&md5=8bed739a71f5441bf6c455536d581555>

VL - 23

ID - 433

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Early steps in the emergence of the discipline of "Oceans and Human Health" are charted in the USA and discussed in relation to past and present marine environment and human health research activities in Europe. Differences in terminology are considered, as well as differences in circumstances related to the various seas of Europe and the intensity of human coastal activity and impact. Opportunities to progress interdisciplinary research are described, and the value of horizon scanning for the early identification of emerging issues is highlighted. The challenges facing researchers and policymakers addressing oceans and human health issues are outlined and some suggestions offered regarding how further progress in research and training into both the risks and benefits of Oceans and Human Health might be made on both sides of the Atlantic. © 2013 Springer Science+Business Media New York.

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AU - Depledge, M. H.

AU - Harvey, A. J.

AU - Brownlee, C.

AU - Frost, M.

AU - Moore, M. N.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/s00248-012-0173-0

IS - 4

KW - sea water

animal

chemistry

ecosystem

health

human

human activities

review

sea

Animals

Humans

Oceans and Seas

Seawater

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :15

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 852-859

ST - Changing Views of the Interconnections Between the Oceans and Human Health in Europe

T2 - Microbial Ecology

TI - Changing Views of the Interconnections Between the Oceans and Human Health in Europe

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84876943566&doi=10.1007%2fs00248-012-0173-0&partnerID=40&md5=3209983fef28f4cdda08728605ffd0e1>

VL - 65

ID - 672

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background Abnormal liver blood tests are common in Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) infection, but symptomatic hepatitis is rare. The demographics, clinical features and outcome of EBV hepatitis are incompletely understood, particularly in the elderly people. Aim To identify the demographics, presenting features and natural history of EBV hepatitis. Methods Retrospective review of 1995 consecutive patients attending the jaundice hotline clinic over a 13-year period. Data collected included demographic information, presenting features, clinical and laboratory parameters, radiology imaging and clinical outcome. Results Seventeen of 1995 (0.85%) had EBV hepatitis. The median age was 40 years (range 18-68 years). Ten of 17 (59%) patients were aged >30 years, and seven of 17 (41%) patients were aged ≥60 years. Fifteen of 17 (88%) patients presented with clinical/biochemical evidence of jaundice. Seventeen of 17 (100%) patients had a serum lymphocytosis at presentation. 2/17 (12%) patients with EBV hepatitis presented with the classical features of infectious mononucleosis (fever, sore throat and lymphadenopathy). Splenomegaly was present in 15/17 (88%) of patients. Symptoms lasted for a median 8 weeks (range 1-12 weeks). Three of 17 (18%) patients required a brief hospital admission. Conclusions In patients presenting with jaundice/hepatitis, EBV hepatitis is an uncommon diagnosis and causes a self-limiting hepatitis. The diagnosis is suggested by the presence of a lymphocytosis and/or splenomegaly. The majority of patients do not have infectious mononucleosis. Compared with infectious mononucleosis, EBV hepatitis affects an older age group, with nearly half of patients being aged more than 60 years. The diagnosis should be considered in all patients with unexplained hepatitis irrespective of their age. © 2012 Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

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AU - Vine, L. J.

AU - Shepherd, K.

AU - Hunter, J. G.

AU - Madden, R.

AU - Thornton, C.

AU - Ellis, V.

AU - Bendall, R. P.

AU - Dalton, H. R.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/j.1365-2036.2012.05122.x

IS - 1

KW - acute hepatitis

adult

aged

clinical article

clinical feature

controlled study

disease association

disease duration

disease severity

Epstein Barr virus infection

female

fever

human

infectious mononucleosis

jaundice

lymphadenopathy

lymphocytosis

male

patient assessment

physical examination

priority journal

retrospective study

review

sore throat

splenomegaly

virus hepatitis

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :41

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 16-21

ST - Characteristics of Epstein-Barr virus hepatitis among patients with jaundice or acute hepatitis

T2 - Alimentary Pharmacology and Therapeutics

TI - Characteristics of Epstein-Barr virus hepatitis among patients with jaundice or acute hepatitis

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85027934906&doi=10.1111%2fj.1365-2036.2012.05122.x&partnerID=40&md5=aa8f0f3633ff78edcf1932648c53a557>

VL - 36

ID - 736

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - and full text screening were undertaken by two independent reviewers. Descriptive information on review type, purpose, population, size, citation and attention metrics were extracted along with whether the review met the definition of a systematic review according to six key methodological criteria. For those meeting all criteria, additional data on methods and publication metrics were extracted. Risk of bias: For articles meeting all six criteria required to meet the definition of a systematic review, AMSTAR-2 ((A Measurement Tool to Assess systematic Reviews, version 2.0) was used to assess the quality of the reported methods. Results: 2334 articles were screened, resulting in 280 reviews being included: 232 systematic reviews, 46 rapid reviews and 2 overviews. Less than half reported undertaking critical appraisal and a third had no reproducible search strategy. There was considerable overlap in topics, with discordant findings. Eighty-eight of the 280 reviews met all six systematic review criteria. Of these, just 3 were rated as of moderate or high quality on AMSTAR-2, with the majority having critical flaws: only a third reported registering a protocol, and less than one in five searched named COVID-19 databases. Review conduct and publication were rapid, with 52 of the 88 systematic reviews reported as being conducted within 3 weeks, and a half published within 3 weeks of submission. Researcher and media interest, as measured by altmetrics and citations, was high, and was not correlated with quality. Discussion: This meta-research of early published COVID-19 evidence syntheses found low-quality reviews being published at pace, often with short publication turnarounds. Despite being of low quality and many lacking robust methods, the reviews received substantial attention across both academic and public platforms, and the attention was not related to the quality of review methods. Interpretation: Flaws in systematic review methods limit the validity of a review and the generalisability of its findings. Yet, by being reported as 'systematic reviews', many readers may well regard them as high-quality evidence, irrespective of the actual methods undertaken. The challenge especially in times such as this pandemic is to provide indications of trustworthiness in evidence that is available in 'real time'. PROSPERO registration number: CRD42020188822. © Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2021. Re-use permitted under CC BY-NC. No commercial re-use. See rights and permissions. Published by BMJ.

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AU - Abbott, R.

AU - Bethel, A.

AU - Rogers, M.

AU - Whear, R.

AU - Orr, N.

AU - Shaw, L.

AU - Stein, K.

AU - Thompson Coon, J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1136/bmjebm-2021-111710

KW - COVID-19

evidence-based practice

public health

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Characteristics, quality and volume of the first 5 months of the COVID-19 evidence synthesis infodemic: A meta-research study

T2 - BMJ Evidence-Based Medicine

TI - Characteristics, quality and volume of the first 5 months of the COVID-19 evidence synthesis infodemic: A meta-research study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85107874086&doi=10.1136%2fbmjebm-2021-111710&partnerID=40&md5=ccc053b32b7c3e4af2644b2e987bb8e0>

ID - 912

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective: "Green collar" workers serve in occupations that directly improve environmental quality and sustainability. This study estimates and compares the prevalence of select physical and chemical exposures among green versus non-green U.S. workers. Methods: Data from the U.S. 2010 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) Occupational Health Supplement were linked to the Occupational Information Network (O-NET) Database. We examined four main exposures: 1) vapors, gas, dust, fumes (VGDF); 2) secondhand tobacco smoke; 3) skin hazards; 4) outdoor work. Results: Green-collar workers were significantly more likely to report exposure to VGDF and outdoor work than nongreen-collar workers [adjusted odds ratio (AOR)=1.25; 95% CI=1.11 to 1.40; AOR=1.44 (1.26 to 1.63), respectively]. Green-collar workers were less likely to be exposed to chemicals (AOR=0.80; 0.69 to 0.92). Conclusions: Green-collar workers appear to be at a greater risk for select workplace exposures. As the green industry continues to grow, it is important to identify these occupational

hazards in order to maximize worker health. Copyright © 2017 American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine.

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AU - Chen, C. J.

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AU - Fernandez, C. A.

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AU - LeBlanc, W. G.

AU - Cifuentes, M.

AU - McClure, L. A.

AU - Christ, S. L.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Lee, D. J.

AU - Caban-Martinez, A. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1097/JOM.0000000000001004

IS - 5

KW - data base

exposure

fume

human

human experiment

interview

occupational hazard

odds ratio

passive smoking

prevalence

public health

skin

vapor

worker

workplace

adolescent

adult

aged

air pollutant

dust

female

health survey

male

middle aged

occupational exposure

occupational health

statistics and numerical data

United States

young adult

Air Pollutants, Occupational

Health Surveys

Humans

Tobacco Smoke Pollution

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - e91-e96

ST - Chemical and physical exposures in the emerging US green-collar workforce

T2 - Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine

TI - Chemical and physical exposures in the emerging US green-collar workforce

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85020289466&doi=10.1097%2fJOM.0000000000001004&partnerID=40&md5=2927d15d2ffff86bbe6ec58e2dc2c95e>

VL - 59

ID - 441

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Standard treatment for high grade glioma (HGG) usually entails surgery (either biopsy or resection) followed by radiotherapy plus or minus temozolomide. Implanting wafers impregnated with chemotherapy agents into the resection cavity represents a novel means of delivering drugs directly to the resection cavity with potentially fewer systemic side effects. It is not clear how effective this modality is or whether it should be recommended as part of standard care for patients with HGG. Objectives: To estimate the clinical effectiveness of chemotherapy wafers for patients with HGG. Search methods: The following databases were searched: CENTRAL (issue 4. 2010); MEDLINE and EMBASE. The original search strategy also included: Science Citation Index; Physician Data Query; and the meta-Register of Controlled Trials. Reference lists of all identified studies were searched. The Journal of Neuro-Oncology and Neuro-oncology were hand searched from 1999 to 2010, including all conference abstracts. Neuro-oncologists, trial authors and drug manufacturers were contacted regarding ongoing and unpublished trials. Selection criteria: Patients included those of all ages with a histologically proven diagnosis of HGG (using intra-operative analysis when undergoing first resection). Therapy could be instigated for either newly diagnosed disease (primary therapy) or at recurrence. Interventions included insertion of chemotherapy wafers to the resection cavity. Included studies had to be randomised controlled trials (RCTs). Data collection and analysis: Two independent review authors assessed the search results for relevance and undertook critical appraisal according to pre-specified guidelines. Main results: In primary disease two RCTs assessing the effect of carmustine impregnated wafers (Gliadel®) and enrolling a total of 272 participants were identified. Survival was increased with Gliadel® compared to placebo (hazard ratio (HR) 0.65, 95% Confidence Interval (CI) 0.48 to 0.86, P = 0.003). In recurrent disease a single RCT was included comparing Gliadel® with placebo and enrolled 222 participants. It did not demonstrate a significant survival increase (HR 0.83, 95% CI 0.62 to 1.10, P = 0.2). There was no suitable data for any of the secondary outcome measures. Adverse events were not more common in either arm and are presented in a descriptive fashion. Authors' conclusions: Carmustine impregnated wafers (Gliadel®) result in improved survival without an increased incidence of adverse events over placebo wafers when used for primary disease therapy. There is no evidence of benefit for any other outcome measures. In recurrent disease Gliadel® does not appear to confer any additional benefit. © 2014 The Cochrane Collaboration.

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AU - Hart, M. G.

AU - Garside, R.

AU - Rogers, G.

AU - Somerville, M.

AU - Stein, K.

AU - Grant, R.

C7 - Cd007294

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/14651858.CD007294.pub2

IS - 3

KW - carmustine

placebo

alkylating agent

decanedioic acid 4,4'-(1,3-propanediylbis(oxy))bis(benzoic acid) copolymer

decanedioic acid-4,4'-(1,3-propanediylbis(oxy))bis(benzoic acid) copolymer

decanoic acid derivative

drug carrier

polyester

brain edema

brain surgery

cancer grading

cancer mortality

cancer recurrence

cancer survival

drug efficacy
glioma
human
infection
intracranial hypertension
meta analysis
neuronavigation
practice guideline
priority journal
progression free survival
quality of life
randomized controlled trial (topic)
Review
seizure
systematic error
systematic review
thromboembolism
treatment outcome
wound healing impairment
brain tumor
methodology
mortality
multimodality cancer therapy
tumor recurrence
Antineoplastic Agents, Alkylating
Brain Neoplasms
Combined Modality Therapy
Decanoic Acids
Drug Carriers
Humans
Neoplasm Recurrence, Local

Polyesters

Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :71

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2011

ST - Chemotherapy wafers for high grade glioma

T2 - Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

TI - Chemotherapy wafers for high grade glioma

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-79953273588&doi=10.1002%2f14651858.CD007294.pub2&partnerID=40&md5=39b579cadcc59402d20a9bfe961ed788>

VL - 2011

ID - 768

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - It is now well accepted that hepatitis E virus (HEV) infection can induce chronic hepatitis and cirrhosis in immunosuppressed patients. Chronic genotype-3 HEV infections were first reported in patients with a solid-organ transplant. Thereafter, cases of chronic HEV infection have been reported in patients with hematological disease and in those who are human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-positive. HEV-associated extra-hepatic manifestations, including neurological symptoms, kidney injuries, and hematological disorders, have been also reported. In transplant patients, reducing the dosage of immunosuppressive drugs allows the virus to be cleared in some patients. In the remaining patients, as well as hematological patients and patients who are HIV-positive, anti-viral therapies, such as pegylated interferon and ribavirin, have been found to be efficient in eradicating HEV infection. This review summarizes our current knowledge of chronic HEV infection, its treatment, and the extra-hepatic manifestations induced by HEV. © 2013 INASL.

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AU - Kamar, N.

AU - Izopet, J.

AU - Dalton, H. R.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jceh.2013.05.003

IS - 2

KW - Chronic infection

Cirrhosis

Extra-hepatic symptoms

Hepatitis E virus

Ribavirin

cyclosporin A

immunoglobulin G antibody

immunosuppressive agent

mycophenolic acid 2 morpholinoethyl ester

peginterferon

peginterferon alpha2a

tacrolimus

virus RNA

anemia

antiviral therapy

CD4 lymphocyte count

drug dose reduction

genotype

hematologic disease

hematologic malignancy

hepatitis E

human

Human immunodeficiency virus infection

immunocompromised patient

immunosuppressive treatment

incidence

kidney disease

liver cirrhosis

neurologic disease

nonhuman

organ transplantation

pancreatitis

priority journal

retransplantation

review

seroconversion

seroprevalence

stem cell transplantation

thrombocyte count

thrombocytopenia

viral clearance

virus transmission

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :47

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 134-140

ST - Chronic hepatitis E virus infection and treatment

T2 - Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hepatology

TI - Chronic hepatitis E virus infection and treatment

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84879783850&doi=10.1016%2fj.jceh.2013.05.003&partnerID=40&md5=3fc814701df3584d9b5b7275e752e7c3>

VL - 3

ID - 665

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Ciguatera is a type of fish poisoning that occurs throughout the tropics, particularly in vulnerable island communities such as the developing Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs). After consuming ciguatoxin-contaminated fish, people report a range of acute neurologic, gastrointestinal, and cardiac symptoms, with some experiencing chronic neurologic symptoms lasting weeks to months. Unfortunately, the true extent of illness and its impact on human communities and ecosystem health are still poorly understood. Methods: A questionnaire was emailed to the Health and Fisheries Authorities of the PICTs to quantify the extent of ciguatera. The data were analyzed using t-test, incidence rate ratios, ranked correlation, and regression analysis. Results: There were 39,677 reported cases from 17 PICTs, with a mean annual incidence of 194 cases per 100,000 people across the region from 1998-2008 compared to the reported annual incidence of 104/100,000 from 1973-1983. There has been a 60% increase in the annual incidence of ciguatera between the two time periods based on PICTs that reported for both time periods. Taking into account under-reporting, in the last 35 years an estimated 500,000 Pacific islanders might have suffered from ciguatera. Conclusions: This level of incidence exceeds prior ciguatera estimates locally and globally, and raises the status of ciguatera to an acute and chronic illness with major public health significance. To address this significant public health problem, which is expected to increase in parallel with environmental change, well-funded multidisciplinary research teams are needed to translate research advances into practical management solutions. © 2011 Skinner et al.

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AU - Skinner, M. P.

AU - Brewer, T. D.

AU - Johnstone, R.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Lewis, R. J.

C7 - e1416

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1371/journal.pntd.0001416

IS - 12

KW - acute disease

article

chronic disease

ciguatera

controlled study

disease association

food contamination

health hazard

health survey

human

human impact (environment)

incidence

Pacific Islander

Pacific islands

public health problem

coral reef

economics

hurricane

neglected disease

questionnaire

Ciguatera Poisoning

Coral Reefs

Cyclonic Storms

Humans

Neglected Diseases

Questionnaires

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :111

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2011

ST - Ciguatera fish poisoning in the pacific islands (1998 to 2008)

T2 - PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases

TI - Ciguatera fish poisoning in the pacific islands (1998 to 2008)

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84855306494&doi=10.1371%2fjournal.pntd.0001416&partnerID=40&md5=98573b8312816fcd160a416b765d2aff>

VL - 5

ID - 753

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Current evidence suggests that biodiverse environmental microbiomes contribute positively to human health and could account for known associations between urban green space and improved health. We summarise the state of knowledge that could inform the development of healthy urban microbiome initiatives (HUMI) to re-connect urban populations to biodiverse microbial communities. © 2018 Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.

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AU - Skelly, C.

AU - Lovell, R.

AU - Breed, M. F.

AU - Phillips, D.

AU - Weinstein, P.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/23748834.2018.1546641

IS - 2

KW - Health

microbiomes

urban

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :13

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 143-150

ST - Cities, biodiversity and health: we need healthy urban microbiome initiatives

T2 - Cities and Health

TI - Cities, biodiversity and health: we need healthy urban microbiome initiatives

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85066449225&doi=10.1080%2f23748834.2018.1546641&partnerID=40&md5=85597e96646a7fd87874c59ace7a9bd7>

VL - 2

ID - 378

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Healing has not been well researched, and very little is known about who goes to healers, and what they experience. Methods: A survey of UK-based healers was undertaken with the help of The Confederation of Healing Organisations, asking healers to report on up to 20 consultations. Forms asked about the demography of healer and client, reasons for the consultation, type of healing, and outcomes. Both quantitative and qualitative data were analysed. Results: 278 returned forms from 39 healers (average age 58) were analysed. Healing was described as Spiritual (69%), Reiki (15%) or Energy (10%). The clients had an average age of 57, and 76% were women. The most common reasons for consulting were mental health problems and pain. 93% of the clients reported experiencing immediate benefits. Relaxation, improved wellbeing and relief of pain were often reported. In addition, 76 (27%) had some unusual sensory experiences during the session, such as feelings of warmth, seeing coloured lights, or tingling sensations. The majority of general comments about the experience were positive, and 68% made another appointment. Conclusions: Older people, particularly older women, are the main recipients of healing in the UK, and they go for help with many problems, particularly mental health issues and pain. The majority have a positive experience, and come back for more. In addition to relief of symptoms, many have sensory experiences which could indicate that some special type of interaction was taking place between healer and healee. © 2019 Elsevier Ltd

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AU - Rahtz, E.

AU - Child, S.

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AU - Warber, S. L.

AU - Dieppe, P.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.ctcp.2019.01.012

KW - Client experiences

Energy healing

Outcomes

Reiki healing

Spiritual healing

adult

aged

alternative medicine

demography

female

health care delivery

human

male

mental health

middle aged

pain

patient referral

patient satisfaction

procedures

questionnaire

United Kingdom

very elderly

young adult

Aged, 80 and over

Complementary Therapies

Delivery of Health Care

Humans

Referral and Consultation

Surveys and Questionnaires

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 72-77

ST - Clients of UK healers: A mixed methods survey of their demography, health problems, and experiences of healing

T2 - Complementary Therapies in Clinical Practice

TI - Clients of UK healers: A mixed methods survey of their demography, health problems, and experiences of healing

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85061033714&doi=10.1016%2fj.ctcp.2019.01.012&partnerID=40&md5=ee8642f7a723496b08780423d83df01d>

VL - 35

ID - 838

ER -

TY - CHAP

AB - This paper provides an overview of the environmental, demographic, economic, and social context in which climate change is occurring, and assesses its impacts on human health and well-being at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels. Drawing on existing evidence, I examine key areas in which research and practice can contribute to improved understanding and more effective responses to combat the ill effects of climate change. Particular focus is placed on the need for interventions to be both cognizant of and responsive to, subjectively defined understandings of health, well-being, and environmental change, and to recognize the array of coexisting factors that mediate people's behaviors, expectations, and priorities. At the same time, I emphasize the need for climate change to be addressed as part of a coordinated worldwide response seeking to combat an array of on-going, interconnected global health issues. © 2018 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

AD - University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom

AU - Thomas, F.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/B978-0-12-809665-9.09791-3

KW - Adaptation

Climate change

Culture

Health

Mitigation

Policy

Risk

Social determinants

Socio-cultural norms

Well-being

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 3 February 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 429-434

ST - Climate change and health

T2 - Encyclopedia of the Anthropocene

TI - Climate change and health

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85079112185&doi=10.1016%2fB978-0-12-809665-9.09791-3&partnerID=40&md5=1e735ebef5053db95ea7591e82ab88fe>

VL - 1-5

ID - 1524

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Water-related, including waterborne, diseases remain important sources of morbidity and mortality worldwide, but particularly in developing countries. The potential for changes in disease associated with predicted anthropogenic climate changes make water-related diseases a target for prevention. Methods: We provide an overview of evidence on potential future changes in water-related disease associated with climate change. Results: A number of pathogens are likely to present risks to public health, including cholera, typhoid, dysentery, leptospirosis, diarrhoeal diseases and harmful algal blooms (HABS). The risks are greatest where the climate effects drive population movements, conflict and disruption, and where drinking water supply infrastructure is poor. The quality of evidence for water-related disease has been documented. Conclusions: We highlight the need to maintain and develop timely surveillance and rapid epidemiological responses to outbreaks and emergence of new waterborne pathogens in all countries. While the main burden of waterborne diseases is in developing countries, there needs to be both technical and financial mechanisms to ensure adequate quantities of good quality water, sewage disposal and hygiene for all. This will be essential in preventing excess morbidity and

mortality in areas that will suffer from substantial changes in climate in the future. © 2018 by the authors.

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AU - Nichols, G.

AU - Lake, I.

AU - Heaviside, C.

C7 - 385

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/atmos9100385

IS - 10

KW - Cholera

Climate change

Cryptosporidiosis

Legionnaires' disease

Leptospirosis

Natural environment

Public health

Risks

Waterborne disease

Developing countries

Diseases

Health risks

Potable water

Public risks

Sewage

Water supply

Natural environments

Water-borne disease

developing world

epidemiology

health risk

infectious disease

algae

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :15

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

ST - Climate change and water-related infectious diseases

T2 - Atmosphere

TI - Climate change and water-related infectious diseases

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85054528115&doi=10.3390%2fatmos9100385&partnerID=40&md5=650b4b5da19d07a7e611cf9b196e4b04>

VL - 9

ID - 305

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - It is widely assumed by policymakers and health professionals that the harmful health impacts of anthropogenic climate change will be partially offset by a decline in excess winter deaths (EWDs) in temperate countries, as winters warm. Recent UK government reports state that winter warming will decrease EWDs. Over the past few decades, however, the UK and other temperate countries have simultaneously experienced better housing, improved health care, higher incomes and greater awareness of the risks of cold. The link between winter temperatures and EWDs may therefore no longer be as strong as before. Here we report on the key drivers that underlie year-to-year variations in EWDs. We found that the association of year-to-year variation in EWDs with the number of cold days in winter (<5C), evident until the mid 1970s, has disappeared, leaving only the incidence of influenza-like illnesses to explain any of the year-to-year variation in EWDs in the past decade. Although EWDs evidently do exist, winter cold severity no longer predicts the numbers affected. We conclude that no evidence exists that EWDs in England and Wales will fall if winters warm with

climate change. These findings have important implications for climate change health adaptation policies. © 2014 Macmillan Publishers Limited.

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AU - Montgomery, H. E.

AU - Depledge, M. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/nclimate2121

IS - 3

KW - anthropogenic effect

climate change

climate variation

health impact

health risk

health survey

mortality

winter

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :41

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 190-194

ST - Climate warming will not decrease winter mortality

T2 - Nature Climate Change

TI - Climate warming will not decrease winter mortality

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84895502214&doi=10.1038%2fnclimate2121&partnerID=40&md5=e85320dbcae9acc02b0433d2fa7d028c>

VL - 4

ID - 631

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Asthma is a complex disease with multiple environmental factors proposed to contribute to aetiology. Geographical analyses can shed light on the determinants of asthma. Ultraviolet radiation has been associated with asthma prevalence in past ecological studies. We have increased the detail of examining the association between asthma and ultraviolet radiation with addition of the variables of temperature, relative humidity and precipitation. An ecological study was designed to investigate meteorological factors associated with asthma prevalence in England. Data from the 2005 quality outcomes framework were used to determine the prevalence of asthma in primary care in England. This information was supplemented with indicators of obesity and smoking of the General Practitioner practice and population (by age and sex), deprivation and ethnicity at lower super output level from the 2001 and 2011 census. Annual mean meteorological data was attained from the Met Office and Joint Research Centre. We used a multiple linear regression to examine individual and multiple climatic factors through a principal components analysis. We tested for an association with asthma prevalence, after taking into account the spatial autocorrelation of the data. Asthma prevalence from general practice surgeries in England was 5.88% (95% CI 5.83 to 5.92). In the highest ultraviolet radiation weighted by the pre-vitamin D action spectrum (UVvitd) quartile (2.12 to 2.50 kJ/m²/day), asthma had a 5% reduction in prevalence; compared to the lowest quartile here (0.95 (95% CI 0.92 to 0.98)). Similar reductions were found in the higher temperature 0.93 (95% CI 0.90 to 96). The opposite was found with relative humidity 1.09 (95% CI 1.05 to 1.12). A combination of high temperature and UVvitd highlighted postcode districts in the South East of England with a climate beneficial to low asthma prevalence. The South West of England represented a climate which had both beneficial and detrimental associations with asthma development. Climate is associated with asthma prevalence in England. Understanding the contribution of multiple climatic factors and the relationship with the indoor environment could help to explain the population distribution of asthma. © 2021 Elsevier B.V.

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C7 - 146478

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2021.146478

KW - Asthma prevalence

Climate

Precipitation

Relative humidity

Temperature

Ultraviolet radiation weighted by the pre-vitamin D action spectrum

Atmospheric humidity

Diseases

Ecology

Linear regression

Principal component analysis

Ultraviolet radiation

% reductions

Climatic factors

Complex disease

Ecological studies

England

General practitioners

Highest temperature

Precipitation (chemical)

vitamin D

asthma

climate effect

disease prevalence

multiple regression

population distribution

precipitation (climatology)

temperature effect
action spectrum
adolescent
Article
child
climate change
clinical practice
controlled study
cultural deprivation
ecosystem
Englishman
ethnicity
female
general practitioner
general surgery
groups by age and sex
health care quality
health status indicator
high temperature
human
humidity
indoor environment
infant
major clinical study
male
meteorological phenomena
multiple linear regression analysis
newborn
obesity
outcome assessment
prevalence

primary medical care

priority journal

risk reduction

smoking

spatial autocorrelation analysis

general practice

United Kingdom

Humans

Ultraviolet Rays

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Climatic factors are associated with asthma prevalence: An ecological study using English quality outcomes framework general practitioner practice data

T2 - Science of the Total Environment

TI - Climatic factors are associated with asthma prevalence: An ecological study using English quality outcomes framework general practitioner practice data

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85102890529&doi=10.1016%2fj.scitotenv.2021.146478&partnerID=40&md5=2c793f0987774850c99c064f6406d3a4>

VL - 779

ID - 41

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - BACKGROUND: Seronegative hepatitis is a recognized cause of liver failure requiring transplantation. The aetiology is unknown, but might relate to an unidentified virus or immune dysregulation. There are few data on seronegative hepatitis presenting to nontransplant centres. OBJECTIVES: To describe the clinical/laboratory features and natural history of seronegative hepatitis and compare these with viral/autoimmune hepatitis. METHODS: Cases of seronegative, viral and autoimmune hepatitis were identified from 2080 consecutive patients attending a rapid-access jaundice clinic over a 14-year period. RESULTS: Of 881 patients with hepatocellular jaundice, 27 (3%) had seronegative hepatitis, 44 (5%) autoimmune and 62 (7%) viral hepatitis (acute hepatitis A, B, C and E viruses). Fifteen out of 27 (56%) patients with seronegative hepatitis were male, median age 60 years (range 14-74). Peak bilirubin was 63 $\mu\text{mol/l}$ (range 9-363), alanine aminotransferase 932 IU/l (range 503-3807). Duration of illness was 7 weeks (range 4-12). No

patients developed liver failure or had further bouts of hepatitis. One patient developed acute lymphoblastic leukaemia shortly after presentation. There was no difference in age/sex of patients with seronegative hepatitis and those with viral hepatitis. Compared with autoimmune hepatitis (age 65 years, range 15-91), patients with seronegative hepatitis were younger ($P=0.002$) and more likely to be male ($P=0.004$). Patients with autoimmune hepatitis were more likely ($P<0.0001$) to have an albumin less than 35 g/l, international normalized ratio greater than 1.2, raised IgG and positive antinuclear/smooth muscle antibody, compared with patients with seronegative hepatitis. CONCLUSION: Seronegative hepatitis presenting to a nontransplant centre is generally a self-limiting illness. The aetiology is more likely to be viral than autoimmune. © 2013 Wolters Kluwer Health | Lippincott Williams and Wilkins.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1097/MEG.0b013e3283610484

IS - 10

KW - alanine aminotransferase

antinuclear antibody

bilirubin

immunoglobulin G

smooth muscle antibody

abdominal pain

acute lymphoblastic leukemia
adolescent
adult
aged
alanine aminotransferase blood level
article
autoimmune hepatitis
bilirubin blood level
child
cholestasis
clinical feature
comparative study
controlled study
disease duration
female
hepatitis
hepatitis A
hepatitis B
hepatitis C
hepatitis E
human
immunoglobulin blood level
infant
international normalized ratio
jaundice
liver function test
major clinical study
male
medical history
nausea
preschool child

priority journal

school child

virus hepatitis

vomiting

Age Distribution

Aged, 80 and over

Alanine Transaminase

Biological Markers

Hepatitis, Autoimmune

Hepatitis, Viral, Human

Humans

Middle Aged

Young Adult

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :11

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 1159-1164

ST - Clinical and laboratory features and natural history of seronegative hepatitis in a nontransplant centre

T2 - European Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology

TI - Clinical and laboratory features and natural history of seronegative hepatitis in a nontransplant centre

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84883652914&doi=10.1097%2fMEG.0b013e3283610484&partnerID=40&md5=e2175fba04a46680753157c8b194d350>

VL - 25

ID - 649

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective: To determine the clinical phenotype and outcome in hepatitis E virus-associated neuralgic amyotrophy (HEV-NA). Methods: Cases of NA were identified in 11 centers from 7

European countries, with retrospective analysis of demographics, clinical/laboratory findings, and treatment and outcome. Cases of HEV-NA were compared with NA cases without evidence of HEV infection. Results: Fifty-seven cases of HEV-NA and 61 NA cases without HEV were studied. Fifty-six of 57 HEV-NA cases were anti-HEV IgM positive; 53/57 were IgG positive. In 38 cases, HEV RNA was recovered from the serum and in 1 from the CSF (all genotype 3). Fifty-one of 57 HEV-NA cases were anicteric; median alanine aminotransferase 259 IU/L (range 12-2,961 IU/L); in 6 cases, liver function tests were normal. HEV-NA cases were more likely to have bilateral involvement (80.0% vs 8.6%, $p < 0.001$), damage outside the brachial plexus (58.5% vs 10.5%, $p < 0.01$), including phrenic nerve and lumbosacral plexus injury (25.0% vs 3.5%, $p = 0.01$, and 26.4% vs 7.0%, $p = 0.001$), reduced reflexes ($p = 0.03$), sensory symptoms ($p = 0.04$) with more extensive damage to the brachial plexus. There was no difference in outcome between the 2 groups at 12 months. Conclusions: Patients with HEV-NA are usually anicteric and have a distinct clinical phenotype, with predominately bilateral asymmetrical involvement of, and more extensive damage to, the brachial plexus. Involvement outside the brachial plexus is more common in HEV-NA. The relationship between HEV and NA is likely to be causal, but is easily overlooked. Patients presenting with NA should be tested for HEV, irrespective of liver function test results. Prospective treatment/outcome studies of HEV-NA are warranted. © 2017 American Academy of Neurology.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1212/WNL.0000000000004297

IS - 9

KW - alanine aminotransferase

corticosteroid

immunoglobulin

immunoglobulin G

immunoglobulin M

methylprednisolone

prednisolone

ribavirin

virus RNA

hepatitis antibody

adult

alanine aminotransferase blood level

Article

brachial plexus neuropathy

cerebrospinal fluid

clinical outcome

controlled study

genotype

Hepatitis E virus

human

injury severity

liver function test

lumbosacral plexus
major clinical study
nonhuman
nuclear magnetic resonance imaging
phenotype
phrenic nerve
priority journal
retrospective study
sensory dysfunction
symptomatology
tendon reflex
treatment response
aged
blood
brachial plexus
Brachial Plexus Neuritis
clinical trial
diagnostic imaging
Europe
female
hepatitis E
male
middle aged
multicenter study
pathology
pathophysiology
treatment outcome
very elderly
virology
young adult
Aged, 80 and over

Hepatitis Antibodies

Humans

Liver Function Tests

Retrospective Studies

RNA, Viral

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :52

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 909-917

ST - Clinical phenotype and outcome of hepatitis e virus-associated neuralgic amyotrophy

T2 - Neurology

TI - Clinical phenotype and outcome of hepatitis e virus-associated neuralgic amyotrophy

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85028503000&doi=10.1212%2fWNL.0000000000004297&partnerID=40&md5=a1bda325d31563f4060f5d4fc6c62ec4>

VL - 89

ID - 405

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Introduction: There is evidence that populations living close to the coast have improved health and wellbeing. Coastal environments are linked to promotion of physical activity through provision of safe, opportune, aesthetic and accessible spaces for recreation. Exposure to coastal environments may also reduce stress and induce positive mood. We hypothesised that coastal climate may influence the vitamin D status of residents and thus partly explain benefits to health. Materials and methods: Ecological and cross-sectional analyses were designed to elucidate the connection between coastal residence and vitamin D status. We divided residential data, from developed land use areas and the Lower Super Output Areas or Data Zones (Scotland) of the 1958 Birth Cohort participants, into the following coastal bands: <1km, 1-5km, 5-20km, 20-50km and over 50km. In the ecological analysis we used a multiple regression model to describe the relationship between UVvitd and coastal proximity adjusted for latitude. Subsequently, using the residential information of the participants of the 1958 Birth Cohort we developed a multiple regression model to understand the relationship between serum 25(OH)D (a marker of vitamin D status) and coastal proximity adjusted for several factors related to vitamin D status (e.g. diet, outdoor activity). Results: We found that coastal proximity was associated with solar irradiance; on average a 99.6 (96.1-103.3)J/m²/day regression coefficient was recorded for settlements <1km from the coast

compared with those at >50km. This relationship was modified by latitude with settlements at a lower latitude exhibiting a greater effect. Individuals living closer to the coast in England had higher vitamin D levels than those inland, particularly in autumn. Conclusion: Geographic location may influence biochemistry and health outcomes due to environmental factors. This can provide benefits in terms of vitamin D status but may also pose a risk due to higher skin cancer risk. We provide further evidence in support of the claim that coastal environments can provide opportunities for health and wellbeing. © 2015 Elsevier Ltd.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envint.2015.01.005

KW - Coastal residence

Health

Ultraviolet radiation

Vitamin D

Ecology

Housing

Land use

Regression analysis

Solar radiation

Vitamins

Coastal environments

Cross sectional analysis

Ecological analysis

Environmental factors

Multiple regression model

Regression coefficient

Vitamin-D

Coastal zones

25 hydroxyvitamin D

25-hydroxyvitamin D

climate change

environmental factor

health impact

health risk

hydroxyl radical

marine atmosphere

vitamin

Article

autumn

cancer risk

climate

cohort analysis

controlled study

cross-sectional study

female

geography

human

lifestyle

light irradiance

male

ocean environment

physical activity

residential area

risk factor

skin cancer

social status

United Kingdom

wellbeing

analogs and derivatives

blood

environment

medical geography

middle aged

multivariate analysis

season

sunlight

temperature

weather

England

Cross-Sectional Studies

Geography, Medical

Humans

Scotland

Seasons

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :13

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 76-84

ST - Coastal climate is associated with elevated solar irradiance and higher 25(OH)D level

T2 - Environment International

TI - Coastal climate is associated with elevated solar irradiance and higher 25(OH)D level

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84922287485&doi=10.1016%2fj.envint.2015.01.005&partnerID=40&md5=d7b96565124ccff820f0d2348fad7626>

VL - 77

ID - 552

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background and aims Autochthonous hepatitis E virus (HEV) infection is a porcine zoonosis and increasingly recognized in developed countries. In most cases the route of infection is uncertain. A previous study showed that HEV was associated geographically with pig farms and coastal areas. Aim The aim of the present research was to study the geographical, environmental and social factors in autochthonous HEV infection. Methods Cases of HEV genotype 3 infection and controls were identified from 2047 consecutive patients attending a rapidaccess hepatology clinic. For each case/control the following were recorded: distance from home to nearest pig farm, distance from home to coast, rainfall levels during the 8 weeks before presentation, and socioeconomic status. Results A total of 36 acute hepatitis E cases, 170 age/sex-matched controls and 53 hepatitis controls were identified. The geographical spread of hepatitis E cases was not even when compared with both control groups. Cases were more likely to live within 2000m of the coast (odds ratio= 2.32, 95% confidence interval =1.08-5.19, P=0.03). There was no regional difference in the incidence of cases and controls between west and central Cornwall. There was no difference between cases and controls in terms of distance from the nearest pig farm, socioeconomic status or rainfall during the 8 weeks before disease presentation. Conclusion Cases of HEV infection in Cornwall are associated with coastal residence. The reason for this observation is uncertain, but might be related to recreational exposure to beach areas exposed to HEV-contaminated 'run-off' from pig farms. This hypothesis merits further study. © 2016 Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc. All rights reserved.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1097/MEG.0000000000000518

IS - 3

KW - Environment

Epidemiology

Flooding

Hepatitis E virus

Jaundice

Pigs

Socioeconomic status

rain

adult

Article

autochthonous hepatitis E

clinical article

cluster analysis

controlled study

environmental factor

female

genotype

geographic distribution

hepatitis

hepatitis E

Hepatitis E virus genotype 3

human

incidence

infection risk

male

pig farming
priority journal
seashore
social aspect
social status
United Kingdom
animal
animal husbandry
case control study
demography
England
environmental exposure
isolation and purification
odds ratio
pig
risk assessment
risk factor
socioeconomics
statistical model
time factor
transmission
Animals
Case-Control Studies
Humans
Logistic Models
Residence Characteristics
Risk Factors
Socioeconomic Factors
Swine
Time Factors
M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :16

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 323-327

ST - Coastal clustering of HEV; Cornwall, UK

T2 - European Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology

TI - Coastal clustering of HEV; Cornwall, UK

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84957838137&doi=10.1097%2fMEG.0000000000000518&partnerID=40&md5=af394f5267827506da27f3b089f9d53b>

VL - 28

ID - 493

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - After adjusting for covariates, self-reported general health in England is higher among populations living closer to the coast, and the association is strongest amongst more deprived groups. We explored whether similar findings were present for mental health using cross-sectional data for urban adults in the Health Survey for England (2008–2012, N ≥25,963). For urban adults, living ≤1 km from the coast, in comparison to >50 km, was associated with better mental health as measured by the GHQ12. Stratification by household income revealed this was only amongst the lowest-earning households, and extended to ≤5 km. Our findings support the contention that, for urban adults, coastal settings may help to reduce health inequalities in England. © 2019

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C7 - 102200

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.healthplace.2019.102200

KW - adult

health services

health survey

household income

medical geography

mental health

urban population

article

England

female

human

human experiment

male

seashore

adolescent

aged

cross-sectional study

family size

health disparity

income

mental disease

middle aged

young adult

United Kingdom

Cross-Sectional Studies

Family Characteristics

Geography, Medical

Health Status Disparities

Health Surveys

Humans

Mental Disorders

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :28

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Coastal proximity and mental health among urban adults in England: The moderating effect of household income

T2 - Health and Place

TI - Coastal proximity and mental health among urban adults in England: The moderating effect of household income

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85074970968&doi=10.1016%2fj.healthplace.2019.102200&partnerID=40&md5=a8c1ce25a63cad2f20f491fdcd42615f>

VL - 59

ID - 231

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Recent findings suggest that individuals living near the coast are healthier than those living inland. Here we investigated whether this may be related to higher levels of physical activity among coastal dwellers in England, arising in part as a result of more visits to outdoor coastal settings. Method: Participants (n = 183,755) were drawn from Natural England's Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment Survey (2009-2012). Analyses were based on self-reported physical activity for leisure and transport. Results: A small, but significant coastal proximity gradient was seen for the likelihood of achieving recommended guidelines of physical activity a week after adjusting for relevant area and individual level controls. This effect was statistically mediated by the likelihood of having visited the coast in the last seven days. Stratification by region, however, suggested that while the main effect was relatively strong for west coast regions, it was not significant for those in the east. Conclusions: In general, our findings replicate and extend work from Australia and New Zealand. Further work is needed to explain the marked regional differences in the relationship between coastal proximity and physical activity in England to better understand the coast's potential role as a public health resource. © 2014 Published by Elsevier Inc.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, United Kingdom

Natural England, United Kingdom

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

AU - Herbert, S.

AU - Alcock, I.

AU - Depledge, M. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jpmed.2014.09.016

KW - Coastal proximity

England

Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment

Physical activity

adolescent

adult

aged

Article

female

human

leisure

major clinical study

male

middle aged

public health

seashore

United Kingdom

young adult

comparative study

environment

exercise

health status

health survey

motor activity

sea

statistical model

Health Surveys

Humans

Logistic Models

Oceans and Seas

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :74

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 135-140

ST - Coastal proximity and physical activity: Is the coast an under-appreciated public health resource?

T2 - Preventive Medicine

TI - Coastal proximity and physical activity: Is the coast an under-appreciated public health resource?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84908395104&doi=10.1016%2fj.ypmed.2014.09.016&partnerID=40&md5=159b75b11cbc41a51aefc7ffec8b22ae>

VL - 69

ID - 589

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Analysis of English census data revealed a positive association between self-reported health and living near the coast. However that analysis was based on cross-sectional data and was unable to control for potential selection effects (e.g. generally healthier, personality types moving to coastal locations). In the current study we have used English panel data to explore the relationship between the proximity to the coast and indicators of generic and mental health for the same individuals over time. This allowed us to control for both time-invariant factors such as personality and compare the strength of any relationship to that of other relationships (e.g. employment vs. unemployment). In support of cross-sectional analysis, individuals reported significantly better general health and mental health when living nearer the coast, controlling for both individual (e.g. employment status) and area (e.g. green space) level factors. No coastal effect on life satisfaction was found. Although individual level coastal proximity effects for general health and mental health were small, their cumulative impact at the community level may be meaningful for policy makers. © 2013 Elsevier Ltd.

AD - European Centre for Environment and oHuman Health (ECEHH), University of Exeter Medical School, Knowledge Spa, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro TR1 3HD, United Kingdom

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Alcock, I.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

AU - Depledge, M. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.healthplace.2013.05.006

KW - Bluespace

Coast

Greenspace

Health

Well-being

census

coastal zone

mental health

panel data

policy making

adult

aged

article

coastal proximity

comparative study

controlled study

cross-sectional study

disease association

distress syndrome

employment status

geographic and geological phenomena

green space

health status

human

land use

life satisfaction

longitudinal study

mental stress

panel study

personality

priority journal

self report

United Kingdom

wellbeing

Atlantic Ocean

England

Female

Geography, Medical

Humans

Longitudinal Studies

Male

Middle Aged

Personal Satisfaction

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :173

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 97-103

ST - Coastal proximity, health and well-being: Results from a longitudinal panel survey

T2 - Health and Place

TI - Coastal proximity, health and well-being: Results from a longitudinal panel survey

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84880835345&doi=10.1016%2fj.healthplace.2013.05.006&partnerID=40&md5=5a06688565edf4d259c642f0c2113a3d>

VL - 23

ID - 854

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - There is a good understanding of past and present coastal processes as a result of coastal monitoring programmes within the UK. However, one of the key challenges for coastal managers in the face of climate change is future coastal change and vulnerability of infrastructure and communities to flooding. Drawing on a vulnerability-led and decision-centric framework (VL-DC) a Decision Support Tool (DST) is developed which, combines new observations and modelling to explore the future vulnerability to sea-level rise and storms for nuclear energy sites in Britain. The combination of these numerical projections within the DST and a Real Options Analysis (ROA) delivers essential support for: (i) improved response to extreme events and (ii) a strategy that builds climate change resilience. © 2018

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AU - Brown, J. M.

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AU - Knight, P.

AU - Prime, T. D.

AU - Almeida, L. P.

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AU - Bird, C. O.

AU - Dodds, D.

AU - Plater, A. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2018.06.007

KW - Decision support tool (DST)

Flood hazard modelling

Human intervention

Real Options Analysis (ROA)

Storm impact monitoring

Decision support systems

Floods

Sea level

Storms

Value engineering

Decision support tools

Flood hazards

Real options analysis

Storm impacts

Climate change

assessment method

climate effect

coastal zone management

decision support system

environmental monitoring

environmental planning

flooding

hazard assessment

infrastructure planning

vulnerability

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :19

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 101-112

ST - A coastal vulnerability assessment for planning climate resilient infrastructure

T2 - Ocean and Coastal Management

TI - A coastal vulnerability assessment for planning climate resilient infrastructure

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85048420782&doi=10.1016%2fj.ocecoaman.2018.06.007&partnerID=40&md5=58e632cda142c87eb3d66cf9cca11326>

VL - 163

ID - 313

ER -

TY - JOUR

AU - Noyes, Jane

AU - Booth, Andrew

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AU - Garside, Ruth

AU - Hannes, Karin

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AU - Pantoja, Tomas

AU - Thomas, James

DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jclinepi.2017.09.025>

KW - Decision Making

Evidence-Based Medicine/st [Standards]

*Guidelines as Topic

Humans

*Publishing/st [Standards]

Qualitative Research

*Systematic Reviews as Topic

PY - 2018

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SN - 1878-5921

0895-4356

SP - 35-38

ST - Cochrane Qualitative and Implementation Methods Group guidance series-paper 1: introduction

T2 - Journal of clinical epidemiology

TI - Cochrane Qualitative and Implementation Methods Group guidance series-paper 1: introduction

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med15&NEWS=N&AN=29242094>

VL - 97

Y2 - 20171211//

ID - 1192

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - OBJECTIVES: This article provides reviewers with guidance on methods for identifying and processing evidence to understand intervention implementation., STUDY DESIGN AND SETTING: Strategies, tools, and methods are applied to the systematic review process to illustrate how process and implementation can be addressed using quantitative, qualitative, and other sources of evidence (i.e., descriptive textual and nonempirical)., RESULTS: Reviewers can take steps to navigate the

heterogeneity and level of uncertainty present in the concepts, measures, and methods used to assess implementation. Activities can be undertaken in advance of a Cochrane quantitative review to develop program theory and logic models that situate implementation in the causal chain. Four search strategies are offered to retrieve process and implementation evidence. Recommendations are made for addressing rigor or risk of bias in process evaluation or implementation evidence. Strategies are recommended for locating and extracting data from primary studies. The basic logic is presented to assist reviewers to make initial review-level judgments about implementation failure and theory failure., CONCLUSION: Although strategies, tools, and methods can assist reviewers to address process and implementation using quantitative, qualitative, and other forms of evidence, few exemplar reviews exist. There is a need for further methodological development and trialing of proposed approaches. Copyright © 2017 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

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DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jclinepi.2017.11.028>

KW - *Biomedical Research/st [Standards]

Data Accuracy

Decision Making

*Evidence-Based Medicine/st [Standards]

Humans

Qualitative Research

*Systematic Reviews as Topic

PY - 2018

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SN - 1878-5921

0895-4356

SP - 59-69

ST - Cochrane Qualitative and Implementation Methods Group guidance series-paper 4: methods for assessing evidence on intervention implementation

T2 - Journal of clinical epidemiology

TI - Cochrane Qualitative and Implementation Methods Group guidance series-paper 4: methods for assessing evidence on intervention implementation

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med15&NEWS=N&AN=29223325>

VL - 97

Y2 - 20171207//

ID - 1193

ER -

TY - JOUR

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DB - Scopus

DO - [10.1016/j.jclinepi.2017.09.025](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclinepi.2017.09.025)

KW - Article

Cochrane Library

decision making

intervention study

methodology

priority journal

qualitative research

evidence based medicine

human

practice guideline

publishing

Evidence-Based Medicine

Guidelines as Topic

Humans

Systematic Reviews as Topic

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :40

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 35-38

ST - Cochrane Qualitative and Implementation Methods Group guidance series—paper 1: introduction

T2 - Journal of Clinical Epidemiology

TI - Cochrane Qualitative and Implementation Methods Group guidance series—paper 1: introduction

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85044711451&doi=10.1016%2fj.jclinepi.2017.09.025&partnerID=40&md5=06e0accf60df2f9a2321c3fc185407bd>

VL - 97

ID - 342

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This paper updates previous Cochrane guidance on question formulation, searching, and protocol development, reflecting recent developments in methods for conducting qualitative evidence syntheses to inform Cochrane intervention reviews. Examples are used to illustrate how decisions about boundaries for a review are formed via an iterative process of constructing lines of inquiry and mapping the available information to ascertain whether evidence exists to answer questions related to effectiveness, implementation, feasibility, appropriateness, economic evidence,

and equity. The process of question formulation allows reviewers to situate the topic in relation to how it informs and explains effectiveness, using the criterion of meaningfulness, appropriateness, feasibility, and implementation. Questions related to complex questions and interventions can be structured by drawing on an increasingly wide range of question frameworks. Logic models and theoretical frameworks are useful tools for conceptually mapping the literature to illustrate the complexity of the phenomenon of interest. Furthermore, protocol development may require iterative question formulation and searching. Consequently, the final protocol may function as a guide rather than a prescriptive route map, particularly in qualitative reviews that ask more exploratory and open-ended questions. © 2017 Elsevier Inc.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jclinepi.2017.10.023

KW - Cochrane collaboration

Methods

Protocol development

Qualitative evidence synthesis

Question formulation

Systematic reviews

Article

clinical protocol

Cochrane Library

conceptual framework

economic model

evidence based practice

feasibility study

health care

health care planning

health equity

information retrieval

logic

methodology

priority journal

program appropriateness

program effectiveness

qualitative research

decision making

evidence based medicine

health care delivery

human

practice guideline

Delivery of Health Care

Evidence-Based Medicine

Guidelines as Topic

Humans

Research Design

Systematic Reviews as Topic

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :64

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 39-48

ST - Cochrane Qualitative and Implementation Methods Group guidance series—paper 2: methods for question formulation, searching, and protocol development for qualitative evidence synthesis

T2 - Journal of Clinical Epidemiology

TI - Cochrane Qualitative and Implementation Methods Group guidance series—paper 2: methods for question formulation, searching, and protocol development for qualitative evidence synthesis

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85040533732&doi=10.1016%2fj.jclinepi.2017.10.023&partnerID=40&md5=8a18a3539285699de2fec433c726e1d>

VL - 97

ID - 345

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The Cochrane Qualitative and Implementation Methods Group develops and publishes guidance on the synthesis of qualitative and mixed-method implementation evidence. Choice of appropriate methodologies, methods, and tools is essential when developing a rigorous protocol and conducting the synthesis. Cochrane authors who conduct qualitative evidence syntheses have thus far used a small number of relatively simple methods to address similarly written questions. Cochrane has invested in methodological work to develop new tools and to encourage the production of exemplar reviews to show the value of more innovative methods that address a wider range of questions. In this paper, in the series, we report updated guidance on the selection of tools to assess methodological limitations in qualitative studies and methods to extract and synthesize qualitative evidence. We recommend application of Grades of Recommendation, Assessment, Development, and Evaluation—Confidence in the Evidence from Qualitative Reviews to assess confidence in qualitative synthesized findings. This guidance aims to support review authors to undertake a qualitative evidence synthesis that is intended to be integrated subsequently with the findings of one or more Cochrane reviews of the effects of similar interventions. The review of intervention effects may be undertaken concurrently with or separate to the qualitative evidence

synthesis. We encourage further development through reflection and formal testing. © 2017 Elsevier Inc.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jclinepi.2017.06.020

KW - Cochrane

GRADE CERQual
Methodological limitations
Qualitative evidence synthesis
Qualitative research
Systematic review
Article
checklist
Cochrane Library
data extraction
data synthesis
human
logic
practice guideline
priority journal
study design
data analysis
decision making
evidence based medicine
measurement accuracy
medical research
Biomedical Research
Data Accuracy
Evidence-Based Medicine
Humans
Systematic Reviews as Topic
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :132
Export Date: 28 January 2022
PY - 2018
SP - 49-58

ST - Cochrane Qualitative and Implementation Methods Group guidance series—paper 3: methods for assessing methodological limitations, data extraction and synthesis, and confidence in synthesized qualitative findings

T2 - Journal of Clinical Epidemiology

TI - Cochrane Qualitative and Implementation Methods Group guidance series—paper 3: methods for assessing methodological limitations, data extraction and synthesis, and confidence in synthesized qualitative findings

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85040356685&doi=10.1016%2fj.jclinepi.2017.06.020&partnerID=40&md5=327717e6882330896b8e0d8ce07eeab9>

VL - 97

ID - 346

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives: This article provides reviewers with guidance on methods for identifying and processing evidence to understand intervention implementation. Study Design and Setting: Strategies, tools, and methods are applied to the systematic review process to illustrate how process and implementation can be addressed using quantitative, qualitative, and other sources of evidence (i.e., descriptive textual and nonempirical). Results: Reviewers can take steps to navigate the heterogeneity and level of uncertainty present in the concepts, measures, and methods used to assess implementation. Activities can be undertaken in advance of a Cochrane quantitative review to develop program theory and logic models that situate implementation in the causal chain. Four search strategies are offered to retrieve process and implementation evidence. Recommendations are made for addressing rigor or risk of bias in process evaluation or implementation evidence. Strategies are recommended for locating and extracting data from primary studies. The basic logic is presented to assist reviewers to make initial review-level judgments about implementation failure and theory failure. Conclusion: Although strategies, tools, and methods can assist reviewers to address process and implementation using quantitative, qualitative, and other forms of evidence, few exemplar reviews exist. There is a need for further methodological development and trialing of proposed approaches. © 2017 Elsevier Inc.

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AU - Noyes, J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jclinepi.2017.11.028

KW - Cochrane

Implementation

Mixed-method synthesis

Process evaluation

Qualitative evidence synthesis

Systematic reviews

Cochrane Library

data extraction

decision making

human

logic

Note

priority journal

qualitative research

statistical bias

systematic review (topic)

theory

uncertainty

evidence based medicine

measurement accuracy

medical research

Biomedical Research

Data Accuracy

Evidence-Based Medicine

Humans

Systematic Reviews as Topic

M3 - Note

N1 - Cited By :19

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 59-69

ST - Cochrane Qualitative and Implementation Methods Group guidance series—paper 4: methods for assessing evidence on intervention implementation

T2 - Journal of Clinical Epidemiology

TI - Cochrane Qualitative and Implementation Methods Group guidance series—paper 4: methods for assessing evidence on intervention implementation

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85040552650&doi=10.1016%2fj.jclinepi.2017.11.028&partnerID=40&md5=3c72ef7cbabc3346813b06eb4844bce9>

VL - 97

ID - 344

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The Cochrane Qualitative and Implementation Methods Group develops and publishes guidance on the synthesis of qualitative and mixed-method evidence from process evaluations. Despite a proliferation of methods for the synthesis of qualitative research, less attention has focused on how to integrate these syntheses within intervention effectiveness reviews. In this article, we report updated guidance from the group on approaches, methods, and tools, which can be used to integrate the findings from quantitative studies evaluating intervention effectiveness with those from qualitative studies and process evaluations. We draw on conceptual analyses of mixed methods systematic review designs and the range of methods and tools that have been used in published reviews that have successfully integrated different types of evidence. We outline five key methods and tools as devices for integration which vary in terms of the levels at which integration takes place; the specialist skills and expertise required within the review team; and their appropriateness in the context of limited evidence. In situations where the requirement is the integration of qualitative and process evidence within intervention effectiveness reviews, we recommend the use of a sequential approach. Here, evidence from each tradition is synthesized separately using methods consistent with each tradition before integration takes place using a common framework. Reviews which integrate qualitative and process evaluation evidence alongside quantitative evidence on intervention effectiveness in a systematic way are rare. This guidance aims to support review teams to achieve integration and we encourage further development through reflection and formal testing. © 2017 Elsevier Inc.

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AU - Harden, A.

AU - Thomas, J.

AU - Cargo, M.

AU - Harris, J.

AU - Pantoja, T.

AU - Flemming, K.

AU - Booth, A.

AU - Garside, R.

AU - Hannes, K.

AU - Noyes, J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jclinepi.2017.11.029

KW - Cochrane collaboration

Implementation research

Mixed methods research

Process evaluations

Qualitative evidence synthesis

Qualitative research

Systematic reviews

Article

Cochrane Library

conceptual framework

evidence based practice

human

integration

intervention study

methodology

priority journal

program effectiveness

program evaluation

program theory

quantitative study

systematic review (topic)

theory

evidence based medicine

health care delivery

medical research

practice guideline

procedures

Biomedical Research

Delivery of Health Care

Evidence-Based Medicine

Guidelines as Topic

Humans

Systematic Reviews as Topic

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :61

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 70-78

ST - Cochrane Qualitative and Implementation Methods Group guidance series—paper 5: methods for integrating qualitative and implementation evidence within intervention effectiveness reviews

T2 - Journal of Clinical Epidemiology

TI - Cochrane Qualitative and Implementation Methods Group guidance series—paper 5: methods for integrating qualitative and implementation evidence within intervention effectiveness reviews

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85044786247&doi=10.1016%2fj.jclinepi.2017.11.029&partnerID=40&md5=f9f6b6ba69b8aeb798e7df433bc6ceef>

VL - 97

ID - 341

ER -

TY - CHAP

AB - The aim of this chapter by Mart Klvik, Monika Sukevics, Mireia Gascon, Lewis R. Elliot, Jekaterina Balicka, Marina Cervera Alonso de Medina and Frederico Meireles is to present the ways in which co-design and public participation can be undertaken, with examples of stakeholder and local community involvement using the BlueHealth case studies in Plymouth in the United Kingdom, Rub near Barcelona in Spain, Guimares in Portugal and Tallinn in Estonia. It covers the theoretical aspects of co-design and participation with stakeholders, discussing stakeholder identification, different modes of engagement and the specifics of co-design. © 2022 selection and editorial

matter, Simon Bell, Lora E. Fleming, James Grellier, Friedrich Kuhlmann, Mark J. Nieuwenhuijsen, and Mathew P. White.

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Universidade de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro (UTAD, Portugal

AU - Külvik, M.

AU - Gascon, M.

AU - De Medina, M. C. A.

AU - Elliott, L. R.

AU - Balicka, J.

AU - Rodrigues, F. M.

AU - Suškevičs, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.4324/9780429056161-5

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 59-88

ST - Co-design with local stakeholders

T2 - Urban Blue Spaces: Planning and Design for Water, Health and Well-Being

TI - Co-design with local stakeholders

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85118043628&doi=10.4324%2f9780429056161-5&partnerID=40&md5=f8922faf6460ab6ceed91f2b9e19f7e9>

ID - 86

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Human and environmental health are important globally. Reduced car use could improve human health by promoting physical activity and consequent decreases in carbon dioxide emissions would help achieve greenhouse gas emissions targets. The aim of this study was to explore how travellers evaluate seven transport choices. We compared the evaluative spaces of two distinct

groups of transport users: predominantly non-car users and above-average mileage car users. The Repertory Grid technique was used to elicit 448 constructs from 15 non-car users and 15 high-mileage car users. Thematic analysis, content analysis, cluster analysis, analysis of means and principal component analysis were used to identify similarities and differences between the construct systems. Results revealed that non-car users and high-mileage car users apply broadly similar constructs to evaluate transport modes. They differ, however, in the structure of their construct systems. Both groups share constructs related to time and route flexibility. Effects on the environment and benefits of physical activity were important for non-car users but not for high-mileage car users. Non-car users view travel modes with greater differentiation, while high-mileage car users use a looser construal of travel modes. We discuss implications for future intervention design and ramifications for policy and practice. © 2018

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AU - Hoffmann, C.

AU - Abraham, C.

AU - Skippon, S. M.

AU - White, M. P.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.tra.2018.08.031

KW - Car use

Non-car use

Perceptions of travellers

Personal construct theory

Repertory Grid

Travel mode choice

Automobiles

Carbon dioxide

Cluster analysis

Gas emissions

Global warming

Greenhouse gases

Health

Carbon dioxide emissions

Cognitive construction

Implications for futures

Repertory grid technique

Repertory grids

Travel mode choices

Motor transportation

emission control

factor analysis

perception

physical activity

public health

theoretical study

transportation mode

transportation policy

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 216-233

ST - Cognitive construction of travel modes among high-mileage car users and non-car users – A Repertory Grid analysis

T2 - Transportation Research Part A: Policy and Practice

TI - Cognitive construction of travel modes among high-mileage car users and non-car users – A Repertory Grid analysis

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85053165308&doi=10.1016%2fj.tra.2018.08.031&partnerID=40&md5=d26422e96c00c9eeb8d0e2ba9b64078e>

VL - 118

ID - 294

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective To examine the association between high maternal weight status and complications during pregnancy and delivery. Setting Scotland. Participants Data from 132 899 first-time singleton deliveries in Scotland between 2008 and 2015 were used. Women with overweight and obesity were compared with women with normal weight. Associations between maternal body mass index and complications during pregnancy and delivery were evaluated. Outcome measures Gestational diabetes, gestational hypertension, pre-eclampsia, placenta praevia, placental abruption, induction of labour, elective and emergency caesarean sections, pre-term delivery, post-term delivery, low Apgar score, small for gestational age and large for gestational age. Results In the multivariable models controlling for potential confounders, we found that, compared with women with normal weight, the odds of the following outcomes were significantly increased for women with overweight and obesity (overweight adjusted ORs; 95% CI, followed by the same for women with obesity): gestational hypertension (1.61; 1.49 to 1.74), (2.48; 2.30 to 2.68); gestational diabetes (2.14; 1.86 to 2.46), (8.25; 7.33 to 9.30); pre-eclampsia (1.46; 1.32 to 1.63) (2.07; 1.87 to 2.29); labour induction (1.28; 1.23 to 1.33), (1.69; 1.62 to 1.76) and emergency caesarean section (1.82; 1.74 to 1.91), (3.14; 3.00 to 3.29). Conclusions Women with overweight and obesity in Scotland are at greater odds of adverse pregnancy and delivery outcomes. The odds of these conditions increases with increasing body mass index. Health professionals should be empowered and trained to deliver promising dietary and lifestyle interventions to women at risk of overweight and obesity prior to conception, and control excessive weight gain in pregnancy. © Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2020. Re-use permitted under CC BY. Published by BMJ.

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AU - Doi, L.

AU - Williams, A. J.

AU - Marryat, L.

AU - Frank, J.

C7 - 026168

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1136/bmjopen-2018-026168

IS - 2

KW - epidemiology
obstetrics
public health
adult
adverse outcome
Apgar score
Article
body mass
body weight
cesarean section
cohort analysis
comparative study
elective surgery
emergency surgery
female
human
labor induction
large for gestational age
major clinical study
maternal hypertension
maternal obesity
maternal smoking
obstetric delivery
placenta previa
postmaturity
preeclampsia
pregnancy diabetes mellitus
pregnancy outcome
pregnant woman
prematurity
retrospective study

Scotland

small for date infant

solutio placentae

birth weight

classification

newborn

obesity

pregnancy

pregnancy complication

procedures

risk factor

Body Mass Index

Cohort Studies

Delivery, Obstetric

Humans

Infant, Newborn

Overweight

Pregnancy Complications

Risk Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Cohort study of high maternal body mass index and the risk of adverse pregnancy and delivery outcomes in Scotland

T2 - BMJ Open

TI - Cohort study of high maternal body mass index and the risk of adverse pregnancy and delivery outcomes in Scotland

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85079813590&doi=10.1136%2fbmjopen-2018-026168&partnerID=40&md5=9b35a39e7ac465fd6d92171a98c60508>

VL - 10

ID - 822

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective: Investigating diurnal variation in the timing of suicidal behaviours offers opportunity to better understand its various proximal risk factors. Acute use of alcohol is a potent proximal risk factor for suicidal behaviour, though the nature of this risk is poorly understood. The aim of this study was to compare the diurnal variation in time of poison ingestion between deliberate self-poisonings that involve alcohol versus those that do not. Methods: A retrospective analysis of consecutive presentations to a toxicology service following deliberate self-poisoning, 1996–2016. An independent samples Kolmogorov–Smirnov test was performed to test the null hypothesis that the diurnal distribution of poison ingestion time was equal across self-poisonings that did and did not involve alcohol co-ingestion. Presence of circadian rhythmicity was established using cosinor analysis. Results: A total of 11,088 deliberate self-poisoning records, for 7467 patients (60.8% females), were included in the analysis. In all, 31.3% of the total records involved alcohol co-ingestion. Distribution of exposure time was significantly different between deliberate self-poisonings that did and did not involve alcohol ($p < 0.001$). The alcohol co-ingestion group showed a significantly greater prominent peak with poisoning occurring later in the evening (~20:00 hours) compared to poisonings that did not involve alcohol (~18:00 hours). Conclusion: This study exposed the differential diurnal patterns in deliberate self-poisoning according to the presence of alcohol co-ingestion. This analysis adds to the accumulating evidence that suicidal behaviour that involves alcohol co-ingestion represents a distinct subtype, which may be driven by alcohol consumption patterns in society. This also means that this large proportion of deliberate self-poisonings may not otherwise have occurred if it were not for alcohol consumption, underscoring the importance of drug and alcohol services for alcohol-related self-harm. © 2017, © The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists 2017.

AD - Translational Australian Clinical Toxicology (TACT) Research Group, Discipline of Pharmacology, Sydney Medical School, The University of Sydney, Camperdown, NSW, Australia

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AU - Chitty, K. M.

AU - Kirby, K.

AU - Osborne, N. J.

AU - Isbister, G. K.

AU - Buckley, N. A.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1177/0004867417722639

IS - 3

KW - Alcohol

circadian

deliberate self-poisoning

diurnal

rhythmicity

adult

aged

alcohol consumption

alcoholism

Article

controlled study

drinking behavior

female

high risk patient

human

major clinical study

male

retrospective study

risk assessment

risk factor

self poisoning

adolescent

Australia

circadian rhythm

epidemiology

middle aged

nonparametric test

psychology

statistical model

statistics and numerical data

suicide attempt

very elderly

young adult

Aged, 80 and over

Alcohol Drinking

Humans

Linear Models

Retrospective Studies

Statistics, Nonparametric

Suicide, Attempted

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 271-278

ST - Co-ingested alcohol and the timing of deliberate self-poisonings

T2 - Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry

TI - Co-ingested alcohol and the timing of deliberate self-poisonings

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85042779919&doi=10.1177%2f0004867417722639&partnerID=40&md5=d55870baeab641cdea33db77f2958a20>

VL - 52

ID - 357

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Antimicrobial resistance and the spread of antibiotic resistance genes (ARGs) pose a threat to human health. Community-acquired infections resistant to treatment with first-line antibiotics are increasing, and there are few studies investigating environmental exposures and transmission. Our objective is to develop a novel targeted metagenomic method to quantify the abundance and diversity of ARGs in a faecal indicator bacterium, and to estimate human exposure to resistant bacteria in a natural environment. Sequence data from *Escherichia coli* metagenomes from 13 bathing waters in England were analysed using the ARGs Online Analysis Pipeline to estimate the abundance and diversity of resistance determinants borne by this indicator bacterium. These data were averaged over the 13 sites and used along with data on the levels of *E. coli* in English bathing waters in 2016 and estimates of the volume of water that water users typically ingest in an average

session of their chosen activity to quantify the numbers of ARGs that water users ingest. *Escherichia coli* in coastal bathing waters were found to harbour on average 1.24 ARGs per cell. Approximately 2.5 million water sports sessions occurred in England in 2016 that resulted in water users ingesting at least 100 *E. coli*-borne ARGs. © FEMS 2018.

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AU - Leonard, A. F. C.

AU - Yin, X. L.

AU - Zhang, T.

AU - Hui, M.

AU - Gaze, W. H.

C7 - fiy024

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1093/femsec/fiy024

IS - 3

KW - Antibiotic resistance

Bathing waters

Escherichia coli

High-throughput sequencing

Recreation

abundance

antimicrobial activity

bacterium

biodiversity

coliform bacterium

gene

genomics

molecular analysis

recreational activity

species diversity

water

England

United Kingdom

Bacteria (microorganisms)

antiinfective agent

sea water

bacterial gene

drug effect

environmental exposure

Escherichia coli infection

feces

genetics

human

isolation and purification

metabolism

metagenome

metagenomics

microbiology

Anti-Bacterial Agents

Drug Resistance, Bacterial

Escherichia coli Infections

Genes, Bacterial

Humans

Seawater

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :7

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

ST - A coliform-targeted metagenomic method facilitating human exposure estimates to Escherichia coli-borne antibiotic resistance genes

T2 - FEMS Microbiology Ecology

TI - A coliform-targeted metagenomic method facilitating human exposure estimates to Escherichia coli-borne antibiotic resistance genes

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85054883246&doi=10.1093%2ffemsec%2ffiy024&partnerID=40&md5=4468d0fcfa469624676b62f921d58f8a>

VL - 94

ID - 356

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Using a dialogical narrative approach, this original research explored how combat veterans experiencing post-traumatic stress disorder made sense of peer relationships with other veterans and what effects these relationships had on their well-being. Interviews and participant observations were conducted with 15 male combat veterans (aged 27-60 years) and one member of the civilian emergency services, the majority of whom were diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder following traumatic exposure in a range of armed conflicts. All participants were part of a surfing charity for veterans experiencing post-traumatic stress disorder. Data were rigorously analysed using a dialogical narrative analysis (DNA). Findings revealed the collective story that veterans used to make sense of peer relationships within the group. This collective story worked for the veterans to shape their experiences of well-being by fostering camaraderie, stimulating deeper connections and countering the negative effects of post-traumatic stress disorder. Potential therapeutic effects of the collective story were also identified. This article extends previous knowledge on combat veterans and social relationships and advances the field of narrative health psychology through the empirical application of a sophisticated dialogical narrative approach. © The Author(s) 2015.

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AU - Caddick, N.

AU - Phoenix, C.

AU - Smith, B.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1177/1359105314566612

IS - 3

KW - combat veterans

narrative

post-traumatic stress disorder

social relationships

well-being

adult

aged

human

human relation

interview

male

middle aged

narrative therapy

peer group

procedures

psychology

Stress Disorders, Post-Traumatic

United Kingdom

verbal communication

veteran

Great Britain

Humans

Interpersonal Relations

Interviews as Topic

Narration

Veterans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :32

Export Date: 3 February 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 286-299

ST - Collective stories and well-being: Using a dialogical narrative approach to understand peer relationships among combat veterans experiencing post-traumatic stress disorder

T2 - Journal of Health Psychology

TI - Collective stories and well-being: Using a dialogical narrative approach to understand peer relationships among combat veterans experiencing post-traumatic stress disorder

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84924859260&doi=10.1177%2f1359105314566612&partnerID=40&md5=cef70baf6cf798a6e3c5eea25a60cbbd>

VL - 20

ID - 1522

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Globally, collapse of ecosystems—potentially irreversible change to ecosystem structure, composition and function—imperils biodiversity, human health and well-being. We examine the current state and recent trajectories of 19 ecosystems, spanning 58° of latitude across 7.7 M km², from Australia's coral reefs to terrestrial Antarctica. Pressures from global climate change and regional human impacts, occurring as chronic 'presses' and/or acute 'pulses', drive ecosystem collapse. Ecosystem responses to 5–17 pressures were categorised as four collapse profiles—abrupt, smooth, stepped and fluctuating. The manifestation of widespread ecosystem collapse is a stark warning of the necessity to take action. We present a three-step assessment and management framework (3As Pathway Awareness, Anticipation and Action) to aid strategic and effective mitigation to alleviate further degradation to help secure our future. © 2021 John Wiley & Sons Ltd

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AU - Bergstrom, D. M.

AU - Wienecke, B. C.

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AU - Stark, J. S.

AU - Travers, T.

AU - Trebilco, R.

AU - Ward, D. F. L.

AU - Wardle, G. M.

AU - Williams, K. J.

AU - Zylstra, P. J.

AU - Shaw, J. D.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/gcb.15539

IS - 9

KW - adaptive management

climate change

ecosystem collapse

human impacts

pressures

anthropogenic effect

coral reef

ecosystem response

future prospect

pressure gradient

Atlantic Ocean

Australia

Antarctica

biodiversity

ecosystem

human

Antarctic Regions

Coral Reefs

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :22

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 1692-1703

ST - Combating ecosystem collapse from the tropics to the Antarctic

T2 - Global Change Biology

TI - Combating ecosystem collapse from the tropics to the Antarctic

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85101779465&doi=10.1111%2fgcb.15539&partnerID=40&md5=113abc2dc66617cc21c82a553804e597>

VL - 27

ID - 58

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Truro, Cornwall, United Kingdom

Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Imperial College, London, United Kingdom

AU - Grellier, J.

C7 - 1901429

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1155/2018/1901429

KW - carcinogen

disinfectant agent

drinking water

trihalomethane

bladder cancer

cancer risk

disinfection

health hazard

human

Letter

liver toxicity

long term exposure

Nigeria

nonhuman

waste water treatment plant

analysis

water management

water pollutant

water supply

Water Pollutants, Chemical

Water Purification

M3 - Letter

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

ST - Comment on "Disinfection Byproducts in Drinking Water and Evaluation of Potential Health Risks of Long-Term Exposure in Nigeria"

T2 - Journal of Environmental and Public Health

TI - Comment on "Disinfection Byproducts in Drinking Water and Evaluation of Potential Health Risks of Long-Term Exposure in Nigeria"

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85043386071&doi=10.1155%2f2018%2f1901429&partnerID=40&md5=354f25a9419ea14168e2bcbf3c4ea>

VL - 2018

ID - 382

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The science of resilience suggests that urban systems become resilient when they promote progressive transformative change to social and physical infrastructure. But resilience is challenged by global environmental risks and by social and economic trends that create inequality and exclusion. Here we argue that distortionary inequality and precarity undermine social processes that give access to public infrastructure and ecosystems thereby undermining urban resilience. We illustrate how inequality and precarity undermine resilience with reference to social exclusion and insecurity in growing urban settlements in the Asia-Pacific region. Inequality and exposure to environmental risks represent major challenges for governance that can be best overcome through inclusion and giving voice to marginalised populations. © Urban Studies Journal Limited 2020.

AD - University of Exeter, United Kingdom

University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

AU - Adger, W. N.

AU - Safra de Campos, R.

AU - Siddiqui, T.

AU - Szaboova, L.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1177/0042098020904594

IS - 7

KW - ecosystem services

environmental inequality

environmental justice

migration

resilience

urbanisation

wellbeing

M3 - Note

N1 - Cited By :10

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 1588-1595

ST - Commentary: Inequality, precarity and sustainable ecosystems as elements of urban resilience

T2 - Urban Studies

TI - Commentary: Inequality, precarity and sustainable ecosystems as elements of urban resilience

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85082125568&doi=10.1177%2f0042098020904594&partnerID=40&md5=e7397555de41e46124063196b3ce2188>

VL - 57

ID - 790

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Fibroblast growth factor 21 (FGF21) is a hormone that has insulin-sensitizing properties. Some trials of FGF21 analogs show weight loss and lipid-lowering effects. Recent studies have shown that a common allele in the FGF21 gene alters the balance of macronutrients consumed, but there was little evidence of an effect on metabolic traits. We studied a common FGF21 allele (A:rs838133) in 451,099 people from the UK Biobank study, aiming to use the human allele to inform potential adverse and beneficial effects of targeting FGF21. We replicated the association between the A allele and higher percentage carbohydrate intake. We then showed that this allele is more strongly associated with higher blood pressure and waist-hip ratio, despite an association with lower total body-fat percentage, than it is with BMI or type 2 diabetes. These human phenotypes of variation in the FGF21 gene will inform research into FGF21's mechanisms and therapeutic potential. Drugs targeting the hormone FGF21 may have beneficial health effects. Variations in human DNA in the FGF21 gene provide an indication of what those effects may be. Here, we show that variation in the FGF21 gene is associated with higher blood pressure and altered body shape, despite lower total body-fat percentage. © 2018 The Authors

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AU - Frayling, T. M.

AU - Beaumont, R. N.

AU - Jones, S. E.

AU - Yaghootkar, H.

AU - Tuke, M. A.

AU - Ruth, K. S.

AU - Casanova, F.

AU - West, B.

AU - Locke, J.

AU - Sharp, S.

AU - Ji, Y.

AU - Thompson, W.

AU - Harrison, J.

AU - Etheridge, A. S.

AU - Gallins, P. J.

AU - Jima, D.

AU - Wright, F.

AU - Zhou, Y.

AU - Innocenti, F.

AU - Lindgren, C. M.

AU - Grarup, N.

AU - Murray, A.

AU - Freathy, R. M.

AU - Weedon, M. N.

AU - Tyrrell, J.

AU - Wood, A. R.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.celrep.2018.03.070

IS - 2

KW - allele

blood pressure

BMI

body fat

FGF21

genetic variant

UK Biobank

waist-hip ratio

adenine

fibroblast growth factor 21

carbohydrate

fibroblast growth factor

adult

aged

Article

biobank

body build

body mass

carbohydrate intake

cohort analysis

FGF21 gene

gene

gene replication
genetic association
human
hypertension
non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
priority journal
protein targeting
sugar intake
United Kingdom
waist hip ratio
body fat distribution
body size
drinking behavior
factual database
genetics
genome-wide association study
lipid diet
metabolism
middle aged
pathology
phenotype
single nucleotide polymorphism
Alcohol Drinking
Alleles
Body Mass Index
Databases, Factual
Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2
Diet, High-Fat
Fibroblast Growth Factors
Humans
Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide

Sugars

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :44

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 327-336

ST - A Common Allele in FGF21 Associated with Sugar Intake Is Associated with Body Shape, Lower Total Body-Fat Percentage, and Higher Blood Pressure

T2 - Cell Reports

TI - A Common Allele in FGF21 Associated with Sugar Intake Is Associated with Body Shape, Lower Total Body-Fat Percentage, and Higher Blood Pressure

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85045009559&doi=10.1016%2fj.celrep.2018.03.070&partnerID=40&md5=7b05c1dcf8beb4bc519bb82cd3af7958>

VL - 23

ID - 349

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Increased attention to links between walking, health and wellbeing have contributed to a growth in the number of walking groups meeting on a regular basis to offer short, social walks. Walking group interventions are known to increase physical activity and to have wide-ranging health benefits, and there is evidence that drop out is generally low. The aim of this paper is to synthesise qualitative research on experiences and perceptions of group walking in order to develop a new conceptual understanding of the group walking experience. We conducted a systematic search of the literature and identified 22 such studies which we synthesised using meta-ethnography. Included studies were conducted in the UK, USA, Australia and Ireland. Most reported research was undertaken with outdoor walking groups, some of which catered specifically for people who shared a disease experience or a disability. A smaller number of studies examined indoor mall walking groups, while two looked at perceptions of non-participants of group walking as a potential activity. From the original constructs identified in the papers we derived five higher order constructs: seeking and enjoying health and fitness, attachment to walking, providing purpose and confidence, mobile companionship and a peaceful and contemplative shared respite from everyday life. We argue that participating in a walking group provides a set of experiences that together constitute a specific form of shared or communal therapeutic mobility that is not simply the accumulation of the constructs we have outlined. Rather, we suggest that an initial instrumental and disciplinary focus on health and fitness is transformed through the experience of group walking into a shared meaningful and enjoyable practice; an emergent communal therapeutic mobility, which recruits and retains large

numbers of group walkers. However, this communal therapeutic mobility is not equally accessible to all. © 2020 Elsevier Ltd

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AU - Pollard, T. M.

AU - Guell, C.

AU - Morris, S.

C7 - 113241

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.socscimed.2020.113241

KW - Communitas

Meta-ethnography

Pilgrimage

Qualitative synthesis

Therapeutic mobilities

Walking

Walking groups

ethnography

perception

physical activity

public health

communal therapeutic mobility

fitness

group walking

healing

human

mental health

meta ethnography

physical mobility

Review

satisfaction

sex difference

wellbeing

Australia

cultural anthropology

Ireland

qualitative research

United Kingdom

United States

Anthropology, Cultural

Humans

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Communal therapeutic mobility in group walking: A meta-ethnography

T2 - Social Science and Medicine

TI - Communal therapeutic mobility in group walking: A meta-ethnography

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85089075851&doi=10.1016%2fj.socscimed.2020.113241&partnerID=40&md5=26a7f1bf0eaed5f298e2eb3c9f0a9e7c>

VL - 262

ID - 861

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives: To explore the relationships between commute mode, neighbourhood public transport connectivity and subjective wellbeing. Method: The study used data on 3630 commuters in London from wave two of Understanding Society (2010/11). Multivariate linear regressions were used to investigate how commute mode and neighbourhood public transport connectivity were associated with subjective wellbeing for all London commuters and for public transport commuters only. Subjective wellbeing was operationalized in terms of both a positive expression (life satisfaction measured by a global single-item question) and a more negative expression (mental distress measured by the General Health Questionnaire). Logistic regression was also used to explore

the predictors of public transport over non-public transport commutes. Results: After accounting for potentially-confounding area-level and individual-level socioeconomic and commute-related variables, only walking commutes (but not other modes) were associated with significantly higher life satisfaction than car use but not with lower mental distress, compared to driving. While better public transport connectivity was associated with significantly lower mental distress in general, train users with better connectivity had higher levels of mental distress. Moreover, connectivity was unrelated to likelihood of using public transport for commuting. Instead, public transport commutes were more likely amongst younger commuters who made longer distance commutes and had comparatively fewer children and cars within the household. Conclusion: The findings highlight the heterogeneity of relationships between commute mode, public transport connectivity and subjective wellbeing and have implications for intervention strategies and policies designed to promote commuting behaviour change. © 2016 Elsevier Inc..

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AU - Chng, S.

AU - White, M.

AU - Abraham, C.

AU - Skippon, S.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.ypmed.2016.04.014

KW - Commute

Public transport connectivity

Subjective wellbeing

Urban

adult

Article

car

child

controlled study

distress syndrome

driving ability

female

General Health Questionnaire

human

life satisfaction

male

neighborhood

priority journal

railway

social status

traffic and transport

travel

United Kingdom

walking

wellbeing

age

car driving

cross-sectional study

cycling

demography

England

mental stress

psychology

questionnaire

satisfaction

statistics and numerical data

Age Factors

Automobile Driving

Bicycling

Cross-Sectional Studies

Humans

London

Personal Satisfaction

Residence Characteristics

Stress, Psychological

Surveys and Questionnaires

Transportation

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :33

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 182-188

ST - Commuting and wellbeing in London: The roles of commute mode and local public transport connectivity

T2 - Preventive Medicine

TI - Commuting and wellbeing in London: The roles of commute mode and local public transport connectivity

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84964378458&doi=10.1016%2fj.yjmed.2016.04.014&partnerID=40&md5=704fcda0a8cbc73e137e745d928ba8c2>

VL - 88

ID - 470

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective: This study explores the factors associated with health service use for individuals with cardiovascular disease (CVD) and comorbidity in the Ireland. Design: Population-based cross-sectional survey. Setting: Nationally representative health and health service use survey from the 2010 Quarterly National Household Survey was analysed. Primary outcome measures: Four outcome variables were examined: no CVD, CVD only, CVD with CVD-related comorbidities and CVD with non-CVD-related comorbidity. Results: Of the 791 individuals reporting doctor-diagnosed CVD, 77% had a second morbidity. Using type of healthcare coverage as a proxy for socioeconomic status, both CVD-related and non CVD-related comorbidity increases the use of health service usage substantially for individuals with CVD, particularly general practitioner services (8.47, CI 4.49 to 15.96 and 5.20, CI 2.10 to 12.84) and inpatient public hospital care (3.64, CI 2.93 to 4.51 and 3.00, CI 2.11 to 4.26). Conclusion: This study indicated that even when demographic and socioeconomic factors are controlled for, comorbidity significantly increases the risk of accessing health services for individuals with CVD. © Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2018.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Exeter, Devon, United Kingdom

AU - Morrissey, K.

C7 - e025305

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1136/bmjopen-2018-025305

IS - 1

KW - health service utilisation

non communicable diseases

public health

adult

Article

cardiovascular disease

comorbidity

cross-sectional study

demography

educational status

female

general practitioner

health care utilization

health service

hospital patient

household

human

Ireland

major clinical study

male

morbidity

outcome variable

public hospital

social status

socioeconomics

adolescent

aged

family size

health survey

middle aged

patient attitude

risk factor

social class

statistical model

young adult

Cardiovascular Diseases

Family Characteristics

Health Surveys

Humans

Logistic Models

Patient Acceptance of Health Care

Risk Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Comorbidity and healthcare use for individuals with CVD in the Ireland: A cross-sectional, population-based study

T2 - BMJ Open

TI - Comorbidity and healthcare use for individuals with CVD in the Ireland: A cross-sectional, population-based study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85060054583&doi=10.1136%2fbmjopen-2018-025305&partnerID=40&md5=a84f4de4c59a5be2c512375e1680e85f>

VL - 9

ID - 283

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Bacterial communities are exposed to a cocktail of antimicrobial agents, including antibiotics, heavy metals and biocidal antimicrobials such as quaternary ammonium compounds (QACs). The extent to which these compounds may select or co-select for antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is not fully understood. In this study, human-associated, wastewater-derived bacterial communities were exposed to either benzalkonium chloride (BAC), ciprofloxacin or trimethoprim at sub-point-of-use concentrations for one week to determine selective and co-selective potential. Metagenome analyses were performed to determine effects on bacterial community structure and prevalence of antibiotic resistance genes (ARGs) and metal or biocide resistance genes (MBRGS). Ciprofloxacin had the greatest co-selective potential, significantly enriching for resistance mechanisms to multiple antibiotic classes. Conversely, BAC exposure significantly reduced relative abundance of ARGs and MBRGS, including the well characterised *qac* efflux genes. However, BAC exposure significantly impacted bacterial community structure. Therefore BAC, and potentially other QACs, did not play as significant a role in co-selection for AMR as antibiotics such as ciprofloxacin at sub-point-of-use concentrations in this study. This approach can be used to identify priority compounds for further study, to better understand evolution of AMR in bacterial communities exposed to sub-point-of-use concentrations of antimicrobials. © 2019 The Author(s)

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AU - Murray, A. K.

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AU - Snape, J.

AU - Gaze, W. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.ijantimicag.2019.03.001

IS - 6

KW - Antibiotic

Antimicrobial

Biocide

Evolution

Metagenomics

Resistance

antiinfective agent

benzalkonium

ciprofloxacin

trimethoprim

antibiotic resistance

bacterial gene

bacterium

biota

classification

drug effect

genetic selection

genetics

microbiology

molecular evolution

waste water

Anti-Infective Agents

Bacteria

Benzalkonium Compounds

Drug Resistance, Bacterial

Evolution, Molecular

Genes, Bacterial

Selection, Genetic

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :11

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 767-773

ST - Comparing the selective and co-selective effects of different antimicrobials in bacterial communities

T2 - International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents

TI - Comparing the selective and co-selective effects of different antimicrobials in bacterial communities

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85064328540&doi=10.1016%2fj.ijantimicag.2019.03.001&partnerID=40&md5=80224e6f0f80161f79b9713c2fc486db>

VL - 53

ID - 253

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives: Florida has the second highest incidence of melanoma in the United States, and more than 600 Floridians die from melanoma annually. Given the lack of population-based data on skin cancer screening among the different US geographic regions, we compared skin cancer screening rates among Floridians to those in the rest of the South, the Northeast, the Midwest, and the West. Methods: We used data from the 2000 and 2005 National Health Interview Survey. Data were grouped according to whether participants reported ever receiving a skin cancer examination in their lifetime. Data were pooled, and analyses accounted for sample weights and design effects. Multivariable logistic regression analyses were performed with self-reported skin screening as the outcome of interest. Results: Results showed that compared to the rest of the US, Floridians who were women 70 years old and older, reported being of "other" race, of non-Hispanic ethnicity, having a high school education, having health insurance, and employed in the service industry or unemployed, had significantly higher lifetime skin cancer screening rates than their subgroup counterparts residing in the other regions. Multivariable logistic regression showed that Floridians remained significantly more likely to have ever been screened for skin cancer compared to the other US regions after controlling for a variety of sociodemographic variables. Conclusions: Increasing melanoma detection remains a national cancer goal for the US, and future identification of underlying causal factors for higher screening rates in Florida could inform intervention strategies in the other US regions. Copyright © 2012 by The Southern Medical Association.

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AU - Fernandez, C. A.

AU - McClure, L. A.

AU - Leblanc, W. G.

AU - Clarke, T. C.

AU - Kirsner, R. S.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Arheart, K. L.

AU - Lee, D. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1097/SMJ.0b013e318268cf63

IS - 10

KW - Cancer surveillance

Florida

Melanoma

Skin cancer screening

US geographic regions

adult

aged

aging

article

cancer screening

comparative study

controlled study

educational status

employment status

ethnicity

female

geographic distribution

health care utilization

health insurance

human

male

race

sex difference

skin cancer

United States

Adolescent

Age Factors

Aged, 80 and over

Early Detection of Cancer

Humans

Logistic Models

Middle Aged

Prevalence

Sex Factors

Skin Neoplasms

Young Adult

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 524-529

ST - Comparison of Florida skin cancer screening rates with those in different US regions

T2 - Southern Medical Journal

TI - Comparison of Florida skin cancer screening rates with those in different US regions

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84867299720&doi=10.1097%2fSMJ.0b013e318268cf63&partnerID=40&md5=1fda500acefe5eb0102cf2b67c8710a9>

VL - 105

ID - 712

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - BACKGROUND: Topical photodynamic therapy (PDT) is successful in the treatment of nonmelanoma skin cancers and associated precancers, but efficacy is significantly reduced in actinic keratosis lesions not located on the face or scalp., OBJECTIVES: To compare the changes in protoporphyrin IX (PpIX) fluorescence in lesions undergoing routine methylaminolevulinate (MAL) PDT and the clinical outcome observed 3 months after treatment in lesions located at acral and nonacral sites., METHODS: This study was a noninterventional, nonrandomized, observational study, which monitored changes in PpIX fluorescence in 200 lesions during standard dermatological MAL-PDT. These data were subsequently analysed in terms of lesions located at acral and nonacral sites., RESULTS: Clinical clearance was significantly reduced ($P < 0.01$) in acral skin lesions when compared with lesions located at nonacral sites. The accumulation and destruction of PpIX fluorescence was significantly reduced in these acral lesions ($P < 0.05$ and $P < 0.001$, respectively). Specifically, lesion location at acral sites significantly reduced changes in PpIX fluorescence in actinic keratosis lesions during MAL-PDT ($P < 0.01$ and $P < 0.05$)., CONCLUSIONS: These data suggest that reduced PpIX accumulation and the subsequent reduction in PpIX photobleaching within acral lesions result in the reduced responsiveness of these lesions to MAL-PDT. Future work should therefore aim to improve

photosensitizer accumulation/photobleaching within lesions located at acral sites. Copyright © 2011 The Authors. BJD © 2011 British Association of Dermatologists.

AU - Tyrrell, J. S.

AU - Morton, C.

AU - Campbell, S. M.

AU - Curnow, A.

DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2133.2011.10265.x>

IS - 6

KW - Adult

Aged

*Aminolevulinic Acid/aa [Analog & Derivatives]

Aminolevulinic Acid/tu [Therapeutic Use]

Analysis of Variance

Extremities

Facial Dermatoses/dt [Drug Therapy]

Female

Fluorescence

Humans

Keratosis, Actinic/dt [Drug Therapy]

Male

Middle Aged

*Photochemotherapy/mt [Methods]

*Photosensitizing Agents/tu [Therapeutic Use]

Precancerous Conditions/dt [Drug Therapy]

*Protoporphyrins/me [Metabolism]

Scalp Dermatoses/dt [Drug Therapy]

*Skin Neoplasms/dt [Drug Therapy]

Skin Neoplasms/me [Metabolism]

PY - 2011

SE - Tyrrell, J S. Clinical Photobiology, European Centre of Environment and Human Health, Peninsula Medical School, University of Exeter, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truliske, Truro, Cornwall, UK.

SN - 1365-2133

0007-0963

SP - 1362-8

ST - Comparison of protoporphyrin IX accumulation and destruction during methylaminolevulinate photodynamic therapy of skin tumours located at acral and nonacral sites

T2 - The British journal of dermatology

TI - Comparison of protoporphyrin IX accumulation and destruction during methylaminolevulinate photodynamic therapy of skin tumours located at acral and nonacral sites

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med8&NEWS=N&AN=21564050>

VL - 164

Y2 - 20110513//

ID - 1429

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: The purpose and contribution of supplementary search methods in systematic reviews is increasingly acknowledged. Numerous studies have demonstrated their potential in identifying studies or study data that would have been missed by bibliographic database searching alone. What is less certain is how supplementary search methods actually work, how they are applied, and the consequent advantages, disadvantages and resource implications of each search method. The aim of this study is to compare current practice in using supplementary search methods with methodological guidance. Methods: Four methodological handbooks in informing systematic review practice in the UK were read and audited to establish current methodological guidance. Studies evaluating the use of supplementary search methods were identified by searching five bibliographic databases. Studies were included if they (1) reported practical application of a supplementary search method (descriptive) or (2) examined the utility of a supplementary search method (analytical) or (3) identified/explored factors that impact on the utility of a supplementary method, when applied in practice. Results: Thirty-five studies were included in this review in addition to the four methodological handbooks. Studies were published between 1989 and 2016, and dates of publication of the handbooks ranged from 1994 to 2014. Five supplementary search methods were reviewed: contacting study authors, citation chasing, handsearching, searching trial registers and web searching. Conclusions: There is reasonable consistency between recommended best practice (handbooks) and current practice (methodological studies) as it relates to the application of supplementary search methods. The methodological studies provide useful information on the effectiveness of the supplementary search methods, often seeking to evaluate aspects of the method to improve effectiveness or efficiency. In this way, the studies advance the understanding of the supplementary search methods. Further research is required, however, so that a rational choice can be made about which supplementary search strategies should be used, and when. © 2017 The Author(s).

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AU - Cooper, C.

AU - Booth, A.

AU - Britten, N.

AU - Garside, R.

C7 - 234

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s13643-017-0625-1

IS - 1

KW - Author contact

Citation searching

Handbooks

Handsearching

Information science

Supplementary searching

Systematic reviews

Trial searching

Web searching

Article

bibliographic database

citation analysis

clinical effectiveness

data extraction

empirical research

evidence based practice center

information retrieval

methodology

priority journal

register

resource management

systematic review (topic)

time factor

web browser

human

literature

procedures

search engine

standards

United Kingdom

Databases, Bibliographic

Humans

Information Storage and Retrieval

Review Literature as Topic

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :39

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

ST - A comparison of results of empirical studies of supplementary search techniques and recommendations in review methodology handbooks: A methodological review

T2 - Systematic Reviews

TI - A comparison of results of empirical studies of supplementary search techniques and recommendations in review methodology handbooks: A methodological review

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85035120064&doi=10.1186%2fs13643-017-0625-1&partnerID=40&md5=5536748f6f6681361b423560e0c3e678>

VL - 6

ID - 392

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: The 16S rRNA gene is the gold standard in molecular surveys of bacterial and archaeal diversity, but it has the disadvantages that it is often multiple-copy, has little resolution below the species level and cannot be readily interpreted in an evolutionary framework. We compared the 16S rRNA marker with the single-copy, protein-coding rpoB marker by amplifying and sequencing both from a single soil sample. Because the higher genetic resolution of the rpoB gene prohibits its use as a universal marker, we employed consensus-degenerate primers targeting the Proteobacteria. Methodology/Principal Findings: Pyrosequencing can be problematic because of the poor resolution of homopolymer runs. As these erroneous runs disrupt the reading frame of protein-coding sequences, removal of sequences containing nonsense mutations was found to be a valuable filter in addition to flowgram-based denoising. Although both markers gave similar estimates of total diversity, the rpoB marker revealed more species, requiring an order of magnitude fewer reads to obtain 90% of the true diversity. The application of population genetic methods was demonstrated on a particularly abundant sequence cluster. Conclusions/Significance: The rpoB marker can be a complement to the 16S rRNA marker for high throughput microbial diversity studies focusing on specific taxonomic groups. Additional error filtering is possible and tests for recombination or selection can be employed. © 2012 Vos et al.

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AU - Vos, M.

AU - Quince, C.

AU - Pijl, A. S.

AU - de Hollander, M.

AU - Kowalchuk, G. A.

C7 - e30600

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1371/journal.pone.0030600

IS - 2

KW - complementary RNA

polymer

RNA 16S

bacterial DNA

RNA polymerase II

amino acid sequence
article
bacterial gene
cluster analysis
controlled study
genetic marker
genetic variability
microbial diversity
nonhuman
nonsense mutation
population genetics
pyrosequencing
rpoB gene
sequence analysis
classification
comparative study
DNA sequence
genetics
phylogeny
Proteobacteria
Archaea
Bacteria (microorganisms)
DNA, Bacterial
Genetic Markers
Genetic Variation
RNA, Ribosomal, 16S
Sequence Analysis, DNA
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :76
Export Date: 28 January 2022
PY - 2012

ST - A comparison of rpoB and 16S rRNA as markers in pyrosequencing studies of bacterial diversity

T2 - PLoS ONE

TI - A comparison of rpoB and 16S rRNA as markers in pyrosequencing studies of bacterial diversity

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84857067661&doi=10.1371%2fjournal.pone.0030600&partnerID=40&md5=d5d972eab50e0476088bcee68d129f8a>

VL - 7

ID - 731

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective To quantify and compare the treatment effect and risk of bias of trials reporting biomarkers or intermediate outcomes (surrogate outcomes) versus trials using final patient relevant primary outcomes. Design Meta-epidemiological study. Data sources All randomised clinical trials published in 2005 and 2006 in six high impact medical journals: Annals of Internal Medicine, BMJ, Journal of the American Medical Association, Lancet, New England Journal of Medicine, and PLoS Medicine. Study selection Two independent reviewers selected trials. Data extraction Trial characteristics, risk of bias, and outcomes were recorded according to a predefined form. Two reviewers independently checked data extraction. The ratio of odds ratios was used to quantify the degree of difference in treatment effects between the trials using surrogate outcomes and those using patient relevant outcomes, also adjusted for trial characteristics. A ratio of odds ratios >1.0 implies that trials with surrogate outcomes report larger intervention effects than trials with patient relevant outcomes. Results 84 trials using surrogate outcomes and 101 using patient relevant outcomes were considered for analyses. Study characteristics of trials using surrogate outcomes and those using patient relevant outcomes were well balanced, except for median sample size (371 v 741) and single centre status (23% v 9%). Their risk of bias did not differ. Primary analysis showed trials reporting surrogate endpoints to have larger treatment effects (odds ratio 0.51, 95% confidence interval 0.42 to 0.60) than trials reporting patient relevant outcomes (0.76, 0.70 to 0.82), with an unadjusted ratio of odds ratios of 1.47 (1.07 to 2.01) and adjusted ratio of odds ratios of 1.46 (1.05 to 2.04). This result was consistent across sensitivity and secondary analyses. Conclusions Trials reporting surrogate primary outcomes are more likely to report larger treatment effects than trials reporting final patient relevant primary outcomes. This finding was not explained by differences in the risk of bias or characteristics of the two groups of trials.

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AU - Pavey, T.

AU - Stein, K.

AU - Jonathan, A. C.

AU - Taylor, R. S.

C7 - f457

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1136/bmj.f457

IS - 7898

KW - drug

article

effect size

human

meta analysis (topic)

priority journal

randomized controlled trial (topic)

risk assessment

sample size

secondary analysis

sensitivity analysis

treatment outcome

Bias (Epidemiology)

Data Collection

Epidemiologic Research Design

Humans

Outcome Assessment (Health Care)

Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic

Reproducibility of Results

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :108

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

ST - Comparison of treatment effect sizes associated with surrogate and final patient relevant outcomes in randomised controlled trials: Meta-epidemiological study

T2 - BMJ (Online)

TI - Comparison of treatment effect sizes associated with surrogate and final patient relevant outcomes in randomised controlled trials: Meta-epidemiological study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84874839883&doi=10.1136%2fbmj.f457&partnerID=40&md5=1a91594e1d081ea9a6e794fa5f10be44>

VL - 346

ID - 820

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: To understand the impact of weather on infectious diseases, information on weather parameters at patient locations is needed, but this is not always accessible due to confidentiality or data availability. Weather parameters at nearby locations are often used as a proxy, but the accuracy of this practice is not known. Methods: Daily *Campylobacter* and *Cryptosporidium* cases across England and Wales were linked to local temperature and rainfall at the residence postcodes of the patients and at the corresponding postcodes of the laboratory where the patient's specimen was tested. The paired values of daily rainfall and temperature for the laboratory versus residence postcodes were interpolated from weather station data, and the results were analysed for agreement using linear regression. We also assessed potential dependency of the findings on the relative geographic distance between the patient's residence and the laboratory. Results: There was significant and strong agreement between the daily values of rainfall and temperature at diagnostic laboratories with the values at the patient residence postcodes for samples containing the pathogens *Campylobacter* or *Cryptosporidium*. For rainfall, the R-squared was 0.96 for the former and 0.97 for the latter, and for maximum daily temperature, the R-squared was 0.99 for both. The overall mean distance between the patient residence and the laboratory was 11.9 km; however, the distribution of these distances exhibited a heavy tail, with some rare situations where the distance between the patient residence and the laboratory was larger than 500 km. These large distances impact the distributions of the weather variable discrepancies (i.e. the differences between weather parameters estimated at patient residence postcodes and those at laboratory postcodes), with discrepancies up to ± 10 °C for the minimum and maximum temperature and 20 mm for rainfall. Nevertheless, the distributions of discrepancies (estimated separately for minimum and maximum temperature and rainfall), based on the cases where the distance between the patient residence and the laboratory was within 20 km, still exhibited tails somewhat longer than the corresponding exponential fits suggesting modest small scale variations in temperature and rainfall. Conclusion: The findings confirm that, for the purposes of studying the relationships

between meteorological variables and infectious diseases using data based on laboratory postcodes, the weather results are sufficiently similar to justify the use of laboratory postcode as a surrogate for domestic postcode. Exclusion of the small percentage of cases where there is a large distance between the residence and the laboratory could increase the precision of estimates, but there are generally strong associations between daily weather parameters at residence and laboratory. © 2018 The Author(s).

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AU - Djennad, A.

AU - Lo Iacono, G.

AU - Sarran, C.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Kessel, A.

AU - Haines, A.

AU - Nichols, G. L.

C7 - 198

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s12879-018-3106-9

IS - 1

KW - Campylobacter

Cryptosporidium

Data linkage

MEDMI

MIDAS

Rainfall

SGSS

Temperature

rain

Article

clinical laboratory

controlled study

England

geography

human

infection

major clinical study

meteorology

nonhuman

patient

Wales

weather

campylobacteriosis

communicable disease

cryptosporidiosis

factual database

laboratory

season

Campylobacter Infections

Communicable Diseases

Databases, Factual

Humans

Laboratories

Seasons

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

ST - A comparison of weather variables linked to infectious disease patterns using laboratory addresses and patient residence addresses

T2 - BMC Infectious Diseases

TI - A comparison of weather variables linked to infectious disease patterns using laboratory addresses and patient residence addresses

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85046151163&doi=10.1186%2fs12879-018-3106-9&partnerID=40&md5=39ca13cf325d9450fc7885dd57ceae>

VL - 18

ID - 348

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives In 2012, the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence assessed dasatinib, nilotinib, and standard-dose imatinib as first-line treatment of chronic phase chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML). Licensing of these alternative treatments was based on randomized controlled trials assessing complete cytogenetic response (CCyR) and major molecular response (MMR) at 12 months as primary end points. We use this case study to illustrate the validation of CCyR and MMR as surrogate outcomes for overall survival in CML and how this evidence was used to inform National Institute for Health and Care Excellence's recommendation on the public funding of these first-line treatments for CML. Methods We undertook a systematic review and meta-analysis to quantify the association between CCyR and MMR at 12 months and overall survival in patients with chronic phase CML. We estimated life expectancy by extrapolating long-term survival from the weighted overall survival stratified according to the achievement of CCyR and MMR. Results Five studies provided data on the observational association between CCyR or MMR and overall survival. Based on the pooled association between CCyR and MMR and overall survival, our modeling showed comparable predicted mean duration of survival (21-23 years) following first-line treatment with imatinib, dasatinib, or nilotinib. Conclusions This case study illustrates the consideration of surrogate outcome evidence in health technology assessment. Although it is often recommended that the acceptance of surrogate outcomes be based on randomized controlled trial data demonstrating an association between the treatment effect on both the surrogate outcome and the final outcome, this case study shows that policymakers may be willing to accept a lower level of evidence (i.e., observational association). © 2013 International Society for Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research (ISPOR).

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AU - Martin, H.

AU - Toby, P.

AU - Chris, C.

AU - Ruth, G.

AU - Claudius, R.

AU - Rod, T.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jval.2013.07.004

IS - 6

KW - chronic myeloid leukemia complete cytogenetic response dasatinib health technology assessment HTA imatinib intermediate outcomes major molecular response nilotinib surrogate end points systematic review technology appraisal

alpha interferon

cytarabine

dasatinib

imatinib

nilotinib

article

cancer chemotherapy

cancer patient

cancer survival

case study

chronic myeloid leukemia

cytogenetics

follow up

funding

human

internal validity

licensing

life expectancy

long term survival

meta analysis
overall survival
priority journal
randomized controlled trial (topic)
systematic review
treatment outcome
treatment response
complete cytogenetic response
health technology assessment
HTA
intermediate outcomes
major molecular response
surrogate end points
technology appraisal
Adolescent
Adult
Aged
Aged, 80 and over
Biological Markers
Cytogenetic Analysis
Female
Humans
Leukemia, Myelogenous, Chronic, BCR-ABL Positive
Male
Middle Aged
Organizational Case Studies
Outcome Assessment (Health Care)
Survival Analysis
Technology Assessment, Biomedical
Young Adult
M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :14

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 1081-1090

ST - Complete cytogenetic response and major molecular response as surrogate outcomes for overall survival in first-line treatment of chronic myelogenous leukemia: A case study for technology appraisal on the basis of surrogate outcomes evidence

T2 - Value in Health

TI - Complete cytogenetic response and major molecular response as surrogate outcomes for overall survival in first-line treatment of chronic myelogenous leukemia: A case study for technology appraisal on the basis of surrogate outcomes evidence

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84884223108&doi=10.1016%2fj.jval.2013.07.004&partnerID=40&md5=838f84f5b08173e4501346afd2d4d8ef>

VL - 16

ID - 653

ER -

TY - CHAP

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AU - Owen, R.

AU - Plant, J. A.

AU - Ragnarsdottir, K. V.

AU - Voulvoulis, N.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/9781119950127

KW - Sustainable systems

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 319-326

ST - Conclusions: Pollutants, Risk and Society: Sustainable Systems

T2 - Pollutants, Human Health and the Environment: A Risk Based Approach

TI - Conclusions: Pollutants, Risk and Society: Sustainable Systems

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84984823856&doi=10.1002%2f9781119950127&partnerID=40&md5=b9cb8d9808ed82111054e95f81839ba3>

ID - 732

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to contribute to the evidence base to support whole school approaches. Design/methodology/approach – The authors conduct a review of published evaluations and evidence syntheses across six areas in the international health-promoting schools literature. Findings – Although whole school approaches are often advocated in literature and policy on health-promoting schools, the evidence base for their effectiveness is partial and is often health topic specific. This paper reviews the evidence base across six different health-related areas, namely: sexual health; bullying; alcohol and drug use; mental health; school connectedness; and access to services. It identifies commonalities in learning, enabling a confluence of evidence on the factors central to the provision of effective health education and support within schools. Whilst findings endorse a whole school approach, they also suggest that some of the more subtle evidence-based principles on which such approaches are underpinned are not generally explicitly reflected in practice. Originality/value – The paper offers the first cross-topic synthesis of findings on health education effects and effectiveness in six health-related areas, to identify commonalities in learning. Findings contribute to the evidence base for the use of a whole school approach when undertaking health education in schools. © 2016, Emerald Group Publishing Limited.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom

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AU - Thomas, F.

AU - Aggleton, P.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1108/HE-10-2014-0091

IS - 2

KW - Alcohol and substance abuse

Bullying

Health-promoting schools

PSHE

School mental health

Sex and relationships education

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :7

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 154-176

ST - A confluence of evidence: What lies behind a “whole school” approach to health education in schools?

T2 - Health Education

TI - A confluence of evidence: What lies behind a “whole school” approach to health education in schools?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84955093670&doi=10.1108%2fHE-10-2014-0091&partnerID=40&md5=477691fed47cb9e5611c5aedc5be044c>

VL - 116

ID - 490

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to contribute to the evidence base to support whole school approaches. Design/methodology/approach – The authors conduct a review of published evaluations and evidence syntheses across six areas in the international health-promoting schools literature. Findings – Although whole school approaches are often advocated in literature and policy on health-promoting schools, the evidence base for their effectiveness is partial and is often health topic specific. This paper reviews the evidence base across six different health-related areas, namely: sexual health; bullying; alcohol and drug use; mental health; school connectedness; and access to services. It identifies commonalities in learning, enabling a confluence of evidence on the factors central to the provision of effective health education and support within schools. Whilst findings endorse a whole school approach, they also suggest that some of the more subtle evidence-based principles on which such approaches are underpinned are not generally explicitly reflected in practice. Originality/value – The paper offers the first cross-topic synthesis of findings on health

education effects and effectiveness in six health-related areas, to identify commonalities in learning. Findings contribute to the evidence base for the use of a whole school approach when undertaking health education in schools. © 2016, Emerald Group Publishing Limited.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom

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AU - Thomas, F.

AU - Aggleton, P.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1108/HE-10-2014-0091

IS - 2

KW - Alcohol and substance abuse

Bullying

Health-promoting schools

PSHE

School mental health

Sex and relationships education

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :7

Export Date: 3 February 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 154-176

ST - A confluence of evidence: What lies behind a “whole school” approach to health education in schools?

T2 - Health Education

TI - A confluence of evidence: What lies behind a “whole school” approach to health education in schools?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84955093670&doi=10.1108%2fHE-10-2014-0091&partnerID=40&md5=477691fed47cb9e5611c5aedc5be044c>

VL - 116

ID - 1530

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Encouraging the purchase of low-emission vehicles could reduce the environmental impact of growing global car ownership. To date, however, there is relatively little research into the degree to which environmental features, such as reduced CO2 emissions, are considered important when reflecting on car purchase decisions using large representative samples. This issue was explored using data from wave four (2013/14) of the UK Household Longitudinal Study, weighted to be representative of the UK population (N = 12,895). Principal components analysis identified three types of considerations during car purchase reflections: Utilitarian, Image-conscious and Environmental. Logistic and Ordinary Least Squares regressions identified attitudinal, behavioural and sociodemographic predictors of reporting environmental considerations during car purchase. Consideration of environmental factors during reflections on car purchases was more likely among those with higher climate change concerns and topic engagement, as well as self-reported pro-environmental behaviours more generally. Environmental considerations were also higher amongst women, older adults, non-white ethnic groups, urban residents and among individuals in Scotland (vs. London). Contrary to previous findings, richer and more educated respondents were less likely to consider environmental factors, with income positively related to image factors such as brand. Although our findings offer some support for the pro-environmental attitude-behaviour consistency hypothesis, they also highlight key non-attitudinal, sociodemographic factors underlying car purchase reflections that may help social-marketers and policy makers identify key audiences to more effectively promote low-emission vehicle purchases. © 2019

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AU - White, M. P.

AU - Abraham, C.

AU - Skippon, S.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jclepro.2019.05.179

KW - Attitude behaviour consistency

Car purchase reflections

Climate change concern

Pro-environmental behaviours

Spillover effects

Climate change

Population statistics

Principal component analysis

Purchasing

Sales

Environmental attitudes

Environmental considerations

Ordinary least squares regressions

Principal components analysis

Socio-demographic factors

Environmental impact

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 927-936

ST - Consideration of environmental factors in reflections on car purchases: Attitudinal, behavioural and sociodemographic predictors among a large UK sample

T2 - Journal of Cleaner Production

TI - Consideration of environmental factors in reflections on car purchases: Attitudinal, behavioural and sociodemographic predictors among a large UK sample

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85066113466&doi=10.1016%2fj.jclepro.2019.05.179&partnerID=40&md5=1d18084b8e0d6cabb2811c5c7c446948>

VL - 230

ID - 238

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The United States shale gas boom has precipitated global interest in the development of unconventional oil and gas resources. Recently, government ministers in the United Kingdom started granting licenses that will enable companies to begin initial exploration for shale gas. Meanwhile,

concern is increasing among the scientific community about the potential impacts of shale gas and other types of unconventional natural gas development (UGD) on human health and the environment. Although significant data gaps remain, there has been a surge in the number of articles appearing in the scientific literature, nearly three-quarters of which has been published since the beginning of 2013. Important lessons can be drawn from the UGD experience in the United States. Here we explore these considerations and argue that shale gas development policies in the UK and elsewhere should be informed by empirical evidence generated on environmental, public health, and social risks. Additionally, policy decisions should take into account the measured effectiveness of harm reduction strategies as opposed to hypothetical scenarios and purported best practices that lack empirical support. © 2015 Elsevier B.V.

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AU - Finkel, M. L.

AU - Depledge, M.

AU - Law, A.

AU - Shonkoff, S. B. C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2015.01.004

KW - Environmental health

Natural gas development

Policy

Shale gas

United kingdom

Energy resources

Gases

Health

Health risks

Natural gas

Petroleum deposits

Public policy

Public risks

Shale

Shale oil

Government ministers

Scientific community

Scientific literature

Unconventional natural gas

Unconventional oil and gas

best management practice

energy policy

environmental policy

law enforcement

policy approach

strategic approach

air pollutant

Article

biofuel production

climate change

earthquake

economic aspect

environmental factor

government regulation

harm reduction

health hazard

human

landscape

quality of life

radioactive pollution

risk reduction

social aspect

water contamination

wellbeing

environmental monitoring

mining

public health

United States

Extraction and Processing Industry

Great Britain

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :39

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 36-42

ST - Considerations for the development of shale gas in the United Kingdom

T2 - Science of the Total Environment

TI - Considerations for the development of shale gas in the United Kingdom

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84921340973&doi=10.1016%2fj.scitotenv.2015.01.004&partnerID=40&md5=6de5644d9473964a62fdd74816e75187>

VL - 512-513

ID - 857

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - China's agricultural sector is dominated by smallholder farms, which mostly exhibit relatively low nutrient use efficiency, low agricultural income and substantial non-point-source pollution. Here we assess the spatial feasibility and cost-effectiveness of agricultural land consolidation in China by integrating data from over 40,000 rural surveys, ecological modelling and geostatistical analysis. We found that 86% of Chinese croplands could be consolidated to establish a large-scale farming regime with an average field size greater than 16 ha. This would result in a 59% and 91% increase in knowledge exchange and machinery use, respectively, contributing to a 24% reduction in total nitrogen input, an 18% increase in nitrogen use efficiency and a 39% reduction in labour requirement, while doubling labour income. Despite requiring a one-time investment of approximate US\$370 billion for land consolidation, total agricultural profits would double due to agricultural production costs being halved. © 2021, The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer Nature Limited.

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AU - Wang, S.

AU - Zhang, X.

AU - Reis, S.

AU - Xu, J.

AU - Gu, B.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/s43016-021-00415-5

IS - 12

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 1014-1022

ST - Consolidation of agricultural land can contribute to agricultural sustainability in China

T2 - Nature Food

TI - Consolidation of agricultural land can contribute to agricultural sustainability in China

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85121432187&doi=10.1038%2fs43016-021-00415-5&partnerID=40&md5=8bc93201ae749a24472235fd41b39218>

VL - 2

ID - 884

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The aim of this study was to provide a qualitative perspective of young peoples experiences of long-term illness using an innovative multimedia research methodology. Three young individuals recorded video diaries and were interviewed about their experiences of living with a long-term illness; the resulting footage was edited into a documentary film and showed to local healthcare professionals, commissioners and policy makers. The original unedited interview transcripts were then analyzed by thematic analysis. Four main themes were identified, representing common shared experiences among participants. These were related to coping with their illness, the impact of illness on various aspects of their life, their experiences of healthcare and transitions from pediatric to adult services. While significant efforts are being made to increase the knowledge and understanding of the experiences of long-term illness within the child and adolescent population, there is still much to be learned, as is evident from this direct account of young peoples experiences. We identify implications for clinical practice and suggestions for future research using video and information technologies, in light of listening to the young peoples stories. © 2010 Future Medicine Ltd.

AD - Cornwall Childrens Research Service, Truro, Cornwall, United Kingdom

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AU - McCormack, A.

AU - Norrish, S.

AU - Parker, L.

AU - Frampton, I.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.2217/phe.10.13

IS - 2

KW - Adolescents

Long-term health conditions

Qualitative

Video diary

adult

age

article

child

chronic disease

coping behavior

family life

health care

health personnel attitude

hospital care

hospital personnel

human

methodology

mood

perception

personal experience

qualitative research

quality of life

school child

semi structured interview

social life

thematic analysis

videorecording

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2010

SP - 167-175

ST - Consulting with young people about healthcare. Part 2: Experience of long-term health conditions

T2 - Pediatric Health

TI - Consulting with young people about healthcare. Part 2: Experience of long-term health conditions

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-77950489488&doi=10.2217%2fphe.10.13&partnerID=40&md5=de8ce1a566d9f446d1a1a8138755d8f1>

VL - 4

ID - 780

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The NHS policy in the UK recommends that the built hospital environment should cater for the needs of younger and older children, adolescents and carers. However, previous studies have indicated that addressing the needs of such a wide age range is a challenge, and that the hospital design and systems are typically more appropriate for children of a younger age rather than adolescents. The aim of the present study was to explore how adolescents, who had not been regular patients, experience the hospital environment and their interactions with staff. Using qualitative methodology, we explore the responses of four young individuals who participated in an innovative filmed hospital intervention study documentary. Results suggest that a paediatric ward designed specifically for adolescents was experienced positively by participants. Other areas of the hospital serving a wide age range of patients (e.g., the emergency and radiography departments) were not experienced as positively. Implications for hospital design, staff training and future research using multimedia approaches are explored. © 2010 Future Medicine Ltd.

AD - Cornwall Childrens Research Service, Truro, Cornwall, United Kingdom

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AU - McKenzie, S.

AU - Norrish, S.

AU - Parker, L.

AU - Frampton, I.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.2217/phe.10.14

IS - 2

KW - Adolescents

Documentary film

Hospital environment

Qualitative

adolescent

age

article

environment

expectation

female

friendliness

furniture

health care need

health personnel attitude

hospital

hospital personnel

human

male

pediatric ward

perception

personal experience

qualitative research

skill

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2010

SP - 157-166

ST - Consulting with young people about healthcare. Part I: Experience of the hospital environment

T2 - Pediatric Health

TI - Consulting with young people about healthcare. Part I: Experience of the hospital environment

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-77950480511&doi=10.2217%2fphe.10.14&partnerID=40&md5=a03a28b8b028d76f613f0e1ca41a97a2>

VL - 4

ID - 781

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - There is growing evidence that ecosystem services and especially the exposure to the natural world (blue-green spaces) have potential benefits for mental health and well-being. The COVID-19

pandemic and the measures adopted to control it provide a natural experiment to investigate the links between nature exposure and mental health under extreme conditions. Using a survey distributed online, we tested the following hypotheses: 1) People will show greater symptoms of depression and anxiety under lockdown conditions that did not allow contact with outdoor nature spaces; 2) Where access to public outdoor nature spaces was strictly restricted, (2a) those with green/blue nature view or (2b) access to private outdoor spaces such as a garden or balcony will show fewer symptoms of depression and anxiety, and a more positive mood. Based on 5218 responses from 9 countries, we found that lockdown severity significantly affected mental health, while contact with nature helped people to cope with these impacts, especially for those under strict lockdown. People under strict lockdown in Spain (3403 responses), perceived that nature helped them to cope with lockdown measures; and emotions were more positive among individuals with accessible outdoor spaces and blue-green elements in their views. These findings can help decision-makers in developing potential future lockdown measures to mitigate the negative impacts, helping people to be more resilient and maintain better mental health, using the benefits that ecosystem services are providing us. Copyright © 2020 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

AU - Pouso, Sarai

AU - Borja, Angel

AU - Fleming, Lora E.

AU - Gomez-Baggethun, Erik

AU - White, Mathew P.

AU - Uyarra, Maria C.

DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.143984>

KW - *COVID-19

Communicable Disease Control

Ecosystem

Humans

Mental Health

*Pandemics

Parks, Recreational

SARS-CoV-2

Spain

PY - 2021

SE - Pouso, Sarai. AZTI, Marine Research, Basque Research and Technology Alliance (BRTA), Herrera Kaia, Portualdea z/g, 20110 Pasaia, Gipuzkoa, Spain. Electronic address: spouso@azti.es.

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Fleming, Lora E. European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter, Knowledge Spa, Truro, UK.

Gomez-Baggethun, Erik. Department of International Environment and Development Studies (Noragric), Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU), P.O. Box 5003, As N-1432, Norway; Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA), Gaustadalleen 21, Oslo 0349, Norway.

White, Mathew P. European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter, Knowledge Spa, Truro, UK; Cognitive Science Hub, University of Vienna, Liebiggasse 5, Viena, Austria.

Uyarra, Maria C. AZTI, Marine Research, Basque Research and Technology Alliance (BRTA), Herrera Kaia, Portualdea z/g, 20110 Pasaia, Gipuzkoa, Spain.

SN - 1879-1026

0048-9697

SP - 143984

ST - Contact with blue-green spaces during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown beneficial for mental health

T2 - The Science of the total environment

TI - Contact with blue-green spaces during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown beneficial for mental health

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med18&NEWS=N&AN=33277006>

VL - 756

Y2 - 20201126//

ID - 1055

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective This study reviewed the news media coverage of statins, seeking to identify specific trends or differences in viewpoint between media outlets and examine common themes. Design The study is a content analysis of the frequency and content of the reporting of statins in a selection of the British newsprint media. It involved an assessment of the number, timing and thematic content of articles followed by a discourse analysis examining the underlying narratives. The sample was the output of four UK newspapers, covering a broad-spectrum readership, over a six month timeframe 1 October 2013 to 31 March 2014. Results A total of 67 articles included reference to statins. The majority (39, 58%) were reporting or responding to publication of a clinical study. The ratio of negative to positive coverage was greater than 2:1 overall. In the more politically right-leaning newspapers, 67% of coverage was predominantly negative (30/45 articles); 32% in the more left-leaning papers (7/22 articles). Common themes were the perceived 'medicalisation' of the population; the balance between lifestyle modification and medical treatments in the primary prevention of heart disease; side effects and effectiveness of statins; pharmaceutical sponsorship

and implications for the reliability of evidence; trust between the public and government, institutions, research organisations and the medical profession. Conclusions Newsprint media coverage of statins was substantially influenced by the publication of national guidance and by coverage in the medical journals of clinical studies and comment. Statins received a predominantly negative portrayal, notably in the more right-leaning press. There were shared themes: concern about the balance between medication and lifestyle change in the primary prevention of heart disease; the adverse effects of treatment; and a questioning of the reliability of evidence from research institutions, scientists and clinicians in the light of their potential allegiances and funding. © Article author(s) (or their employer(s) unless otherwise stated in the text of the article) 2017. All rights reserved. No commercial use is permitted unless otherwise expressly granted.

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AU - Chisnell, J.

AU - Marshall, T.

AU - Hyde, C.

AU - Zhelev, Z.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

C7 - e012613

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1136/bmjopen-2016-012613

IS - 8

KW - cardiovascular medicine

content analysis

media coverage

medicalisation

statins

hydroxymethylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase inhibitor

Article

government

heart disease

human

lifestyle modification

mass medium

primary prevention

United Kingdom

access to information

adult

adverse drug reaction

aged

female

male

middle aged

psychology

Drug-Related Side Effects and Adverse Reactions

Humans

Hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA Reductase Inhibitors

Mass Media

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :8

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

ST - A content analysis of the representation of statins in the British newsprint media

T2 - BMJ Open

TI - A content analysis of the representation of statins in the British newsprint media

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85046989814&doi=10.1136%2fbmjopen-2016-012613&partnerID=40&md5=4eb89d61c63d91b3e65cd3b8d8f2a222>

VL - 7

ID - 407

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - Public Health England, 133-155 Waterloo Rd, London, SE1 8UG, United Kingdom

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European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter, Truro, Cornwall, United Kingdom

AU - Newton, J. N.

AU - Dockrell, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.2105/AJPH.2019.305347

IS - 11

KW - electronic cigarette

England

tobacco

vaping

Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems

Tobacco Products

M3 - Letter

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - E28-E29

ST - Continuing burden of tobacco-related harm: E-cigarette policy in England is evidence based and not exceptional

T2 - American Journal of Public Health

TI - Continuing burden of tobacco-related harm: E-cigarette policy in England is evidence based and not exceptional

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85072916128&doi=10.2105%2fAJPH.2019.305347&partnerID=40&md5=0fc65970ee304861af2531eb7997d856>

VL - 109

ID - 276

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Active travel is a possible method to increase physical activity in children, but the precise contribution of walking to school to daily physical activity is unclear. Purpose: To combine

accelerometer and GPS data to quantify moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (MVPA) on the walk to and from school in relation to overall daily levels. Methods: Participants were 141 children aged 11-12 years from the PEACH Project (Personal and Environmental Associated with Children's Health) in Bristol, England, measured between 2008 and 2009. Eighty-four children met the inclusion criteria and were included in the final analysis. Accelerometers measured physical activity, GPS receivers recorded location, and mode of travel was self-reported. Data were analyzed between April and October 2011. Combined accelerometer and GPS data were mapped in a GIS. Minutes of MVPA were compared for school journeys taking place between 8:00am and 9:00am and between 3:00pm and 5:00pm and in relation to whole-day levels. Results: Physical activity levels during journeys to and from school were highly similar, and contributed 22.2 minutes (33.7%) of total daily MVPA. In addition, MVPA on the journey did not differ between boys and girls, but because girls have lower levels of daily physical activity than boys, the journey contributed a greater proportion of their daily MVPA (35.6% vs 31.3%). Conclusions: The journey to and from school is a significant contributor to MVPA in children aged 11-12 years. Combining GPS and accelerometer data within a GIS is a useful approach to quantifying specific journeys. © 2012 American Journal of Preventive Medicine.

AD - University of Bristol, Centre for Exercise, Nutrition and Health Sciences, School for Policy Studies, 8 Priory Road, Bristol BS8 1TZ, United Kingdom

European Centre for Environment and Human Health, Peninsula College of Medicine and Dentistry, Truro, United Kingdom

AU - Southward, E. F.

AU - Page, A. S.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

AU - Cooper, A. R.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.amepre.2012.04.015

IS - 2

KW - accelerometer

article

child

female

global positioning system

health promotion

human

male

normal human

physical activity

school child

school health education

travel

walking

Accelerometry

England

Geographic Information Systems

Humans

Motor Activity

Schools

Sex Factors

Time Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :87

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 201-204

ST - Contribution of the school journey to daily physical activity in children aged 11-12 years

T2 - American Journal of Preventive Medicine

TI - Contribution of the school journey to daily physical activity in children aged 11-12 years

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84864128231&doi=10.1016%2fj.amepre.2012.04.015&partnerID=40&md5=7d5966d16f4a8531abbe c9a74ad0dfed>

VL - 43

ID - 720

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - In this article, we analyze the relationship between positive psychology and peace psychology. We discuss how positive emotions, engagement, meaning, personal well-being, and resilience may impact peace at different levels, ranging from the personal and interpersonal to community, national, and global peace. First, we argue that an individual's positive experiences, personal well-being, and personal resilience, as defined in current positive psychology, may in fact contribute to personal and interpersonal peace but can also entail detrimental consequences for other individuals, communities, and nations. Second, we describe how peace psychology contains traces of positive

psychology, especially with its focus on the pursuit of social justice. Third, reviewing and extending the concept of community resilience, we outline directions for further conceptual and empirical work in positive psychology inspired by peace psychology. Such work would do well to transcend positive psychology's current bias toward individualism and nationalism and to conceptualize well-being and resilience at the level of the "global community." This extended "positive peace psychology" perspective would have important implications for our understanding of how to overcome oppression and work toward global peace. © 2013 American Psychological Association.

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AU - Cohrs, J. C.

AU - Christie, D. J.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Das, C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1037/a0032089

IS - 7

KW - Peace psychology

Positive psychology

Resilience

Social justice

Wellbeing

article

attitude

coping behavior

health

human

psychological aspect

psychological model

satisfaction

violence

Humans

Models, Psychological

Personal Satisfaction

Resilience, Psychological

World Health

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :34

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 590-600

ST - Contributions of positive psychology to peace: Toward global well-Being and resilience

T2 - American Psychologist

TI - Contributions of positive psychology to peace: Toward global well-Being and resilience

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84887561972&doi=10.1037%2fa0032089&partnerID=40&md5=ced6a360e9fb691f4bed398025c8a1e5>

VL - 68

ID - 691

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Purpose: The aim of this paper is to focus on the impact of alcohol pre-loading on behaviour in the night time economy (NTE). Design/methodology/approach: The project was commissioned by Devon and Cornwall Police. During the course of six months in late 2010/early 2011, 597 arrestees were asked a series of questions relating to their drinking patterns on the evening prior to their arrest. Findings: The research shows that there is a shift from the traditional "pub-club" drinking pattern to a "home-pub-club" pattern where excessive early evening drinking is occurring in the private sphere in the absence of external control. Moreover, pre-loading has become a key aspect in the drinking patterns of many of the NTE population with around 50 per cent of people drinking significant quantities of alcohol prior to entering the NTE. It also demonstrates that those that pre-load self-report higher levels of drinking and thus higher levels of intoxication than those that do not. Research limitations/implications: Findings are constrained by sample bias, as all informants came from the criminal justice system. Social implications: When looking specifically at the relationship between pre-loading and violence, the research showed that there is a relationship between high levels of self-reported intoxication and self-reported feelings of aggression, especially in males. This manifested in the NTE as flash points which seemed to occur at entry points to pubs and clubs. Those pre-loaders that were arrested for violent crimes cite excessive drinking as the

significant factor in their behaviour. The research concludes that pre-loading alcohol prior to entering the NTE is a major challenge to those charged with keeping order in and around city centre pubs and clubs. Originality/value: The paper adds to the discourse on alcohol related violence in the night time economy, and the negative consequences of pricing drinkers out of licensed premises. © Emerald Group Publishing Limited.

AD - Social and Public Policy Research Group, Plymouth University, Plymouth, United Kingdom

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AU - Barton, A.

AU - Husk, K.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1108/17459261211235119

IS - 2

KW - Addiction

Alcohol

Alcoholic drinks

Drinking event

Night time economy

Policing

Policy

Pre-loading

Social problems

United Kingdom

Violence

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :23

Export Date: 2 February 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 89-97

ST - Controlling pre-loaders: Alcohol related violence in an English night time economy

T2 - Drugs and Alcohol Today

TI - Controlling pre-loaders: Alcohol related violence in an English night time economy

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84862018906&doi=10.1108%2f17459261211235119&partnerID=40&md5=86563f82961ac1ce3ba0fd1d32050db7>

VL - 12

ID - 924

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Conveyance, i.e. the fact that an appliance purchased will be left in a dwelling when moving out, may lead homeowners to purchase appliances of lower quality or performance, because the extra costs are not entirely capitalized into the house sales price. Employing a discrete choice experiment with homeowners in the United States, this paper explores the effects of conveyance on homeowners' willingness-to-pay for various attributes of refrigerators. To account for the social nature of purchases when conveyance is likely to occur, it also tests the role of envy (elicited through an incentivized game). The findings provide evidence that conveyors are more likely than non-conveyors to purchase a smaller refrigerator, from a less well-known brand, and with lower customer ratings. In contrast, conveyance was not found to affect homeowners' choices when it comes to energy cost. In addition, envy was found to generally reinforce the negative effects of conveyance on homeowners' willingness-to-pay for several quality and performance attributes. While conveyance and its interaction with envy help explain why some homeowners choose certain quality/performance attributes of appliances, these factors do not appear to explain the energy efficiency paradox. © 2020 Elsevier B.V.

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AU - Schleich, J.

AU - Faure, C.

AU - Guetlein, M. C.

AU - Tu, G.

C7 - 104816

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.eneco.2020.104816

KW - Choice experiment

Conveyance, envy

Energy efficiency paradox

Moving

Conveyors

Energy efficiency

Refrigerators

Discrete choice experiments

Energy cost

Sales prices

Willingness to pay

Sales

cost analysis

energy use

homeowner

household energy

housing market

price dynamics

United States

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Conveyance, envy, and homeowner choice of appliances

T2 - Energy Economics

TI - Conveyance, envy, and homeowner choice of appliances

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85086985762&doi=10.1016%2fj.eneco.2020.104816&partnerID=40&md5=e67559cd4dc323e0bf21249a709c501b>

VL - 89

ID - 157

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: The survival of coronaviruses are influenced by weather conditions and seasonal coronaviruses are more common in winter months. We examine the seasonality of respiratory

infections in England and Wales and the associations between weather parameters and seasonal coronavirus cases. Methods: Respiratory virus disease data for England and Wales between 1989 and 2019 was extracted from the Second-Generation Surveillance System (SGSS) database used for routine surveillance. Seasonal coronaviruses from 2012 to 2019 were compared to daily average weather parameters for the period before the patient's specimen date with a range of lag periods. Results: The seasonal distribution of 985,524 viral infections in England and Wales (1989–2019) showed coronavirus infections had a similar seasonal distribution to influenza A and bocavirus, with a winter peak between weeks 2 to 8. Ninety percent of infections occurred where the daily mean ambient temperatures were below 10 °C; where daily average global radiation exceeded 500 kJ/m²/h; where sunshine was less than 5 h per day; or where relative humidity was above 80%. Coronavirus infections were significantly more common where daily average global radiation was under 300 kJ/m²/h (OR 4.3; CI 3.9–4.6; p < 0.001); where average relative humidity was over 84% (OR 1.9; CI 3.9–4.6; p < 0.001); where average air temperature was below 10 °C (OR 6.7; CI 6.1–7.3; p < 0.001) or where sunshine was below 4 h (OR 2.4; CI 2.2–2.6; p < 0.001) when compared to the distribution of weather values for the same time period. Seasonal coronavirus infections in children under 3 years old were more frequent at the start of an annual epidemic than at the end, suggesting that the size of the susceptible child population may be important in the annual cycle. Conclusions: The dynamics of seasonal coronaviruses reflect immunological, weather, social and travel drivers of infection. Evidence from studies on different coronaviruses suggest that low temperature and low radiation/sunlight favour survival. This implies a seasonal increase in SARS-CoV-2 may occur in the UK and countries with a similar climate as a result of an increase in the R₀ associated with reduced temperatures and solar radiation. Increased measures to reduce transmission will need to be introduced in winter months for COVID-19. © 2021, The Author(s).

AD - Climate Change and Health Group, Centre for Radiation Chemicals and Environmental Hazards, UK Health Security Agency (Formerly Public Health England), Chilton, Oxon OX11 0RQ, United Kingdom

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AU - Nichols, G. L.

AU - Gillingham, E. L.

AU - Macintyre, H. L.

AU - Vardoulakis, S.

AU - Hajat, S.

AU - Sarran, C. E.

AU - Amankwaah, D.

AU - Phalkey, R.

C7 - 1101

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s12879-021-06785-2

IS - 1

KW - Children

Climate

Coronavirus

COVID-19

Pandemic

Respiratory viruses

Seasonality

Surveillance

Virus survival

Weather

adult

age distribution

air temperature

Article

Bocavirus infection

child

confidence interval

controlled study

coronavirus disease 2019

data base

disease surveillance

England

environmental parameters

environmental temperature

geographic distribution

human

infection sensitivity

influenza A

low temperature

major clinical study

Middle East respiratory syndrome

Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus

odds ratio

preschool child

relative humidity

SARS coronavirus

seasonal variation

severe acute respiratory syndrome

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2

solar radiation

viral respiratory tract infection

Wales

winter

respiratory tract infection

season

Child, Preschool

Humans

Respiratory Tract Infections

SARS-CoV-2

Seasons

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Coronavirus seasonality, respiratory infections and weather

T2 - BMC Infectious Diseases

TI - Coronavirus seasonality, respiratory infections and weather

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85118276766&doi=10.1186%2fs12879-021-06785-2&partnerID=40&md5=16e42984ebec504ae8ce686353d56fbe>

VL - 21

ID - 10

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The correct presentation name of the 4th Author is shown in this paper. © 2020, Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature.

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AU - Odebeatu, C. C.

AU - Taylor, T.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Osborne, N. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/s11356-020-07869-3

IS - 10

KW - erratum

M3 - Erratum

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 11459

ST - Correction to: Phthalates and asthma in children and adults: US NHANES 2007–2012
(Environmental Science and Pollution Research, (2019), 26, 27, (28256-28269), 10.1007/s11356-019-06003-2)

T2 - Environmental Science and Pollution Research

TI - Correction to: Phthalates and asthma in children and adults: US NHANES 2007–2012
(Environmental Science and Pollution Research, (2019), 26, 27, (28256-28269), 10.1007/s11356-019-06003-2)

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85078980772&doi=10.1007%2fs11356-020-07869-3&partnerID=40&md5=789be946c2ba0bb865bba82928b63765>

VL - 27

ID - 176

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - In the published article, there was an error regarding the affiliation for Michael Leyshon. Instead of having affiliation 2, he should have affiliation 1. The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated. © 2021 University of California Press. All rights reserved.

AD - Centre for Geography and Environmental Science, College of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Exeter, Penryn, United Kingdom

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AU - Esmene, S.

AU - Taylor, T. J.

AU - Leyshon, M.

C7 - 597560

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3389/fcomm.2020.597560

KW - Climate change mitigation

Electric vehicles

Public understanding of science

Science communication

Systems thinking

M3 - Erratum

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Corrigendum: A systems thinking approach to exploring the influence of the media on how publics engage with and develop dialogues relating to electric vehicles (Frontiers in Communication (2020) 5 (59) DOI: 10.3389/fcomm.2020.00059)

T2 - Frontiers in Communication

TI - Corrigendum: A systems thinking approach to exploring the influence of the media on how publics engage with and develop dialogues relating to electric vehicles (Frontiers in Communication (2020) 5 (59) DOI: 10.3389/fcomm.2020.00059)

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85118211653&doi=10.3389%2ffcomm.2020.597560&partnerID=40&md5=0af0d4bac788a2aa2ddfad07486f2e73>

VL - 5

ID - 191

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Service providers and policymakers require data on the value of a service to consumers to justify investment. Due to the high reliability of electricity services in Europe, data on the value of constant electricity supply is not available. A choice experiment framework is used to estimate the welfare cost to households of power outages in northwest England. The willingness to pay (WTP) estimates obtained suggest that a household in northwest England is WTP; £5.29 to avoid having power outages in peak periods, £7.37 to have outages during the week rather than the weekend or bank holiday, and £31.37 to avoid power outages in winter. Households are also WTP between £1.17 (20 min) and £0.05 (480 min) to avoid a power outage depending on the length of the power outage. The use of a mixed logit model also demonstrated the impact of different socio-demographic and household characteristics on respondents WTP to avoid a power outage. From a policy perspective, the results provide data or a 'price' on the importance of constant electricity supply to domestic customers. Through engagement with policy makers and industry, these 'price signals' may be used to justify future investment and policy in the electricity sector. © 2017 Elsevier Ltd

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, United Kingdom

Department of Geography and Planning, University of Liverpool, United Kingdom

AU - Morrissey, K.

AU - Plater, A.

AU - Dean, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.apenergy.2017.12.007

KW - Domestic electricity supply

England

Power outages

Willingness-to-Pay

Cost benefit analysis

Costs

Economics

Electric power outages

Electricity sector

Electricity service

Electricity supply

Power outage

Residential sectors

Willingness to pay

Outages

cost analysis

electrical power

energy policy

investment

policy making

residential location

service provision

Europe

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :29

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 141-150

ST - The cost of electric power outages in the residential sector: A willingness to pay approach

T2 - Applied Energy

TI - The cost of electric power outages in the residential sector: A willingness to pay approach

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85037690557&doi=10.1016%2fj.apenergy.2017.12.007&partnerID=40&md5=b59073ade94472444af343dc867a0acc>

VL - 212

ID - 361

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives: To estimate the annual cost of Ménière's disease and the cost per person in the UK population and to investigate the direct and indirect costs of the condition. Design: The authors utilized a multidata approach to provide the first estimate of the cost of Ménière's. Data from the UK Biobank (a study of 500,000 individuals collected between 2007 and 2012), the Hospital Episode Statistics (data on all hospital admissions in England from 2008 to 2012) and the UK Ménière's Society (2014) were used to estimate the cost of Ménière's. Cases were self-reported in the UK Biobank and UK Ménière's Society, within the Hospital Episode Statistics cases were clinician diagnosed. The authors estimated the direct and indirect costs of the condition, using count data to represent numbers of individuals reporting specific treatments, operations etc. and basic statistical analyses (χ^2 tests, linear and logistic regression) to compare cases and controls in the UK Biobank. Results: Ménière's was estimated to cost between £541.30 million and £608.70 million annually (equivalent to US \$829.9 to \$934.2 million), equating to £3,341 to £3,757 (\$5112 to \$5748) per person per annum. The indirect costs were substantial, with loss of earnings contributing to over £400 million per annum. Conclusions: For the first time, the authors were able to estimate the economic burden of Ménière's disease. In the UK, the annual cost of this condition is substantial. Further research is required to develop cost-effective treatments and management strategies for Ménière's to reduce the economic burden of the disease. These findings should be interpreted with caution due to the uncertainties inherent in the analysis. © 2016 Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Truro Campus, Truro, United Kingdom

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AU - Tyrrell, J.

AU - Whinney, D. J.

AU - Taylor, T.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1097/AUD.0000000000000264

IS - 3

KW - Disease burden

Economics

Ménière's disease

UK Biobank

health care cost

human

Meniere disease

productivity

social security

statistical model

unemployment

United Kingdom

work

Efficiency

Health Care Costs

Humans

Linear Models

Logistic Models

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :18

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - e202-e209

ST - The cost of ménière's disease: A novel multisource approach

T2 - Ear and Hearing

TI - The cost of ménière's disease: A novel multisource approach

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84954338710&doi=10.1097%2fAUD.000000000000264&partnerID=40&md5=2aeaaa316552da30e01adee34be59b71>

VL - 37

ID - 509

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The outbreak of COVID-19 raised numerous questions on the interactions between the occurrence of new infections, the environment, climate and health. The European Union requested the H2020 HERA project which aims at setting priorities in research on environment, climate and health, to identify relevant research needs regarding Covid-19. The emergence and spread of SARS-CoV-2 appears to be related to urbanization, habitat destruction, live animal trade, intensive livestock farming and global travel. The contribution of climate and air pollution requires additional studies. Importantly, the severity of COVID-19 depends on the interactions between the viral infection, ageing and chronic diseases such as metabolic, respiratory and cardiovascular diseases and obesity which are themselves influenced by environmental stressors. The mechanisms of these interactions deserve additional scrutiny. Both the pandemic and the social response to the disease have elicited an array of behavioural and societal changes that may remain long after the pandemic and that may have long term health effects including on mental health. Recovery plans are currently being discussed or implemented and the environmental and health impacts of those plans are not clearly foreseen. Clearly, COVID-19 will have a long-lasting impact on the environmental health field and will open new research perspectives and policy needs. © 2020

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C7 - 106272

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envint.2020.106272

KW - Biodiversity

Chemicals

Climate

SARS-COV-2

Transformational change

Urbanization

Agriculture

Economic and social effects

Environmental impact

Cardio-vascular disease

Environmental health

Environmental stressors

Global environmental change

Habitat destruction

Livestock farming

Societal changes

Viral infections

Diseases

COVID-19

disease severity

disease spread

environmental change

epidemic
infectious disease
mental health
respiratory disease
severe acute respiratory syndrome
aging
agricultural procedures
air pollution
air quality
behavior change
cardiovascular disease
climate change
commercial phenomena
coronavirus disease 2019
environmental factor
environmental policy
environmental stress
European Union
habitat
health care quality
human
isolation
medical research
metabolic disorder
obesity
pandemic
priority journal
public health
respiratory tract disease
Review
Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2

social behavior

social norm

telecommuting

telemedicine

travel

virus transmission

animal

SARS coronavirus

Animals

Humans

Pandemics

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :38

Export Date: 2 February 2022

PY - 2021

ST - The COVID-19 pandemic and global environmental change: Emerging research needs

T2 - Environment International

TI - The COVID-19 pandemic and global environmental change: Emerging research needs

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85096680168&doi=10.1016%2fj.envint.2020.106272&partnerID=40&md5=a5d2d8b7c0e80e544e4dfc63c08508d0>

VL - 146

ID - 921

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Introduction: People with learning disabilities in the United Kingdom are being incarcerated in hospital settings due to lack of suitable community care and support. Factors influencing discharge from institutional/hospital care to enable successful community living have not been explored systematically. Method: A systematic review using the PRISMA guidance identified studies via five electronic database searches of Medline, CINAHL, Embase, psychINFO, and Cochrane Library. A predesigned inclusion/exclusion criterion was applied to selected articles. A thematic analysis approach was used. Results: Six qualitative and twelve quantitative articles were identified and divided into three broad themes of support, housing, and health. A further nineteen articles were

identified as of peripheral interest. Conclusion: Factors affording a successful transition from hospital/institution to community are discussed. Suitable standards of housing, staff support/training, and health-care access influence the success of sustainable repatriation. An evidence-based tool kit is proposed from available factors to enable safe, sustainable, and timely discharge. © 2020, © 2020 Taylor & Francis.

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AU - Goodey, R.

AU - Hudson, S.

AU - Shankar, R.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/19315864.2020.1783039

KW - behavioral health

challenging behavior

hospitals

Institutions

mental health

social health

M3 - Review

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 174-200

ST - Creating Capable Communities for People with Intellectual Disabilities: Challenges and Opportunities

T2 - Journal of Mental Health Research in Intellectual Disabilities

TI - Creating Capable Communities for People with Intellectual Disabilities: Challenges and Opportunities

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85088093290&doi=10.1080%2f19315864.2020.1783039&partnerID=40&md5=f2b1ae9123326d40b9a76779a5ca6b76>

ID - 821

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The concept of 'neighbourhood' as a unit of analysis has received considerable research attention over the last decade. Many of these studies raise the question of the influence of local characteristics on variations in health and more recently, researchers have sought to understand how the neighbourhood can influence individual health through individual behaviour. Relatively few studies discuss the question of the borders and definition of a neighbourhood but we know that the results from health or population datasets are very sensitive to how zones are constructed - part of the Modifiable Areal Unit Problem (MAUP). In reality, we know that neighbourhoods are not constrained by artificial statistical boundaries, but rather exist as complex multi-dimensional living communities. This paper tries to better represent the reality on the ground of these communities to better inform studies of health. In this work, we have developed an experimental approach for the automated design of neighbourhoods using a small tessellated cell as a basic building block. Using the software AZTool, we considered population, shape and homogeneity constraints to develop a highly innovative approach to zone construction. The paper reports the challenges and compromises involved in building these new synthetic neighbourhoods. We provide a fully worked example of how our new synthetic homogeneous zones perform using data from Strasbourg, France. We examine data on Asthma reported through calls to the emergency services, and compare these rates with an index of multiple deprivation (NDI) which we have constructed and reported elsewhere. Higher correlations between Asthma and NDI were found using our newly constructed synthetic zones than using the existing French census areas of similar size. The significance of our work is that we show that careful construction of neighbourhoods - which we claim are more realistic than census areas - can greatly aid unpacking our understanding of neighbourhood relationships between health and the social and physical environments. © 2012 Elsevier Ltd.

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AU - Sabel, C. E.

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AU - Bard, D.

AU - Weber, C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.socscimed.2012.11.018

KW - Asthma

Deprivation index

France

MAUP

Neighbourhood

Zone design

algorithm

conceptual framework

design

experimental study

methodology

neighborhood

zone

article

community structure

computer program

disease association

emergency health service

factual database

geographic distribution

health behavior

medical parameters

neighbourhood deprivation index

population research

public health

social environment

social isolation

zone design algorithm

Algorithms

Environment Design

Geography, Medical

Health Status Disparities

Humans

Models, Statistical

Poverty Areas

Residence Characteristics

Alsace

Bas Rhin

Strasbourg

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :10

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 110-121

ST - Creation of synthetic homogeneous neighbourhoods using zone design algorithms to explore relationships between asthma and deprivation in Strasbourg, France

T2 - Social Science and Medicine

TI - Creation of synthetic homogeneous neighbourhoods using zone design algorithms to explore relationships between asthma and deprivation in Strasbourg, France

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84880327227&doi=10.1016%2fj.socscimed.2012.11.018&partnerID=40&md5=ce787313a58c12d6fd a8e1cc1dcbda83>

VL - 91

ID - 658

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective To understand the meaning of having a false-positive screening mammogram. Design Qualitative interview study. Methods Twenty-one women, who had experienced false-positive screening mammograms, took part in semi-structured interviews that were analysed with Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis. This research took place in the United Kingdom. Results The analysis revealed a wide range of response to having a false-positive mammogram, from nonchalance to extreme fear. These reactions come from the potential for the belief that one is healthy to be challenged by being recalled, as the worst is frequently assumed. For most, the image of the lesion on the X-ray brought the reality of this challenge into sharp focus, as they might soon discover they had breast cancer. Waiting, whether for the appointment, at the clinic or for biopsy results was considered the worst aspect of being recalled. Generally, the uncertainty was quickly resolved with the pronouncement of the 'all-clear', which brought considerable relief and the restoration of belief in the healthy self. However, for some, lack of information, contradictory information, or poor interpersonal communication meant that uncertainty about their health status lingered at least until their next normal screening mammogram. Mammography screening related

anxiety lasted for up to 12 years. Conclusion Breast cancer screening produces a 'crisis of visibility'. Accepting the screening invitation is taking a risk that you may experience unnecessary stress, uncertainty, fear, anxiety, and physical pain. Not accepting the invitation is taking a risk that malignant disease will remain invisible. Statement of contribution What is already known on this subject? More than 50,000 women a year in England have a false-positive mammogram (FPM). Having an FPM can cause anxiety compared with a normal mammogram. The anxiety can last up to 35 months. What does this study add? Refocuses attention from the average response found in quantitative studies to the wide range of individual response. Gives insight into the nature of the anxiety of having FPMs. Highlights the role of uncertainty in provoking distress from an FPM. © 2015 The British Psychological Society.

AD - University of Exeter Medical School, University of Exeter, United Kingdom

AU - Bond, M.

AU - Garside, R.

AU - Hyde, C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/bjhp.12142

IS - 4

KW - breast cancer

false positive

Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis

mammogram

qualitative

screening

adult

adverse effects

aged

anxiety

Breast Neoplasms

etiology

female

human

interview

laboratory diagnosis

mammography

middle aged

psychology

False Positive Reactions

Humans

Interviews as Topic

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :13

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 792-806

ST - A crisis of visibility: The psychological consequences of false-positive screening mammograms, an interview study

T2 - British Journal of Health Psychology

TI - A crisis of visibility: The psychological consequences of false-positive screening mammograms, an interview study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84943200239&doi=10.1111%2fbjhp.12142&partnerID=40&md5=f1c4b27958e15d5c9d7c13dac3b0dfcd>

VL - 20

ID - 813

ER -

TY - JOUR

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C7 - e1006990

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1371/journal.ppat.1006990

IS - 6

KW - antibiotic agent

antiinfective agent

antibiotic resistance

Article

bacterial gene

bacterium

CRISPR Cas system

gene editing

microbial community

nonhuman

bacterium transformation

drug effect

gene expression regulation

genetic engineering

genetics

microbial viability

Anti-Infective Agents

Bacteria

CRISPR-Cas Systems

Gene Expression Regulation, Bacterial

Transformation, Bacterial

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :43

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

ST - CRISPR-Cas antimicrobials: Challenges and future prospects

T2 - PLoS Pathogens

TI - CRISPR-Cas antimicrobials: Challenges and future prospects

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85049374102&doi=10.1371%2fjournal.ppat.1006990&partnerID=40&md5=ed711778db14562866586ef0e06b1ffa>

VL - 14

ID - 334

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Introduction Public health policy and practice is strengthened by the application of quality evidence to decision making. However, there is limited understanding of how initiatives that support the generation and use of evidence in public health are operationalised. This study examines factors that support the internal functioning of a partnership, the Western Australian Sexual Health and Blood-borne Virus Applied Research and Evaluation Network (SiREN). SiREN aims to build research and evaluation capacity and increase evidence-informed decision making in a public health context. **Methods** This study was informed by systems concepts. It developed a causal loop diagram, a type of qualitative system model that illustrated the factors that influence the internal operation of SiREN. The causal loop diagram was developed through an iterative and participatory process with SiREN staff and management (n = 9) via in-depth semi-structured interviews (n = 4), workshops (n = 2), and meetings (n = 6). **Results** Findings identified critical factors that affected the functioning of SiREN. Central to SiREN's ability to meet its aims was its capacity to adapt within a dynamic system. Adaptation was facilitated by the flow of knowledge between SiREN and system stakeholders and the expertise of the team. SiREN demonstrated credibility and capability, supporting development of new, and strengthening existing, partnerships. This improved SiREN's ability to be awarded new funding and enhanced its sustainability and growth. SiREN actively balanced divergent stakeholder interests to increase sustainability. **Conclusion** The collaborative development of the diagram facilitated a shared understanding of SiREN. Adaptability was central to SiREN achieving its aims. Monitoring the ability of public health programs to adapt to the needs of the systems in which they work is important to evaluate effectiveness. The detailed analysis of the structure of SiREN and how this affects its operation provide practical insights for those interested in establishing a similar project. Copyright: © 2022 Tobin et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

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C7 - e0262125

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1371/journal.pone.0262125

IS - 1 January

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2022

ST - Critical factors that affect the functioning of a research and evaluation capacity building partnership: A causal loop diagram

T2 - PLoS ONE

TI - Critical factors that affect the functioning of a research and evaluation capacity building partnership: A causal loop diagram

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85123081427&doi=10.1371%2fjournal.pone.0262125&partnerID=40&md5=e745de7eeff7c5d438c5810ad3de2aeb>

VL - 17

ID - 2

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - There is growing understanding that the environment plays an important role both in the transmission of antibiotic resistant pathogens and in their evolution. Accordingly, researchers and stakeholders world-wide seek to further explore the mechanisms and drivers involved, quantify risks and identify suitable interventions. There is a clear value in establishing research needs and coordinating efforts within and across nations in order to best tackle this global challenge. At an international workshop in late September 2017, scientists from 14 countries with expertise on the environmental dimensions of antibiotic resistance gathered to define critical knowledge gaps. Four key areas were identified where research is urgently needed: 1) the relative contributions of different sources of antibiotics and antibiotic resistant bacteria into the environment; 2) the role of the environment, and particularly anthropogenic inputs, in the evolution of resistance; 3) the overall human and animal health impacts caused by exposure to environmental resistant bacteria; and 4) the efficacy and feasibility of different technological, social, economic and behavioral interventions to mitigate environmental antibiotic resistance.¹ © 2018

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DO - 10.1016/j.envint.2018.04.041

KW - Antimicrobial resistance

Environmental pollution

Infectious diseases

Risk assessment
Risk management
Bacteria
Veterinary medicine
Antibiotic resistance
Antibiotic-resistant bacteria
Antimicrobial resistances
Behavioral interventions
Environmental pollutions
Infectious disease
International workshops
Relative contribution
Antibiotics
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antiinfective agent
environmental research
environmental risk
feasibility study
health impact
pathogen
bacterium
environmental exposure
evolution
health impact assessment
human
nonhuman
pollution
priority journal
Short Survey
animal
bacterial infection

drug effect

environmental microbiology

microbiology

Animalia

Animals

Anti-Bacterial Agents

Bacterial Infections

Drug Resistance, Bacterial

Humans

M3 - Short Survey

N1 - Cited By :144

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 132-138

ST - Critical knowledge gaps and research needs related to the environmental dimensions of antibiotic resistance

T2 - Environment International

TI - Critical knowledge gaps and research needs related to the environmental dimensions of antibiotic resistance

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85046685863&doi=10.1016%2fj.envint.2018.04.041&partnerID=40&md5=35d4293184e972d66e3887ea5c93be28>

VL - 117

ID - 320

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - There is conflicting evidence on the influence of weather on COVID-19 transmission. Our aim is to estimate weather-dependent signatures in the early phase of the pandemic, while controlling for socio-economic factors and non-pharmaceutical interventions. We identify a modest non-linear association between mean temperature and the effective reproduction number (R_e) in 409 cities in 26 countries, with a decrease of 0.087 (95% CI: 0.025; 0.148) for a 10 °C increase. Early interventions have a greater effect on R_e with a decrease of 0.285 (95% CI 0.223; 0.347) for a 5th - 95th percentile increase in the government response index. The variation in the effective reproduction number explained by government interventions is 6 times greater than for mean temperature. We find little

evidence of meteorological conditions having influenced the early stages of local epidemics and conclude that population behaviour and government interventions are more important drivers of transmission. © 2021, The Author(s).

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AU - Hashizume, M.

AU - Pascal, M.

AU - Tobias, A.

AU - Vicedo-Cabrera, A. M.

AU - Hu, W.

AU - Tong, S.

AU - Lavigne, E.

AU - Correa, P. M.

AU - Meng, X.
AU - Kan, H.
AU - Kynčl, J.
AU - Urban, A.
AU - Orru, H.
AU - Ryti, N. R. I.
AU - Jaakkola, J. J. K.
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AU - Ragettli, M. S.
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AU - Bell, M. L.
AU - Zanobetti, A.
AU - Schwartz, J.
AU - Dang, T. N.
AU - Scovronick, N.
AU - de Sousa Zanotti Stagliorio Coêlho, M.

AU - Diaz, M. H.
AU - Zhang, Y.
AU - Russell, T. W.
AU - Koltai, M.
AU - Kucharski, A. J.
AU - Barnard, R. C.
AU - Quaife, M.
AU - Jarvis, C. I.
AU - Lei, J.
AU - Munday, J. D.
AU - Chan, Y. W. D.
AU - Quilty, B. J.
AU - Eggo, R. M.
AU - Flasche, S.
AU - Foss, A. M.
AU - Clifford, S.
AU - Tully, D. C.
AU - Edmunds, W. J.
AU - Klepac, P.
AU - Brady, O.
AU - Krauer, F.
AU - Procter, S. R.
AU - Jombart, T.
AU - Rosello, A.
AU - Showering, A.
AU - Funk, S.
AU - Hellewell, J.
AU - Sun, F. Y.
AU - Endo, A.
AU - Williams, J.
AU - Gimma, A.

AU - Waterlow, N. R.
AU - Prem, K.
AU - Bosse, N. I.
AU - Gibbs, H. P.
AU - Atkins, K. E.
AU - Pearson, C. A. B.
AU - Jafari, Y.
AU - Villabona-Arenas, C. J.
AU - Jit, M.
AU - Nightingale, E. S.
AU - Davies, N. G.
AU - van Zandvoort, K.
AU - Liu, Y.
AU - Sandmann, F. G.
AU - Waites, W.
AU - Abbas, K.
AU - Medley, G.
AU - Knight, G. M.
AU - Gasparrini, A.
AU - Lowe, R.
AU - Network, M. C. C. Collaborative Research
AU - Group, Cmmid Covid- Working
C7 - 5968
DB - Scopus
DO - 10.1038/s41467-021-25914-8
IS - 1
KW - COVID-19
cross section
environmental factor
epidemic
parasite transmission

severe acute respiratory syndrome

SARS coronavirus

basic reproduction number

city

cross-sectional study

epidemiology

human

meta analysis (topic)

meteorological phenomena

pandemic

pathogenicity

regression analysis

season

temperature

weather

Cities

Cross-Sectional Studies

Humans

Meta-Analysis as Topic

Meteorological Concepts

Pandemics

SARS-CoV-2

Seasons

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - A cross-sectional analysis of meteorological factors and SARS-CoV-2 transmission in 409 cities across 26 countries

T2 - Nature Communications

TI - A cross-sectional analysis of meteorological factors and SARS-CoV-2 transmission in 409 cities across 26 countries

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85117746442&doi=10.1038%2fs41467-021-25914-8&partnerID=40&md5=cf3980abb248d0a1f5349487cdbdaf33>

VL - 12

ID - 12

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The risks of illness associated with bathing in UK coastal waters have not been quantified since the early 1990s. Efforts have been made since then to improve the quality of bathing waters. The aim of this study was to quantify the prevalence of symptoms of illness associated with sea bathing in bathers in England and Wales. A cross-sectional study was conducted between June 2014 and April 2015. An online survey collected information from sea bathers and non-bathers on their visits to beaches in England and Wales along with the occurrence of symptoms of illness. 2631 people (1693 bathers, 938 non-bathers) responded to the survey. Compared to non-bathers, bathers were more likely to report skin ailments (adjusted prevalence odds ratio (AOR) = 2.64, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.23 to 5.65, $p = 0.01$), ear ailments (AOR = 3.77, 95% CI 1.84 to 7.73, $p < 0.001$), and any symptoms of illness (AOR = 3.73, 95% CI 2.63 to 5.29, $p < 0.001$). There was weak evidence of an increase in the odds of gastrointestinal illness (AOR = 1.59, 95% CI 0.96 to 2.65, $p = 0.07$), respiratory ailments (AOR = 2.44, 95% CI 0.92 to 6.48, $p = 0.07$) and eye ailments (AOR = 2.12, 95% CI 0.83 to 5.39, $p = 0.11$). While the study design does not allow inference of causality, we do observe an association between sea bathing in England and Wales and reported symptoms of ill health. This suggests that despite higher rates of compliance with water quality criteria among bathing waters nowadays, the odds of illness for bathers relative to non-bathers is similar in magnitude to estimates made in the 1990s. © 2020

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Truro, TR1 3HD, United Kingdom

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AU - Leonard, A. F. C.

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C7 - 115700

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.watres.2020.115700

KW - Illness

Marine

Recreation

Swimming

Water

Beaches

Surveys

Water quality

Confidence interval

Cross-sectional study

England and Wales

Water quality criteria

Diseases

bathing water

eye

recreational activity

adult

aged

Article

causality

coastal waters

comparative study

controlled study

ear disease

England

environmental disease

eye disease

gastrointestinal disease

health hazard

health survey

human

major clinical study

prevalence

priority journal

respiratory tract disease

respiratory tract infection

retrospective study

skin disease

symptom

very elderly

Wales

young adult

microbiology

United Kingdom

Bathing Beaches

Cross-Sectional Studies

Health Surveys

Water Microbiology

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - A cross-sectional study on the prevalence of illness in coastal bathers compared to non-bathers in England and Wales: Findings from the Beach User Health Survey

T2 - Water Research

TI - A cross-sectional study on the prevalence of illness in coastal bathers compared to non-bathers in England and Wales: Findings from the Beach User Health Survey

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85082426820&doi=10.1016%2fj.watres.2020.115700&partnerID=40&md5=77ea4d096eecddb3fc5051c96fb44e5a>

VL - 176

ID - 159

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The RNA virus, hepatitis E virus (HEV) is the most or second-most important cause of acute clinical hepatitis in adults throughout much of Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. In these regions it is an important cause of acute liver failure, especially in pregnant women who have a mortality rate of 20-30%. Until recently, hepatitis E was rarely identified in industrialized countries, but Hepatitis E now is reported increasingly throughout Western Europe, some Eastern European countries, and Japan. Most of these cases are caused by genotype 3, which is endemic in swine, and these cases are thought to be zoonotically acquired. However, transmission routes are not well understood. HEV that infect humans are divided into nonzoonotic (types 1, 2) and zoonotic (types 3, 4) genotypes. HEV cell culture is inefficient and limited, and thus far HEV has been cultured only in human cell lines. The HEV strain Kernow-C1 (genotype 3) isolated from a chronically infected patient was used to identify human, pig, and deer cell lines permissive for infection. Cross-species infections by genotypes 1 and 3 were studied with this set of cultures. Adaptation of the Kernow-C1 strain to growth in human hepatoma cells selected for a rare virus recombinant that contained an insertion of 174 ribonucleotides (58 amino acids) of a human ribosomal protein gene.

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AU - Faulk, K.

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AU - Purcell, R. H.

AU - Emerson, S. U.

DB - Scopus

DO - [10.1073/pnas.1018878108](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1018878108)

IS - 6

KW - Emerging virus

Zoonosis

ribonucleotide

ribosome protein

article

clinical assessment

cross species infection

genotype

Hepatitis E virus

hepatoma cell

human

human cell

human cell culture

infection

nonhuman

nucleotide sequence

open reading frame

plasmid

priority journal

reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction

virus cell interaction

virus culture

virus infectivity

virus recombinant

virus strain

Animals

Base Sequence

Caco-2 Cells

Deer

Female

Hepatitis E

Humans

Male

Middle Aged

Molecular Sequence Data

Mutagenesis, Insertional

Pregnancy

Pregnancy Complications, Infectious

Recombination, Genetic

Ribosomal Proteins

Species Specificity

Swine

Swine Diseases

Cervidae

RNA viruses

Suidae

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :220

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2011

SP - 2438-2443

ST - Cross-species infections of cultured cells by hepatitis E virus and discovery of an infectious virus-host recombinant

T2 - Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America

TI - Cross-species infections of cultured cells by hepatitis E virus and discovery of an infectious virus-host recombinant

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-79952294067&doi=10.1073%2fpnas.1018878108&partnerID=40&md5=9220c90c3945a1d95d3dba5710b7f619>

VL - 108

ID - 771

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background. Up to 30% of acute viral hepatitis has no known etiology. To determine the disease etiology in patients with acute hepatitis of unknown etiology (HUE), serum specimens were

obtained from 38 patients residing in the United Kingdom and Vietnam and from 26 healthy US blood donors. All specimens tested negative for known viral infections causing hepatitis, using commercially available serological and nucleic acid assays. Methods. Specimens were processed by sequence-independent complementary DNA amplification and nextgeneration sequencing (NGS). Sufficient material for individual NGS libraries was obtained from 12 HUE cases and 26 blood donors; the remaining HUE cases were sequenced as a pool. Read mapping was done by targeted and de novo assembly. Results. Sequences from hepatitis B virus (HBV) were detected in 7 individuals with HUE (58.3%) and the pooled library, and hepatitis E virus (HEV) was detected in 2 individuals with HUE (16.7%) and the pooled library. Both HEV-positive cases were coinfecting with HBV. HBV sequences belonged to genotypes A, D, or G, and HEV sequences belonged to genotype 3. No known hepatotropic viruses were detected in the tested normal human sera. Conclusions. NGS-based detection of HBV and HEV infections is more sensitive than using commercially available assays. HBV and HEV may be cryptically associated with HUE. © 2015 The Author.

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AU - Vu, N. H.

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AU - Dalton, H. R.

AU - Khudyakov, Y.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1093/infdis/jiv315

IS - 12

KW - Hepatitis of unknown etiology

Liver diseases

Next generation sequencing

Shotgun library

complementary DNA

acute hepatitis

acute hepatitis of unknown etiology

adult

aged

Article

blood donor

clinical article

controlled study

female

gene amplification

hepatitis B

Hepatitis B virus

hepatitis E

Hepatitis E virus

human

male

middle aged

molecular library

nonhuman

priority journal

virus detection

young adult

blood

diagnostic test

DNA sequence

genetics

Hepatitis, Viral, Human

isolation and purification

mixed infection

procedures

sensitivity and specificity

United Kingdom

United States

Viet Nam

virology

Coinfection

Diagnostic Tests, Routine

Great Britain

Humans

Sequence Analysis, DNA

Vietnam

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :8

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 1962-1969

ST - Cryptic hepatitis B and e in patients with acute hepatitis of unknown etiology

T2 - Journal of Infectious Diseases

TI - Cryptic hepatitis B and e in patients with acute hepatitis of unknown etiology

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84959386477&doi=10.1093%2finfdis%2fjiv315&partnerID=40&md5=9a5414c91ddf3b95dce17a420ef167f7>

VL - 212

ID - 514

ER -

TY - CHAP

AD - University of Exeter, United Kingdom

AU - Thomas, F.

DB - Scopus

N1 - Export Date: 3 February 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 459-474

ST - Cultural competence in migrant healthcare

T2 - Handbook of Migration and Health

TI - Cultural competence in migrant healthcare

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85075831019&partnerID=40&md5=211c0b17d3f52e2bddf45560a961aa98>

ID - 1525

ER -

TY - BOOK

AB - The last twenty years have seen a growth in multi-disciplinary work in the area of sexuality, culture and health. What was once a set of specialist concerns has been steadily mainstreamed. Alongside this, a broader interest has developed in 'social' and 'cultural' factors relating to sexuality and sexual health, from family planning and STI management to gender and intimate partner violence and the technologisation of sex. This book offers a research-based overview of key topics relevant to social and cultural perspectives on sexuality and sexual health. Beginning with an extended introduction and divided into six sections, it looks at culture, sex and gender, sexual diversity, sex work, migration and sexual violence. Each section opens with an editorial discussion which places the theme, and the chapters that follow, in a contemporary context. Six additional substantive chapters can be accessed online at www.routledge.com/cw/aggleton. Including cutting-edge conceptual and empirical material from around the world, this is a key resource for students in, and across, a variety of academic disciplines in the social and health sciences. It is especially suitable for readers from sexuality studies, gender studies, development studies, anthropology and sociology as well as those with public health and social work backgrounds. © 2015 P. Aggleton, R. Parker and F. Thomas. All rights reserved.

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AU - Aggleton, P.

AU - Parker, R.

AU - Thomas, F.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.4324/9781315794259

M3 - Book

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 1-281

ST - Culture, health and sexuality: An introduction

T2 - Culture, Health and Sexuality: An Introduction

TI - Culture, health and sexuality: An introduction

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84941965499&doi=10.4324%2f9781315794259&partnerID=40&md5=f161dc1467f9525c5f48a7ab9fdf25af>

ID - 549

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective To identify examples of how social theories are used in systematic reviews of complex interventions to inform production of Cochrane guidance. Study Design and Setting Secondary analysis of published/unpublished examples of theories of social phenomena for use in reviews of complex interventions identified through scoping searches, engagement with key authors and methodologists supplemented by snowballing and reference searching. Theories were classified (low-level, mid-range, grand). Results Over 100 theories were identified with evidence of proliferation over the last 5 years. New low-level theories (tools, taxonomies, etc) have been developed for classifying and reporting complex interventions. Numerous mid-range theories are used; one example demonstrated how control theory had changed the review's findings. Review-specific logic models are increasingly used, but these can be challenging to develop. New low-level and mid-range psychological theories of behavior change are evolving. No reviews using grand theory (e.g., feminist theory) were identified. We produced a searchable Wiki, Mendeley Inventory, and Cochrane guidance. Conclusions Use of low-level theory is common and evolving; incorporation of mid-range theory is still the exception rather than the norm. Methodological work is needed to evaluate the contribution of theory. Choice of theory reflects personal preference; application of theory is a skilled endeavor. © 2016

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AU - Chandler, J.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jclinepi.2015.12.009

KW - Cochrane

Complex intervention

Guidance

Methodology

Systematic review

Theory

Article

behavior change

Cochrane Library

data base

evidence based practice

health care

human

priority journal

psychological theory

secondary analysis

sociological theory

statistical model

systematic review (topic)

taxonomy

epidemiology

literature

Epidemiologic Research Design

Humans

Review Literature as Topic

Social Theory

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :25

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 78-92

ST - Current use was established and Cochrane guidance on selection of social theories for systematic reviews of complex interventions was developed

T2 - Journal of Clinical Epidemiology

TI - Current use was established and Cochrane guidance on selection of social theories for systematic reviews of complex interventions was developed

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84956663946&doi=10.1016%2fj.jclinepi.2015.12.009&partnerID=40&md5=490c0fdafb2269cdb157fc55755ca821>

VL - 75

ID - 471

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Bisphenol A (BPA) is a high production volume chemical widely used in packaging for food and beverages. Numerous studies have demonstrated that BPA can alter endocrine function in animals, yet human studies remain limited. Objective: We estimated daily excretion of BPA among adults and examined hypothesized associations with serum estrogen and testosterone concentrations. Methods: We conducted cross-sectional analyses using data from the InCHIANTI Study, a prospective population-based study of Italian adults. Our study included 715 adults between 20 and 74 years old. BPA concentrations were measured by liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry in 24-hr urine samples. The main outcome measures were serum concentrations of total testosterone and 17 β -estradiol. Results: Geometric mean urinary BPA concentration was 3.59 ng/mL [95% confidence interval (CI), 3.42-3.77 ng/mL], and mean excretion was 5.63 μ g/day (5th population percentile, 2.1 μ g/day; 95th percentile, 16.4 μ g/day). We found higher excretion rates among men, younger respondents, and those with increasing waist circumference ($p = 0.013$) and weight ($p = 0.003$). Higher daily BPA excretion was associated with higher total testosterone concentrations in men, in models adjusted for age and study site ($p = 0.044$), and in models additionally adjusted for smoking, measures of obesity, and urinary creatinine concentrations ($\beta = 0.046$; 95% CI, 0.015-0.076; $p = 0.004$). We found no associations with the other serum measures.

We also found no associations with the primary outcomes among women, but we did find an association between BPA and SHBG concentrations in the 60 premenopausal women. Conclusion: Higher BPA exposure may be associated with endocrine changes in men. The mechanisms involved in the observed cross-sectional association with total testosterone concentrations need to be clarified.

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AU - Money, C.

AU - McCormack, P.

AU - Melzer, D.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1289/ehp.1002367

IS - 11

KW - Androgen

Antiandrogen

Bisphenol a

Endocrine disruption

Health effects

Human biomonitoring

4,4' isopropylidenediphenol
estradiol
sex hormone binding globulin
testosterone
adult
age distribution
aged
article
biological monitoring
body weight
cross-sectional study
estradiol blood level
female
human
Italy
male
population research
premenopause
priority journal
sex difference
testosterone blood level
urinary excretion
waist circumference
Creatinine
Cross-Sectional Studies
Endocrine Disruptors
Environmental Exposure
Estrogens
Humans
Middle Aged
Phenols

Prospective Studies

Young Adult

Animalia

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :169

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2010

SP - 1603-1608

ST - Daily bisphenol a excretion and associations with sex hormone concentrations: Results from the InCHIANTI adult population study

T2 - Environmental Health Perspectives

TI - Daily bisphenol a excretion and associations with sex hormone concentrations: Results from the InCHIANTI adult population study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-78149333531&doi=10.1289%2fehp.1002367&partnerID=40&md5=16495528d8f4dc31a44294dbcfe3d615>

VL - 118

ID - 777

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Linking environmental, socioeconomic and health datasets provides new insights into the potential associations between climate change and human health and wellbeing, and underpins the development of decision support tools that will promote resilience to climate change, and thus enable more effective adaptation. This paper outlines the challenges and opportunities presented by advances in data collection, storage, analysis, and access, particularly focusing on "data mashups". These data mashups are integrations of different types and sources of data, frequently using open application programming interfaces and data sources, to produce enriched results that were not necessarily the original reason for assembling the raw source data. As an illustration of this potential, this paper describes a recently funded initiative to create such a facility in the UK for use in decision support around climate change and health, and provides examples of suitable sources of data and the purposes to which they can be directed, particularly for policy makers and public health decision makers. © 2014 by the authors; licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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AU - Bloomfield, D.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/ijerph110201725

IS - 2

KW - Big data

Climate change

Data linkage

Data platforms

Ecological public health

Environmental change

Environmental health

Evidence base

Surveillance systems

Vulnerable populations

accessibility

decision support system

health status

planning method

public health

socioeconomic status

article

computer interface

data analysis

environmental planning

health

United Kingdom

weather

wellbeing

data mining

human

information processing

Data Collection

Decision Support Techniques

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :23

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 1725-1746

ST - Data mashups: Potential contribution to decision support on climate change and health

T2 - International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

TI - Data mashups: Potential contribution to decision support on climate change and health

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84893529585&doi=10.3390%2fijerph110201725&partnerID=40&md5=e8ef8c77d5c6da3aeb408a432638da82>

VL - 11

ID - 607

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Antibiotics and antimicrobials are used, misused and overused in human and veterinary medicine, animal husbandry and aquaculture. These compounds can persist in both human and animal waste and then enter the environment through a variety of mechanisms. Though generally measured environmental concentrations (MECs) of antibiotics in aquatic systems are significantly lower than point of therapeutic use concentrations, there is increasing evidence that suggests these concentrations may still enrich antimicrobial resistant bacteria. In light of this evidence, a rigorous and standardised novel methodology needs to be developed which can perform environmental risk assessment (ERA) of antimicrobials in terms of their selective potential as well as their environmental impact, to ensure that diffuse and point source discharges are safe. This review summarises and critically appraises the current methodological approaches that study selection at below point of therapeutic use, or sub-inhibitory, concentrations of antibiotics. We collate and compare selective concentration data generated to date. We recommend how these data can be interpreted in line with current ERA guidelines; outlining and describing novel concepts unique to risk assessment of AMR (such as direct selection of AMR or increased persistence of AMR). We consolidate terminology used thus far into a single framework that could be adopted moving forward, by proposing predicted no effect concentrations for resistance (PNECRs) and predicted no effect concentrations for persistence (PNECPs) be determined in AMR risk assessment. Such a framework will contribute to antibiotic stewardship and by extension, protection of human health, food security and the global economy. © 2021

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C7 - 117233

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.watres.2021.117233

KW - Antibiotics

Antimicrobial resistance

Ecotoxicology

Risk assessment

Selection

Agricultural wastes

Animals

Food supply

Health risks

Microorganisms

Veterinary medicine

'current

Animal husbandry

Antimicrobial resistances

Eco-toxicology

Environmental risk assessment

Human waste

Predicted no-effect concentrations

Risks assessments

Therapeutic use

antibiotic agent

antiinfective agent

antimicrobial activity

concentration (composition)

environmental impact

environmental risk

persistence

antibiotic resistance

antimicrobial stewardship

drug concentration

environmental management

human

nonhuman

practice guideline

Review

animal

bacterium

Anti-Bacterial Agents

Anti-Infective Agents

Bacteria

Drug Resistance, Bacterial

Humans

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Dawning of a new ERA: Environmental Risk Assessment of antibiotics and their potential to select for antimicrobial resistance

T2 - Water Research

TI - Dawning of a new ERA: Environmental Risk Assessment of antibiotics and their potential to select for antimicrobial resistance

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85106558284&doi=10.1016%2fj.watres.2021.117233&partnerID=40&md5=a52b4cb5d31dffe08f5099cac2733fa8>

VL - 200

ID - 44

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Concepts of social practice are increasingly being used to understand experiences of everyday life, particularly in relation to consumption and healthy lifestyles. This article builds on this in the context of lives disrupted and reshaped by chronic illness. It uses social practice theory to examine the lived experiences of individuals with Ménière's disease; a long-term progressive vestibular disorder, defined by episodes of severe and debilitating vertigo, aural fullness, tinnitus and sensorineural hearing loss. Drawing on the findings of 20 in-depth narrative interviews with Ménière's patients, and eight spousal/partner interviews, we explore the impacts of the condition on sensory, temporal, spatial and social dimensions of the body. In doing so, we highlight the intensely embodied sensory and emotional work required to maintain connections between the 'competences', 'materials' and 'meanings' that constitute and sustain the performance of both mundane and meaningful social practices over time. As connections between these elements of social practice are disrupted during more active phases of the condition, affected individuals may be defected from old practices and recruited to new ones, often requiring both time and social support to find meaning or pleasure in these alternative ways of being in the world. © 2016 Foundation for the Sociology of Health & Illness

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AU - Bell, S. L.

AU - Tyrrell, J.

AU - Phoenix, C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/1467-9566.12527

IS - 5

KW - chronic illness

everyday life

in-depth interviews

Ménière's disease

social practices

coping behavior

female

human

interview

male

Meniere disease

mental health

psychology

severity of illness index

social support

sociological theory

Adaptation, Psychological

Humans

Interviews as Topic

Social Theory

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 680-695

ST - A day in the life of a Ménière's patient: understanding the lived experiences and mental health impacts of Ménière's disease

T2 - Sociology of Health and Illness

TI - A day in the life of a Ménière's patient: understanding the lived experiences and mental health impacts of Ménière's disease

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85006263574&doi=10.1111%2f1467-9566.12527&partnerID=40&md5=f25a2aebf13f46fc97248e1042241024>

VL - 39

ID - 417

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The response of the soil carbon cycle to increasing atmospheric CO₂ concentration has far reaching consequences for the ecosystem carbon balance under future climatic conditions. We report on work carried out in the Swiss free-air CO₂ enrichment (FACE) experiment, where we used in situ ¹³C labelling to determine whether elevated CO₂ (+230 μL L⁻¹) concentration changes the fate of recently assimilated carbon in the soil microbial community. Elevated CO₂ (eCO₂) concentration had an overall positive effect on microbial abundance (P < 0.001) with the gram-negative bacteria showing significantly increased quantities. Gram-negative bacteria and saprotrophic fungi tended to utilize a higher amount of recently assimilated carbon under eCO₂. Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) utilized plant-assimilated carbon within 1 day after the ¹³C pulse and ¹³C uptake patterns in AMF suggest that carbon transfer is faster under eCO₂ concentration than under ambient CO₂ (aCO₂). Additionally, the respiration of recently assimilated carbon was significantly higher under eCO₂ than aCO₂ concentration. Our data suggest that elevated atmospheric CO₂ concentration accelerated and increased the utilization of recently assimilated carbon by the microbial community without changing the microbial community composition drastically. We conclude that a higher standing soil microbial biomass under eCO₂ concentration was the key cause for the higher carbon flow through the plant-soil system. Carbon utilization by microbial functional groups was only little affected by a decade of CO₂ enrichment. © 2013 The Authors. Functional Ecology © 2013 British Ecological Society.

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AU - Jakobsen, I.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/1365-2435.12183

IS - 2

KW - Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi

C flux

Neutral lipid fatty acids

Phospholipid fatty acids

Soil carbon

arbuscular mycorrhiza

bacterium

biomass allocation

carbon balance

carbon cycle

carbon dioxide

climate conditions

community composition

concentration (composition)

fatty acid

fungus

grass

microbial community

phospholipid

respiration

soil microorganism

Switzerland

Arbuscular

Fungi

Negibacteria

Trifolium

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :15

Export Date: 2 February 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 538-545

ST - A decade of free-air CO₂ enrichment increased the carbon throughput in a grass-clover ecosystem but did not drastically change carbon allocation patterns

T2 - Functional Ecology

TI - A decade of free-air CO₂ enrichment increased the carbon throughput in a grass-clover ecosystem but did not drastically change carbon allocation patterns

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84896052454&doi=10.1111%2f1365-2435.12183&partnerID=40&md5=799e32acc938d396354efde44ed3c320>

VL - 28

ID - 933

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background Urban design can influence population levels of physical activity and subsequent health impacts. This qualitative study investigates local level decision-making for 'active living' infrastructure (ALI)—walking and cycling infrastructure and open spaces in new communities. Methods Thirty-five semi-structured interviews with stakeholders, and limited ethnographic observations, were conducted with local government and private sector stakeholders including urban and transport planners, public health practitioners, elected councillors and developers. Interview transcripts were coded and analysed thematically. Results Public health practitioners in local government could act as knowledge brokers and leaders to motivate non-health stakeholders such as urban and transport planners to consider health when designing and building new communities. They needed to engage at the earliest stages and be adequately resourced to build relationships across sectors, supporting non-health outcomes such as tackling congestion, which often had greater political traction. 'Evidence' for decision-making identified problems (going beyond health), informed solutions, and also justified decisions post hoc, although case study examples were not always convincing if not considered contextually relevant. Conclusion We have developed a conceptual model with three factors needed to bridge the gap between evidence and ALI being built: influential public health practitioners; supportive policies in non-health sectors; and adequate resources. © The Author(s) 2019. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of Faculty of Public Health.

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AU - Guell, C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1093/pubmed/fdz105

IS - 3

KW - Management and policy

Physical activity

Places

England

government

private sector

public health

qualitative research

Local Government

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - E249-E258

ST - Decision-making for active living infrastructure in new communities: A qualitative study in England

T2 - Journal of Public Health (United Kingdom)

TI - Decision-making for active living infrastructure in new communities: A qualitative study in England

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85089712646&doi=10.1093%2fpubmed%2ffdz105&partnerID=40&md5=a139b92a362a4e8bccc6fc97735275d3>

VL - 42

ID - 134

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Cropland ammonia (NH₃) emission is a critical driver triggering haze pollution. Many agricultural policies were enforced in past four decades to improve nitrogen (N) use efficiency while maintaining crop yield. Inadvertent reductions of NH₃ emissions, which may be induced by such policies, are not well evaluated. Here, we quantify the China's cropland-NH₃ emission change from 1980 to 2050 and its response to policy interventions, using a data-driven model and a survey-based dataset of the fertilization scheme. Cropland-NH₃ emission in China doubled from 1.93 to 4.02 Tg NH₃-N in period 1980–1996, and then decreased to 3.50 Tg NH₃-N in 2017. The prevalence of four agricultural policies may avoid ~3.0 Tg NH₃-N in 2017, mainly located in highly fertilized areas. Optimization of fertilizer management and food consumption could mitigate three-quarters of NH₃ emission in 2050 and lower NH₃ emission intensity (emission divided by crop production) close to the European Union and the United States. Our findings provide an evidence on the decoupling of cropland-NH₃ from crop production in China and suggest the need to achieve cropland-NH₃ mitigation while sustaining crop yields in other developing economies. © 2021 John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/gcb.15847

IS - 22

KW - agricultural management

ammonia

decoupling

emission inventory

flux upscaling

policy intervention

agricultural policy

crop production

policy approach

quantitative analysis

China

fertilizer

policy

Fertilizers

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 5877-5888

ST - Decoupling between ammonia emission and crop production in China due to policy interventions

T2 - Global Change Biology

TI - Decoupling between ammonia emission and crop production in China due to policy interventions

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85113648753&doi=10.1111%2fgcb.15847&partnerID=40&md5=d2d2b3284549785058e7a1894bf41d30>

VL - 27

ID - 887

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Animal manure used to be the major source of additional nutrients and crucial for maintaining soil fertility and crop yield in traditional farming systems. However, it is increasingly not recycled, wasting vital resources and damaging the environment. By using long-term (1986–2017) data from a rural household survey (>20,000 households) across China, here we show that the share of rural households with both crop planting and livestock raising (CPLR) has sharply declined from 71% in 1986 to only 12% in 2017. Compared with households with only crop planting, the CPLR households apply less synthetic fertilizer and more manure per cropland area. However, manure production in one-third of CPLR households has exceeded the nutrient requirement of crop growth on their croplands. Rebuilding the links between livestock and croplands at a regional scale thus provides vital opportunities for the sustainable intensification of agriculture in China. © 2020, The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer Nature Limited.

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AU - Mol, A. P. J.

AU - Reis, S.

AU - Gu, B.

AU - Chen, J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/s41893-020-00596-0

IS - 1

KW - Agricultural robots

Crops

Cultivation

Manures

Nutrients

Rural areas

Surveys

Crop production

Farming system

Household level

Nutrient requirement

Regional scale

Rural households

Soil fertility

Synthetic fertilizers

Fertilizers

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :21

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 48-55

ST - Decoupling livestock and crop production at the household level in China

T2 - Nature Sustainability

TI - Decoupling livestock and crop production at the household level in China

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85089967027&doi=10.1038%2fs41893-020-00596-0&partnerID=40&md5=a02f63bb30376dd6f77e280e8d09d7da>

VL - 4

ID - 892

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Systematic literature searching is recognised as a critical component of the systematic review process. It involves a systematic search for studies and aims for a transparent report of study identification, leaving readers clear about what was done to identify studies, and how the findings of the review are situated in the relevant evidence. Information specialists and review teams appear to work from a shared and tacit model of the literature search process. How this tacit model has developed and evolved is unclear, and it has not been explicitly examined before. The purpose of this review is to determine if a shared model of the literature searching process can be detected across systematic review guidance documents and, if so, how this process is reported in the guidance and supported by published studies. Method: A literature review. Two types of literature were reviewed: guidance and published studies. Nine guidance documents were identified, including: The Cochrane and Campbell Handbooks. Published studies were identified through 'pearl growing', citation chasing, a search of PubMed using the systematic review methods filter, and the authors' topic knowledge. The relevant sections within each guidance document were then read and re-read, with the aim of determining key methodological stages. Methodological stages were identified and defined. This data was reviewed to identify agreements and areas of unique guidance between guidance documents. Consensus across multiple guidance documents was used to inform selection of 'key stages' in the process of literature searching. Results: Eight key stages were determined relating specifically to literature searching in systematic reviews. They were: who should literature search, aims and purpose of literature searching, preparation, the search strategy, searching databases, supplementary searching, managing references and reporting the search process. Conclusions: Eight key stages to the process of literature searching in systematic reviews were identified. These key stages are consistently reported in the nine guidance documents, suggesting consensus on the key stages of literature searching, and therefore the process of literature searching as a whole, in systematic reviews. Further research to determine the suitability of using the same process of literature searching for all types of systematic review is indicated. © 2018 The Author(s).

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C7 - 85

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s12874-018-0545-3

IS - 1

KW - bibliographic database

classification

human

information retrieval

literature

practice guideline

procedures

standards

statistics and numerical data

Databases, Bibliographic

Guidelines as Topic

Humans

Information Storage and Retrieval

Review Literature as Topic

Systematic Reviews as Topic

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :94

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

ST - Defining the process to literature searching in systematic reviews: A literature review of guidance and supporting studies

T2 - BMC Medical Research Methodology

TI - Defining the process to literature searching in systematic reviews: A literature review of guidance and supporting studies

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85051415084&doi=10.1186%2fs12874-018-0545-3&partnerID=40&md5=e5f56840456d236de7ef0c4fc79ff0c4>

VL - 18

ID - 318

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - There is a clear need for the development of modelling frameworks for both climate change and air quality to help inform policies for addressing these issues simultaneously. This paper presents an initial attempt to develop a single modelling framework, by introducing a greater degree of consistency in the meteorological modelling framework by using a two-step, one-way nested configuration of models, from a global composition-climate model (GCM) (140km resolution) to a regional composition-climate model covering Europe (RCCM) (50km resolution) and finally to a high (12km) resolution model over the UK (AQUUM). The latter model is used to produce routine air quality forecasts for the UK. All three models are based on the Met Office's Unified Model (MetUM). In order to better understand the impact of resolution on the downscaling of projections of future climate and air quality, we have used this nest of models to simulate a 5-year period using present-day emissions and under present-day climate conditions. We also consider the impact of running the higher-resolution model with higher spatial resolution emissions, rather than simply regridding emissions from the RCCM. We present an evaluation of the models compared to in situ air quality observations over the UK, plus a comparison against an independent 1km resolution gridded dataset, derived from a combination of modelling and observations, effectively producing an analysis of annual mean surface pollutant concentrations. We show that using a high-resolution model over the UK has some benefits in improving air quality modelling, but that the use of higher spatial resolution emissions is important to capture local variations in concentrations, particularly for primary pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide. For secondary pollutants such as ozone and the secondary component of PM₁₀, the benefits of a higher-resolution nested model are more limited and reasons for this are discussed. This study highlights the point that the resolution of models is not the only factor in determining model performance-consistency between nested models is also important. © Author(s) 2017.

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AU - McInnes, R. N.

AU - Agnew, P.

AU - O'Connor, F. M.

AU - Savage, N. H.

AU - Tilbee, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.5194/gmd-10-3941-2017

IS - 11

KW - air quality

atmospheric pollution

climate change

climate modeling

concentration (composition)

data set

downscaling

future prospect

global climate

nitrogen dioxide

particulate matter

regional climate

spatial resolution

sulfur dioxide

Europe

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :8

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 3941-3962

ST - A description and evaluation of an air quality model nested within global and regional composition-climate models using MetUM

T2 - Geoscientific Model Development

TI - A description and evaluation of an air quality model nested within global and regional composition-climate models using MetUM

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85032709587&doi=10.5194%2fgmd-10-3941-2017&partnerID=40&md5=9465d66ebc122a704cc0e23001a0b977>

VL - 10

ID - 395

ER -

TY - CHAP

AD - University of Exeter Medical School, United Kingdom

AU - Abraham, C.

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AU - Greaves, C.

AU - Lloyd, J.

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AU - White, M. P.

AU - Wyatt, K.

DB - Scopus

N1 - Cited By :7

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 103-110

ST - Designing interventions to change health-related behaviour

T2 - Complex Interventions in Health: An Overview of Research Methods

TI - Designing interventions to change health-related behaviour

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85046743905&partnerID=40&md5=fd5c838d7b59765cf738c5e8e9bf9dcd>

ID - 850

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Aims: To determine the relative utility of in-situ testing for hepatitis E virus (HEV) RNA and paraffin-section polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to diagnose HEV infection in paraffin-embedded clinical liver biopsies, and to correlate with clinicopathological characteristics. Methods and results: We evaluated in-situ and quantitative PCR (qPCR)-based approaches to identifying HEV in clinical liver biopsies from infected patients from multiple centres, correlating with clinical setting (immunocompetent, allograft or immunosuppressed native liver) and histological findings. Thirty-six biopsies from 29 patients had histological data, 27 and 23 of which had satisfactory material for in-situ RNA testing and tissue qPCR, respectively. Both approaches specifically identified HEV infection, but tissue qPCR was significantly more sensitive than RNAscope in-situ testing ($P = 0.035$). In immunocompetent but not immunosuppressed patients the tissue qPCR yield correlated with the severity of lobular hepatitis ($\rho = 0.94$, $P < 0.001$). qPCR viral yield was comparably high in allografts and immunosuppressed native livers and significantly greater than with native liver infection. Immunosuppressed patients showed reduced severity of hepatitis and cholestatic changes, compared with immunocompetent patients. Indeed, HEV-infected liver allografts could show minimal hepatitis for many months. In individual cases each technique was useful when serum was not available to identify chronic infection retrospectively (in biopsies taken 4–31 months before diagnosis), to identify persistent/residual infection when contemporary serum PCR was negative and to identify cleared infection. Conclusions: qPCR is more effective than in-situ RNA testing to identify HEV infection in paraffin-embedded liver biopsies and has diagnostic utility in selected settings. © 2017 John Wiley & Sons Ltd

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AU - Scobie, L.

AU - Bellamy, C. O. C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/his.13266

IS - 4

KW - allograft

biopsy

hepatitis E

liver

Patients

PCR

alanine aminotransferase

immunoglobulin G

virus RNA

acute hepatitis

Article

autoimmune hepatitis

cholestasis

chronic leukemia

clinical feature

controlled study

disease severity

genotype

Hepatitis E virus

histopathology

human

human tissue

hybridization

liver biopsy

liver cell

liver fibrosis

mononuclear cell

plasma cell

polymerase chain reaction

priority journal

quantitative analysis

retrospective study

RNA analysis

viremia

virus detection

genetics

immunocompromised patient

isolation and purification

liver transplantation

pathology

virology

Allografts

Humans

Immunocompromised Host

Retrospective Studies

RNA, Viral

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :7

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 580-590

ST - Detection of viral hepatitis E in clinical liver biopsies

T2 - Histopathology

TI - Detection of viral hepatitis E in clinical liver biopsies

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85029225950&doi=10.1111%2fhis.13266&partnerID=40&md5=bc663750185b942c703932c305b3de40>

VL - 71

ID - 400

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - In general, research demonstrates that deprivation, education, health, and well-being are determinants of volunteering, and that volunteering can play an important role in building stronger communities and provides many benefits for individual health and well-being. This study concentrates on the effects of physical and mental health and well-being as predictors when the aspect of socio-economic impact has been minimised. It utilises a unique data set from a UK Housing Association community with generally high levels of deprivation. Data were analysed using bivariate probit regression. In contrast to previous findings, physical health and mental health were not significantly related to volunteering. The key finding was that mental well-being was significantly related to informal volunteering. © 2020, The Author(s).

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/s11266-020-00275-w

KW - Deprivation

Mental well-being

Physical health

Social housing

Volunteering

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Determinants of Volunteering Within a Social Housing Community

T2 - Voluntas

TI - Determinants of Volunteering Within a Social Housing Community

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85091681440&doi=10.1007%2fs11266-020-00275-w&partnerID=40&md5=40d3d4fb7771ea420d5f6286bd3d42f3>

ID - 200

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Soil biomes are vast, exceptionally diverse and crucial to the health of ecosystems and societies. Soils also contain an appreciable, but understudied, diversity of opportunistic human pathogens. With climate change and other forms of environmental degradation potentially increasing exposure risks to soilborne pathogens, it is necessary to gain a better understanding of their ecological drivers. Here we use the *Galleria mellonella* insect virulence model to selectively isolate pathogenic bacteria from soils in Cornwall (UK). We find a high prevalence of pathogenic soil bacteria with two genera, *Providencia* and *Serratia*, being especially common. *Providencia alcalifaciens*, *P. rustigianii*, *Serratia liquefaciens* and *S. plymuthica* strains were studied in more detail using phenotypic virulence and antibiotic resistance assays and whole-genome sequencing. Both genera displayed low levels of antibiotic resistance and antibiotic resistance gene carriage. However, *Serratia* isolates were found to carry the recently characterized metallo- β -lactamase bla_{SPR-1} that, although not conferring high levels of resistance in these strains, poses a potential risk of horizontal transfer to other pathogens where it could be fully functional. The *Galleria* assay can be a useful approach to uncover the distribution and identity of pathogenic bacteria in the environment, as well as uncover resistance genes with an environmental origin. © 2020 The Author. Environmental Microbiology published by Society for Applied Microbiology and John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

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AU - Sheppard, S.

AU - Cardazzo, B.

AU - Gaze, W.

AU - Buckling, A.

AU - Vos, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/1462-2920.15243

IS - 12

KW - antiinfective agent

beta lactamase

animal

antibiotic resistance

bacterium

drug effect

genetics

human

isolation and purification

microbiology

moth

pathogenicity

prevalence

virulence

Animals

Anti-Bacterial Agents

Bacteria

beta-Lactamases

Drug Resistance, Microbial

Humans

Moths

Soil Microbiology

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 5327-5340

ST - Determining the prevalence, identity and possible origin of bacterial pathogens in soil

T2 - Environmental Microbiology

TI - Determining the prevalence, identity and possible origin of bacterial pathogens in soil

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85092129586&doi=10.1111%2f1462-2920.15243&partnerID=40&md5=724507a7beaf3c974635ef733b29904f>

VL - 22

ID - 115

ER -

TY - CONF

AB - Human exposure to environmental pathogens and specifically air pollutants is a highly topical issue. Clean air to breathe is a basic requirement of life and the quality of air both outdoors and indoors is a crucial determinant of health (WHO, 2010). Air is however affected by pollutants such as Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x), Particulate Matter (PM), ground level Ozone (O₃) and Carbon Monoxide (CO) which can have adverse effects on public health. Air pollutants are ubiquitous and their concentrations are typically subject to a high spatial and temporal variability. For risk and impact assessments and for the design of effective air pollution control policies as well as public health advice, it is necessary to quantify human exposure to air pollutants. This is a challenging task as human exposure is based on complex relationships and interactions between environmental and human systems. Traditionally human exposure has been assessed based on concentrations from static monitors. Now technology is available to enable us to monitor personal exposure to air pollutants. The work described here is conducted in the frame of a joint PhD studentship between the Centre for Ecology & Hydrology and the University of Exeter. It focuses on the application of methods for personal exposure monitoring and the integration of measured data with existing pollution and contextual data in a combined approach. The aims are to understand more about potential associations between air pollution, human exposure to it and health effects in Scotland which is strongly influenced by activity patterns and a person's general activity-space. For this purpose, an experimental design with a wearable personal monitoring device to derive personal time-activity patterns and pollutant concentrations is currently devised. Resulting personal exposure profiles will be integrated with modelled pollution concentrations and contextual data such as socioeconomic, population and health indicators. The work presented here will focus on the development of a conceptual model integrating monitored, modelled and contextual data.

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AU - Steinle, S.

AU - Reis, S.

AU - Sabel, C. E.

C3 - iEMSs 2012 - Managing Resources of a Limited Planet: Proceedings of the 6th Biennial Meeting of the International Environmental Modelling and Software Society

DB - Scopus

KW - Air pollution

Conceptual model

Contextual data

Personal exposure monitoring

Scotland

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 420-426

ST - Developing a conceptual model for the assessment of personal exposure to air pollution

TI - Developing a conceptual model for the assessment of personal exposure to air pollution

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84894156812&partnerID=40&md5=16d1c7da0febf526a615f8d32f03df75>

ID - 705

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives: The UK Five Year Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Strategy was published in September 2013 and recommended a One Health approach emphasizing the importance of collaboration to tackle AMR. We describe the inauguration of what we believe to be the first regional One Health group established in the UK. The purpose of the group was to ensure the implementation of a coordinated Cornwall-wide response to the UK AMR Strategy and we describe the outputs of the group to date., Methods: The Cornwall Antimicrobial Resistance Group was set up as a sub-group of the Health & Wellbeing Board's Health Protection Committee. Stakeholders reviewed the key objectives set out within the Five Year AMR strategy, identified local priorities and existing work streams within Cornwall, and completed a gap analysis. The annual work plan was developed from the gap analysis and provided a foundation for improved coordination of One Health antimicrobial stewardship (AMS) activity in Cornwall., Results: To date, outputs from the group can be arranged under the following themes: education and engagement with the public; education and engagement with healthcare workers and veterinarians; and a comprehensive AMS programme for all sectors. The group continues to grow in size with wider stakeholder engagement and increased variety of work streams., Conclusions: This unique group facilitates discussions across sectors, which has enabled the sharing of knowledge, ideas and resources, stimulated local AMS

initiatives, and ensured a platform for the development of future AMR and AMS work. Copyright © The Author 2017. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the British Society for Antimicrobial Chemotherapy. All rights reserved. For Permissions, please email: journals.permissions@oup.com.

AU - Powell, Neil

AU - Davidson, Iain

AU - Yelling, Phillip

AU - Collinson, Andrew

AU - Pollard, Adam

AU - Johnson, Lisa

AU - Gibson, Nick

AU - Taylor, Jennifer

AU - Wisner, Kathryn

AU - Gaze, William

AU - South, Janice

AU - Ashiru-Oredope, Diane

DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1093/jac/dkx164>

IS - 9

KW - Anti-Bacterial Agents/ae [Adverse Effects]

*Drug Resistance, Microbial

Drug Utilization

Education, Veterinary

*Health Personnel/ed [Education]

Health Personnel/og [Organization & Administration]

Health Policy

Humans

*One Health

United Kingdom

PY - 2017

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SN - 1460-2091

0305-7453

SP - 2661-2665

ST - Developing a local antimicrobial resistance action plan: the Cornwall One Health Antimicrobial Resistance Group

T2 - The Journal of antimicrobial chemotherapy

TI - Developing a local antimicrobial resistance action plan: the Cornwall One Health Antimicrobial Resistance Group

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med14&NEWS=N&AN=28595316>

VL - 72

ID - 1219

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The incorporation of evidence derived from multiple research designs into one single synthesis can enhance the utility of systematic reviews making them more worthwhile, useful, and insightful. Methodological guidance for mixed-methods synthesis continues to emerge and evolve but broadly involves a sequential, parallel, or convergent approach according to the degree of independence between individual syntheses before they are combined. We present two case studies in which we used novel and innovative methods to draw together the findings from individual but related quantitative and qualitative syntheses to aid interpretation of the overall evidence base. Our approach moved beyond making a choice between parallel, sequential, or convergent methods to interweave the findings of individual reviews and offers three key innovations to mixed-methods synthesis methods: The use of intersubjective questions to understand the findings of the individual reviews through different lenses, Immersion of key reviewers in the entirety of the evidence base, and Commencing the process during the final stages of the synthesis of individual reviews, at a point where reviewers are developing an understanding of initial findings. Underlying our approach is the process of exploration and identification of links between and across review findings, an approach that is fundamental to all evidence syntheses but usually occurs at the level of the study. Adapting existing methods for exploring and identifying patterns and links between and across studies to interweave the findings between and across reviews may prove valuable. © 2019 The Authors. Research Synthesis Methods published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd

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AU - Moore, D.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/jrsm.1383

IS - 4

KW - evidence synthesis

methods

mixed methods

qualitative

quantitative

attention deficit disorder

decision making

evidence based medicine

human

medical research

mental disease

methodology

qualitative research

Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity

Biomedical Research

Evidence-Based Medicine

Humans

Mental Disorders

Research Design

Systematic Reviews as Topic

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 507-521

ST - Developing methods for the overarching synthesis of quantitative and qualitative evidence: The interweave synthesis approach

T2 - Research Synthesis Methods

TI - Developing methods for the overarching synthesis of quantitative and qualitative evidence: The interweave synthesis approach

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85076379369&doi=10.1002%2fjrs.1383&partnerID=40&md5=72d96af558268cb515650ddde8072c7d>

VL - 11

ID - 151

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background Improved data linkages between diverse environment and health datasets have the potential to provide new insights into the health impacts of environmental exposures, including complex climate change processes. Initiatives that link and explore big data in the environment and health arenas are now being established. Objectives To encourage advances in this nascent field, this article documents the development of a web browser application to facilitate such future research, the challenges encountered to date, and how they were addressed. Methods A 'storyboard approach' was used to aid the initial design and development of the application. The application followed a 3-tier architecture: a spatial database server for storing and querying data, server-side code for processing and running models, and client-side browser code for user interaction and for displaying data and results. The browser was validated by reproducing previously published results from a regression analysis of time-series datasets of daily mortality, air pollution and temperature in London. Results Data visualisation and analysis options of the application are presented. The main factors that shaped the development of the browser were: accessibility, open-source software, flexibility, efficiency, user-friendliness, licensing restrictions and data confidentiality, visualisation limitations, cost-effectiveness, and sustainability. Conclusions Creating dedicated data and analysis resources, such as the one described here, will become an increasingly vital step in improving understanding of the complex interconnections between the environment and human health and wellbeing, whilst still ensuring appropriate confidentiality safeguards. The issues raised in this paper can inform the future development of similar tools by other researchers working in this field. © 2016 Elsevier B.V.

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AU - Fleming, L. E.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2016.09.162

KW - Big data

Browser application
Climate change
Environment
Human health
Time-series regression
Client server computer systems
Cost effectiveness
Data visualization
Health
Open source software
Open systems
Query processing
Regression analysis
Sustainable development
Time series
Time series analysis
Visualization
Data confidentiality
Environmental exposure
Spatial database
User friendliness
User interaction
air temperature
atmospheric pollution
data set
health impact
mortality
software
air pollution
Article
client server application

climate

computer model

confidentiality

controlled study

cost effectiveness analysis

data base

England

environmental temperature

information processing

licensing

medical research

priority journal

publication

validation study

web browser

human

Internet

research

London [England]

United Kingdom

Humans

London

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 79-86

ST - Development of a browser application to foster research on linking climate and health datasets: Challenges and opportunities

T2 - Science of the Total Environment

TI - Development of a browser application to foster research on linking climate and health datasets: Challenges and opportunities

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84991585114&doi=10.1016%2fj.scitotenv.2016.09.162&partnerID=40&md5=219044649a43a0c9a5d13566777c2194>

VL - 575

ID - 452

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - It is well established that outdoor natural environments - or green spaces - have the potential to serve as therapeutic landscapes and are a public health resource. Less is known about the extent to which “water-related environments (blue spaces) - may benefit health. As with green space, health benefits resulting from blue space use probably depend on place quality. However, the lack of comparable environmental quality data hampers planning and design of blue spaces and their inclusion in public health-related policies. This paper presents a novel tool - the BlueHealth Environmental Assessment Tool (BEAT) - which enables comparable assessment of environmental aspects and attributes that influence access to, use of and health-promoting activities in blue spaces. The tool is based on a review of published evidence and rigorous evaluation of 28 existing place assessment tools developed by and used in different disciplines including urban and transport planning, landscape architecture and management, urban design and public health. The environmental attributes identified were assessed using a place affordance-affect scale based on their relevance to the interaction between the environment and human behaviour. This provided a framework for extracting those environmental variables especially relevant to blue spaces and for health determinants. These were incorporated into the BEAT as a set of domains each comprising several physical, social, aesthetic and environmental aspects. The BEAT uses a questionnaire-based approach to examine each domain and aspect and to obtain both qualitative and quantitative measures using experience and judgment by either experts or stakeholders. The tool is freely available via an online interface featuring comprehensive guidance for assessors and a means of presenting results graphically. The tool can be used to compare sites before and after design interventions at a site. The BEAT enables rigorous and comparable assessment of the environment and strengthens the role of evidence-based planning in the development of urban blue spaces as a public health resource. © 2020 The Authors

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AU - Grellier, J.

C7 - 126575

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.ufug.2019.126575

KW - Blue space

Blue space quality

BlueHealth

Health determinants

Place assessment tool

Site assessment

environmental assessment

environmental quality

health impact

human behavior

landscape change

site investigation

stakeholder

urban area

urban development

urban planning

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :19

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - The development of a tool for assessing the environmental qualities of urban blue spaces

T2 - Urban Forestry and Urban Greening

TI - The development of a tool for assessing the environmental qualities of urban blue spaces

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85078413357&doi=10.1016%2fj.ufug.2019.126575&partnerID=40&md5=5cb02122b89de6aa7ac1ac53b7644c35>

VL - 49

ID - 182

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The latest scientific advances on the impacts of climate change on the health of the elderly in East China were reviewed consulting peer-reviewed publications from 2000 to 2017. The direct impacts of climate change result from rising temperatures, heat waves, and increases in the frequency of complex extreme weather events such as windstorms, floods, and droughts. The health and social consequences of these events are far reaching, ranging from reduced labour productivity and heat-related deaths through to direct physical injury during extreme weather events, the spread of infectious diseases, and mental health effects following widespread flooding or prolonged drought. Research has indicated that climate change will have the greatest impact on vulnerable groups of people, including the elderly population. However, there is a dearth of empirical evidence, a lack of focus on vulnerable segments of the population (especially elderly), limited understanding of how health status will change in the future, and lack of acknowledgement of how different regions in China vary in terms of the consequences of climate change. The main risk in East China that climate change may exacerbate is flooding (sea level rise, coastal and riverine, flood risk). However in some regions of East China such as in the provinces of Anhui, Jiangsu, Hebei, and Shandong the biggest climate change risk is considered to be drought. Main health risks linked to climate change are evident as cardiovascular and respiratory diseases (heat stroke, exhaustion, and asthma), often caused by interactions between heat wave episodes and concurrent poor air quality. © 2019 Published by NRC Research Press.

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AU - Morse, A. P.

AU - Villanueva, E. V.

AU - Morrissey, K.

AU - Staddon, P. L.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1139/er-2017-0095

IS - 3

KW - Climate change

East China

Elderly

Flooding

Health impacts

Heat waves

Air quality

Diseases

Drought

Floods

Health risks

Oil well flooding

Productivity

Sea level

Storms

Weather information services

Climate change risks

Elderly populations

Extreme weather events

Health impact

Labour productivities

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 295-303

ST - Direct and indirect health impacts of climate change on the vulnerable elderly population in East China

T2 - Environmental Reviews

TI - Direct and indirect health impacts of climate change on the vulnerable elderly population in East China

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85072227505&doi=10.1139%2fer-2017-0095&partnerID=40&md5=ac7e2ae0c30187e2d118884c422d026b>

VL - 27

ID - 798

ER -

TY - JOUR

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AU - Kamar, N.

AU - Wang, W.

AU - Dalton, H. R.

AU - Pan, Q.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/S2468-1253(16)30242-4

IS - 3

KW - ribavirin

RNA polymerase

sofosbuvir

antivirus agent

antiviral therapy

chronic hepatitis

Hepatitis C virus genotype 3

Hepatitis E virus

kidney injury

Letter

liver cirrhosis

mutation

nonhuman

priority journal

stem cell transplantation

virus replication

chronic hepatitis C

combination drug therapy

drug effects

Hepacivirus

hepatitis B

Hepatitis B virus

hepatitis C

hepatitis E

human

virus activation

Antiviral Agents

Drug Therapy, Combination

Hepatitis C, Chronic

Humans

M3 - Letter

N1 - Cited By :10

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 154-155

ST - Direct-acting antiviral therapy for hepatitis E virus?

T2 - The Lancet Gastroenterology and Hepatology

TI - Direct-acting antiviral therapy for hepatitis E virus?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85012257332&doi=10.1016%2fS2468-1253%2816%2930242-4&partnerID=40&md5=dcf2d7020ad15dea2388fed393b6bd54>

VL - 2

ID - 432

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The participation of persons with a disability (PWDs) in tourism has received growing academic interest in recent years. This paper contributes to a reflection on how accessible tourism relates to the sustainable development paradigm. To investigate this relationship, it goes beyond the question of PWDs' access to tourism services, and adopts an inclusiveness perspective. Inclusion is examined in terms of legislation, marketing and imagery, and representations of PWDs as consumers

embedded within social units—and families in particular. These dimensions are explored empirically in a study of visitor attractions in Cornwall (England) based on a quantitative and qualitative content analysis of brochures and websites. The study shows that the marketing materials of Cornish visitor attractions mainly focus on access, and the imagery used largely projects quasi invisibility or provides ambiguous messages. Communication with PWDs rarely addresses the family unit, making the family tourism experience intangible in the pre-trip phase. These results point at weaker implementation of inclusiveness, which corroborates previous findings of watered down definitions of rights to tourism under neo-liberal ideologies and economic crises. The paper discusses implications for social inclusion and highlights avenues for future research. © 2017 Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.

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AU - Palomino, M.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/09669582.2017.1339710

IS - 2

KW - accessible tourism

Disability

family tourism

imagery

inclusive society

marketing

neoliberalism

social inclusion

tourism

tourist attraction

Cornwall [England]

England

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :12

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 221-237

ST - Disability, social inclusion and the marketing of tourist attractions

T2 - Journal of Sustainable Tourism

TI - Disability, social inclusion and the marketing of tourist attractions

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85021440928&doi=10.1080%2f09669582.2017.1339710&partnerID=40&md5=9e84360101f65eca4a3b0ad4760006c1>

VL - 26

ID - 365

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - In situ and mobile methodologies are increasingly popular within research into diverse geographies of health and wellbeing. These methodologies include data-gathering techniques and modes of analysis carried out with research participants as they experience and move through settings with the potential to shape both momentary and longer-term experiences of health and wellbeing. This methodological development is both a response to and reflection of wider methodological and theoretical thinking across human geography, especially in relation to mobilities, performative, co-productive, and active ways to access and produce knowledge. In addition, the past few decades have seen increased access to geo-spatial technologies and tools to both locate and record experiential place-based knowledge. Such methods are capable of producing important new knowledge concerning the emergence (or foreclosing) of health and wellbeing in and through place, yet they are often perceived as “risky,” drawing researchers out of their traditional researcher-controlled environments. Based on discussions developed during and since a July 2018 in situ and mobile methods workshop, this paper discusses the benefits of negotiating the (at times) somewhat messy and unpredictable research encounters that can unfold through such methods. It incorporates examples from recent and ongoing doctoral and post-doctoral research in health and wellbeing using out situ (in situ outdoors) methodological approaches in Britain and Ireland – including go-along interviews, video ethnography, elicitation, and biosensing. Three core themes are presented, concerning the value of mobile and in situ methods in: (1) supporting an ethic of care; (2) attending to more-than-human dynamics of health and wellbeing; and (3) integrating matter and meaning in contemporary efforts to understand how health and wellbeing unfold and accrete in and through place. The information, practices and views in this article are those of the author(s) and do not

necessarily reflect the opinion of the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG). © 2019 Royal Geographical Society (with the Institute of British Geographers)

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AU - Power, A.

AU - Roberts, E.

AU - Thomas, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/area.12604

IS - 3

KW - health

in situ research

mobile methodologies

technologies

wellbeing

ethics

human geography

knowledge

public health

research

spatial analysis

Ireland

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :7

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 514-522

ST - "Disciplined research in undisciplined settings": Critical explorations of in situ and mobile methodologies in geographies of health and wellbeing

T2 - Area

TI - "Disciplined research in undisciplined settings": Critical explorations of in situ and mobile methodologies in geographies of health and wellbeing

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85078785031&doi=10.1111%2farea.12604&partnerID=40&md5=e583437141da60ed6716b1245999ac2d>

VL - 52

ID - 875

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The application of anaerobically digested cattle manure on agricultural land for both improving its quality and recycling a farm waste is an increasingly frequent practice in line with the circular economy. However, knowledge on the potential risk of spreading antibiotic resistance through this specific practice is quite scarce. The antibiotic sulfamethoxazole (SMX) is one of the most heavily prescribed in veterinary medicine. In this study, SMX dissipation and the possible effects on natural microorganisms were investigated in a soil amended with an anaerobically digested cattle manure produced from a biogas plant inside a livestock farm. Microcosm experiments were performed using amended soil treated with SMX (20 mg/kg soil). During the experimental time (61 days), soil samples were analysed for SMX and N4-acetylsulfamethoxazole, microbial abundance, activity and structure. Furthermore, the prevalence of the *int1* gene was also determined. The overall results showed that, although there was an initial negative effect on microbial abundance, SMX halved in about 7 days in

the digestate-amended soil. The *int11* gene found in both the digestate and amended soil suggested that the use of anaerobically digested cattle manure as fertilizer can be a source of antibiotic resistant bacteria (ARBs) and genes (ARGs) in agroecosystems. © 2019 Elsevier B.V.

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C7 - 120769

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jhazmat.2019.120769

KW - Biogas plant

int11

Microbial community

Microcosms

Sulfonamides

Agriculture

Amides

Anaerobic digestion

Antibiotics

Biogas
Genes
Manures
Microorganisms
Soils
Sulfur compounds
Veterinary medicine
Biogas plants
Microbial communities
Fertilizers
sulfamethoxazole
antiinfective agent
biofuel
ester
fatty acid
fertilizer
abundance
antibiotic resistance
cattle
dissipation
manure
microbial activity
microcosm
organic sulfur compound
soil amendment
Article
bacterium
cattle manure
nonhuman
soil pollution
anaerobic growth

animal

bacterial gene

bovine

chemistry

genetics

microbiology

microflora

procedures

soil

soil pollutant

Bacteria (microorganisms)

Bos

Anaerobiosis

Animals

Anti-Bacterial Agents

Bacteria

Biofuels

Drug Resistance, Microbial

Esters

Fatty Acids

Genes, Bacterial

Microbiota

Soil Microbiology

Soil Pollutants

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :19

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Dissipation of the antibiotic sulfamethoxazole in a soil amended with anaerobically digested cattle manure

T2 - Journal of Hazardous Materials

TI - Dissipation of the antibiotic sulfamethoxazole in a soil amended with anaerobically digested cattle manure

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85067203647&doi=10.1016%2fj.jhazmat.2019.120769&partnerID=40&md5=ef107292c25749043faf252d998677fc>

VL - 378

ID - 868

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The ESTEEM trial was a randomised-controlled trial of telephone triage consultations in general practice. We conducted exploratory analyses on data from 9154 patients from 42 UK general practices who returned a questionnaire containing self-reported ratings of satisfaction with care following a request for a same-day consultation. Mode of care was identified through case notes review. There were seven main types: a GP face-to-face consultation, GP or nurse telephone triage consultation with no subsequent same day care, or a GP or nurse telephone triage consultation with a subsequent face-to-face consultation with a GP or a nurse. We investigated the contribution of mode of care to patient satisfaction and distance between the patient's home and the practice as a potential moderating factor. There was no overall association between patient satisfaction and distance from practice. However, patients managed by a nurse telephone consultation showed lowest levels of satisfaction, and satisfaction for this group of patients increased the further they lived from the practice. There was no association between any of the other modes of management and distance from practice. Copyright © 2015 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.. All rights reserved.

AU - Calitri, Raff

AU - Warren, Fiona C.

AU - Wheeler, Benedict

AU - Chaplin, Katherine

AU - Fletcher, Emily

AU - Murdoch, Jamie

AU - Richards, Suzanne

AU - Taylor, Rod S.

AU - Varley, Anna

AU - Campbell, John

DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.healthplace.2015.04.002>

KW - Adolescent

Adult

Aged

Child

Child, Preschool

Female

General Practitioners/sn [Statistics & Numerical Data]

Geography, Medical

Humans

Infant

Male

Middle Aged

*Nurse-Patient Relations

*Nursing Care

*Patient Satisfaction

*Referral and Consultation/sn [Statistics & Numerical Data]

Surveys and Questionnaires

*Telephone

*Triage

United Kingdom

Young Adult

PY - 2015

SE - Calitri, Raff. Primary Care Research Group, University of Exeter Medical School, University of Exeter Medical School, Exeter, UK. Electronic address: r.calitri@exeter.ac.uk.

Warren, Fiona C. Primary Care Research Group, University of Exeter Medical School, University of Exeter Medical School, Exeter, UK.

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Richards, Suzanne. Primary Care Research Group, University of Exeter Medical School, University of Exeter Medical School, Exeter, UK.

Taylor, Rod S. Primary Care Research Group, University of Exeter Medical School, University of Exeter Medical School, Exeter, UK.

Varley, Anna. Norwich Medical School, University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK.

Campbell, John. Primary Care Research Group, University of Exeter Medical School, University of Exeter Medical School, Exeter, UK.

SN - 1873-2054

1353-8292

SP - 92-6

ST - Distance from practice moderates the relationship between patient management involving nurse telephone triage consulting and patient satisfaction with care

T2 - Health & place

TI - Distance from practice moderates the relationship between patient management involving nurse telephone triage consulting and patient satisfaction with care

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med12&NEWS=N&AN=25982703>

VL - 34

Y2 - 20150518//

ID - 1327

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Diversity in host resistance often associates with reduced pathogen spread. This may result from ecological and evolutionary processes, likely with feedback between them. Theory and experiments on bacteria-phage interactions have shown that genetic diversity of the bacterial adaptive immune system can limit phage evolution to overcome resistance. Using the CRISPR-Cas bacterial immune system and lytic phage, we engineered a host-pathogen system where each bacterial host genotype could be infected by only one phage genotype. With this model system, we explored how CRISPR diversity impacts the spread of phage when they can overcome a resistance allele, how immune diversity affects the evolution of the phage to increase its host range and if there was feedback between these processes. We show that increasing CRISPR diversity benefits susceptible bacteria via a dilution effect, which limits the spread of the phage. We suggest that this ecological effect impacts the evolution of novel phage genotypes, which then feeds back into phage population dynamics. Copyright © 2020 The Authors. Journal of Evolutionary Biology published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd on behalf of European Society for Evolutionary Biology.

AU - Common, Jack

AU - Walker-Sunderhauf, David

AU - van Houte, Stineke

AU - Westra, Edze R.

DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/jeb.13638>

PY - 2020

SE - Common, Jack. ESI and CEC, Biosciences, University of Exeter, Penryn, UK.

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van Houte, Stineke. ESI and CEC, Biosciences, University of Exeter, Penryn, UK.

Westra, Edze R. ESI and CEC, Biosciences, University of Exeter, Penryn, UK.

SN - 1420-9101

1010-061X

ST - Diversity in CRISPR-based immunity protects susceptible genotypes by restricting phage spread and evolution

T2 - Journal of evolutionary biology

TI - Diversity in CRISPR-based immunity protects susceptible genotypes by restricting phage spread and evolution

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=medp&NEWS=N&AN=32383796>

Y2 - 20200508//

ID - 944

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Living and taking recreation in rural and coastal environments promote health and wellbeing, although the causal factors involved are unclear. It has been proposed that such environments provide a counter to the stresses of everyday living, leading to enhanced mental and physical health. Living in natural environments will result in airborne exposure to a wide range of biogenic chemicals through inhalation and ingestion of airborne microbiota and particles. The "biogenics" hypothesis formulated here is that regular exposure to low concentrations of mixtures of natural compounds and toxins in natural environments confers pleiotropic health benefits by inhibiting the activities of interconnected cell signalling systems, particularly PI3K/Akt/mTORC1. When overactive, Akt and mTOR (mTORC1) can lead to many pathological processes including cancers, diabetes, inflammation, immunosuppression, and neurodegenerative diseases. There is a substantial body of evidence that many natural products (i.e., from bacteria, algae, fungi and higher plants) inhibit the activities of these protein kinases. Other mTOR-related interconnected metabolic control "switches" (e.g., PTEN & NF- κ B), autophagy and other cytoprotective processes are also affected by natural products. The "biogenics" hypothesis formulated here is that regular intermittent exposure to a mixture of airborne biogenic compounds in natural environments confers pleiotropic health benefits by inhibiting activities of the highly interconnected PI3K/Akt/mTORC1 system. It is proposed that future

experimental exposures to biogenic aerosols in animal models coupled with epidemiology, should target the activities of the various kinases in the PI3K/Akt/mTORC1 systems and related physiological processes for selected urban, rural and coastal populations in order to test this hypothesis. © 2015 Elsevier Inc.

AD - European Centre for Environment and oHuman Health (ECEHH), University of Exeter Medical School, Knowledge Spa, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 3HD, United Kingdom

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AU - Moore, M. N.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envres.2015.03.015

KW - Autophagy

Cell-signalling

Green-blue space

MTOR

Phytochemicals

bacterial toxin

immunoglobulin enhancer binding protein

mammalian target of rapamycin

mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1

natural product

phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase

plant medicinal product

protein kinase B

air pollutant

MTOR protein, human

target of rapamycin kinase

aerosol

biogenic emission

coastal zone

health impact
metabolism
pathology
public health
rural atmosphere
signaling
aging
airborne particle
coastal waters
degenerative disease
diabetes mellitus
enzyme activity
enzyme inhibition
fungus
health status
human
immune deficiency
inflammation
ingestion
inhalation
intracellular signaling
metabolic regulation
Micrococcus
microflora
microorganism
neoplasm
plant
pleiotropy
priority journal
protein interaction
Review

rural area

soil

target cell

virus

wellbeing

drug effects

rural population

signal transduction

toxicity

algae

Animalia

Embryophyta

Fungi

Air Pollutants

Humans

Phosphatidylinositol 3-Kinases

Proto-Oncogene Proteins c-akt

TOR Serine-Threonine Kinases

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :28

Export Date: 2 February 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 65-75

ST - Do airborne biogenic chemicals interact with the PI3K/Akt/mTOR cell signalling pathway to benefit human health and wellbeing in rural and coastal environments?

T2 - Environmental Research

TI - Do airborne biogenic chemicals interact with the PI3K/Akt/mTOR cell signalling pathway to benefit human health and wellbeing in rural and coastal environments?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84925597864&doi=10.1016%2fj.envres.2015.03.015&partnerID=40&md5=2ca93de38e1c2efb88687d3441b3c958>

VL - 140

ID - 917

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Water is often a feature of preferred landscapes. Three experimental studies explored possible boundary conditions and extensions of this finding. Study 1 examined the role of weather and found that landscape preferences were moderated by climatic conditions. While waterscape preferences were significantly higher under clement than inclement conditions, urban/built landscape preferences were unaffected. Studies 2a and 2b explored reactions to sub-aquatic compared to above the waterline views, using colour and monochrome images respectively. In both cases, reactions to sub-aquatic scenes were broadly similar to those of green space. Findings are discussed in terms of possible evolutionary, cultural and personal mechanisms. © 2013 Landscape Research Group Ltd.

AD - European Centre of Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter and Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro, United Kingdom

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AU - White, M. P.

AU - Cracknell, D.

AU - Corcoran, A.

AU - Jenkinson, G.

AU - Depledge, M. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/01426397.2012.759919

IS - 4

KW - Perceived restorativeness

Preferences

Sub-aquatic environments

Waterscapes

Weather

boundary condition

climate conditions

landscape

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :21

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 339-358

ST - Do preferences for waterscapes persist in inclement weather and extend to sub-aquatic scenes?

T2 - Landscape Research

TI - Do preferences for waterscapes persist in inclement weather and extend to sub-aquatic scenes?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84988038741&doi=10.1080%2f01426397.2012.759919&partnerID=40&md5=79c9b9e6e4496faf00d72c9c7f42da0e>

VL - 39

ID - 611

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Microbes are embedded in complex communities where they engage in a wide array of intra- and inter-specific interactions. The extent to which these interactions drive or impede microbiome diversity is not well understood. Historically, two contrasting hypotheses have been suggested to explain how species interactions could influence diversity. 'Ecological Controls' (EC) predicts a negative relationship, where the evolution or migration of novel types is constrained as niches become filled. In contrast, 'Diversity Begets Diversity' (DBD) predicts a positive relationship, with existing diversity promoting the accumulation of further diversity via niche construction and other interactions. Using high-throughput amplicon sequencing data from the Earth Microbiome Project, we provide evidence that DBD is strongest in low-diversity biomes, but weaker in more diverse biomes, consistent with biotic interactions initially favoring the accumulation of diversity (as predicted by DBD). However, as niches become increasingly filled, diversity hits a plateau (as predicted by EC). © 2020, eLife Sciences Publications Ltd. All rights reserved.

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McGill Genome Centre, McGill University, Canada

AU - Madi, N.

AU - Vos, M.

AU - Murall, C. L.

AU - Legendre, P.

AU - Shapiro, B. J.

C7 - e58999

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.7554/eLife.58999

KW - 16S rRNA

Earth Microbiome Project

Ecology

Evolution

Microbiome

accumulation ratio

antibiotic resistance

Article

biodiversity

genetic procedures

human

nonhuman

organismal interaction

prokaryote

sequence analysis

biota

ecosystem

genetics

high throughput sequencing

microflora

High-Throughput Nucleotide Sequencing

Microbiota

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :9

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 1-83

ST - Does diversity beget diversity in microbiomes?

T2 - eLife

TI - Does diversity beget diversity in microbiomes?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85097540835&doi=10.7554%2feLife.58999&partnerID=40&md5=daa10f1bf19175fa9e8287e92a95d198>

VL - 9

ID - 128

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - It is often assumed that spending time by the coast leads to better health and wellbeing, but there is strikingly little evidence regarding specific effects or mechanisms to support such a view. We analysed small-area census data for the population of England, which indicate that good health is more prevalent the closer one lives to the coast. We also found that, consistent with similar analyses of greenspace accessibility, the positive effects of coastal proximity may be greater amongst more socio-economically deprived communities. We hypothesise that these effects may be due to opportunities for stress reduction and increased physical activity. © 2012 Elsevier Ltd.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, Peninsula College of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Exeter, Knowledge Spa, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro TR1 3HD, United Kingdom

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

AU - White, M.

AU - Stahl-Timmins, W.

AU - Depledge, M. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.healthplace.2012.06.015

IS - 5

KW - Blue space

Coast

Greenspace

Health

Wellbeing

census

environmental factor

health belief

health status

hypothesis testing

physical activity

article

home environment

household

human

population research

prevalence

priority journal

seashore

socioeconomics

United Kingdom

England

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :208

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 1198-1201

ST - Does living by the coast improve health and wellbeing

T2 - Health and Place

TI - Does living by the coast improve health and wellbeing

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84864824075&doi=10.1016%2fj.healthplace.2012.06.015&partnerID=40&md5=ce6cc8c06b29b0c35921c47d074df83c>

VL - 18

ID - 742

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Our objective was to compare the effects on mental and physical wellbeing, health related quality of life and long-term adherence to physical activity, of participation in physical activity in natural environments compared with physical activity indoors. We conducted a systematic review using the following data sources: Medline, Embase, Psycinfo, GreenFILE, SportDISCUS, The Cochrane Library, Science Citation Index Expanded, Social Sciences Citation Index, Arts and Humanities Citation Index, Conference Proceedings Citation Index -Science and BIOSIS from inception to June 2010. Internet searches of relevant Web sites, hand searches of relevant journals, and the reference lists of included papers and other review papers identified in the search were also searched for relevant information. Controlled trials (randomized and nonrandomized) were included. To be eligible trials had to compare the effects of outdoor exercise initiatives with those conducted indoors and report on at least one physical or mental wellbeing outcome in adults or children. Screening of articles for inclusion, data extraction, and quality appraisal were performed by one reviewer and checked by a second with discrepancies resolved by discussion with a third if necessary. Due to the heterogeneity of identified studies a narrative synthesis was performed. Eleven trials (833 adults) were included. Most participants (6 trials; 523 adults) were young students. Study entry criteria and methods were sparsely reported. All interventions consisted of a single episode of walking or running indoors with the same activity at a similar level conducted outdoors on a separate occasion. A total of 13 different outcome measures were used to evaluate the effects of exercise on mental wellbeing, and 4 outcome measures were used to assess attitude to exercise. Most trials (n = 9) showed some improvement in mental wellbeing on one or other of the outcome measures. Compared with exercising indoors, exercising in natural environments was associated with greater feelings of revitalization and positive engagement, decreases in tension, confusion, anger, and depression, and increased energy. However, the results suggested that feelings of calmness may be decreased following outdoor exercise. Participants reported greater enjoyment and satisfaction with outdoor activity and declared a greater intent to repeat the activity at a later date. None of the identified studies measured the effects of physical activity on physical wellbeing or the effect of natural environments on exercise adherence. The hypothesis that there are added beneficial effects to be gained from performing physical activity outdoors in natural environments is very appealing and has generated considerable interest. This review has shown some promising effects on self-reported mental wellbeing immediately following exercise in nature which are not seen following the same exercise indoors. However, the interpretation and extrapolation of these findings is hampered by the poor methodological quality of the available evidence and the heterogeneity of outcome measures employed. The review demonstrates the paucity of high quality evidence on which to base recommendations and reveals an undoubted need for further research in this area. Large, well designed, longer term trials in populations who might benefit most from the potential advantages of outdoor exercise are needed to fully elucidate the effects on mental and physical wellbeing. The influence of these effects on the sustainability of physical activity initiatives also awaits investigation. © 2011 American Chemical Society.

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AU - Thompson Coon, J.

AU - Boddy, K.

AU - Stein, K.

AU - Whear, R.

AU - Barton, J.

AU - Depledge, M. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1021/es102947t

IS - 5

KW - Beneficial effects

Citation index

Cochrane library

Controlled trial

Data extraction

Data source

Health-related quality of lives

High quality

Internet searches

Medline

Natural environments

Outdoor activities

Physical activity

Quality appraisals

Reference list

Science citation index

Systematic Review

Wellbeing

Search engines

World Wide Web

Health

adult

assessment method

health risk
heterogeneity
index method
literature review
mental health
methodology
participatory approach
population structure
sustainability
anger
confusion
depression
Embase
energy expenditure
exercise
human
indoor physical activity
outcome assessment
outdoor physical activity
patient compliance
psychological well being
quality of life
review
satisfaction
screening
self report
Health Status
Humans
Motor Activity
Recreation
M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :627

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2011

SP - 1761-1772

ST - Does participating in physical activity in outdoor natural environments have a greater effect on physical and mental wellbeing than physical activity indoors? A systematic review

T2 - Environmental Science and Technology

TI - Does participating in physical activity in outdoor natural environments have a greater effect on physical and mental wellbeing than physical activity indoors? A systematic review

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-79952163199&doi=10.1021%2fes102947t&partnerID=40&md5=e309149ded154025acf853ecef3c2f5>

VL - 45

ID - 770

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Natural environments are associated with positive health and well-being. However, little is known about the influence of environmental qualities on well-being and the mechanisms underlying this association. This study explored whether perceived restorativeness and its subscales would mediate the effects of perceived biodiversity, perceived naturalness, walk duration and perceived intensity on emotional well-being. Participants ($n = 127$) of a national walking program in England completed pre- and post-walk questionnaires ($n = 1009$) for each group walk attended within a 13-week period. Multilevel mediation examined the hypothesised indirect effects. Perceived restorativeness mediated the effects of perceived bird biodiversity, perceived naturalness, and perceived walk intensity on positive affect, happiness and negative affect. The effect of walk duration on happiness was also mediated by perceived restorativeness. Perceived walk intensity had a direct effect on positive affect and happiness. Findings have implications for theory development, future biodiversity-health research and practitioners interested in designing restorative environments. © 2016 Elsevier Ltd.

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AU - Marseille, M. R.

AU - Irvine, K. N.

AU - Lorenzo-Arribas, A.

AU - Warber, S. L.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jenvp.2016.04.008

KW - Biodiversity

Environmental quality

Green exercise

Mechanisms

Perceived restorativeness

Well-being

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :52

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 217-232

ST - Does perceived restorativeness mediate the effects of perceived biodiversity and perceived naturalness on emotional well-being following group walks in nature?

T2 - Journal of Environmental Psychology

TI - Does perceived restorativeness mediate the effects of perceived biodiversity and perceived naturalness on emotional well-being following group walks in nature?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84964941343&doi=10.1016%2fj.jenvp.2016.04.008&partnerID=40&md5=d6be616a098ddf67f3505a7c5a018a44>

VL - 46

ID - 476

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Freshwater is a scarce resource, and maintaining water quality is of great importance in dryland Australia. How water quality is affected by the dry climate and socio-economic influences in Australia remains widely unknown. Here, we find that agriculture activity dominates reactive nitrogen (Nr) emissions to water bodies. Such emissions not only contribute to deteriorating water quality in Southeastern Australia but also harm marine ecosystems, including the Great Barrier Reef, a World Natural Heritage site. A dry and warm climate reduces the share of Nr emitted directly to water bodies; however, it increases the Nr concentration in surface water due to reduced water volume, leading to a 3-fold higher water Nr concentration compared to major rivers globally, e.g., in the US or China. Business-as-usual socioeconomic development would increase the total Nr emitted to surface water by at least 43% by 2050, while effective mitigation measures could reduce N runoff by about 27%. Advanced agricultural management strategies should be considered to reduce future environmental pressures due to N runoff in Australia. © 2021 American Chemical Society

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AU - Zhang, X.

AU - Reis, S.

AU - Chen, D.

AU - Xu, J.

AU - Gu, B.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1021/acs.est.1c06242

IS - 24

KW - climate effects

nitrogen cycle

policy

scenario prediction

surface water pollution

Agricultural runoff

Agriculture

Aquatic ecosystems

Economic and social effects

Nitrogen

River pollution

'Dry' [

Australia

Nitrogen concentrations

Nitrogen cycles

Riverine nitrogens

Scenario predictions

Surface water pollutions

Water volumes

Waterbodies

Water quality

climate

ecosystem

river

Rivers

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 16455-16464

ST - Dry Climate Aggravates Riverine Nitrogen Pollution in Australia by Water Volume Reduction

T2 - Environmental Science and Technology

TI - Dry Climate Aggravates Riverine Nitrogen Pollution in Australia by Water Volume Reduction

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85121024356&doi=10.1021%2facst.1c06242&partnerID=40&md5=b7913c7aedcb6d6dd0e2ae3ef83e23fb>

VL - 55

ID - 883

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Optimal assignment and matching mechanisms have been the focus of exhaustive analysis. We focus on their dynamic effects, which have received less attention, especially in the empirical literature: Anticipating that assignment is based on prior performance may affect prior performance. We test this hypothesis in a lab experiment. Participants first perform a task individually without monetary incentives; in a second stage, they are paired with another participant according to a pre-announced assignment policy. The assignment is based on the first-stage performance, and compensation is determined by average performance. Our results are largely consistent with a theory: Pairing the worst-performing individuals with the best yields 20% lower first-stage effort than random matching (RAM) and does not induce truthful revelation of types, which undoes any policy that aims to reallocate types based on performance. Perhaps surprisingly, however, pairing the best with the best yields only 5% higher first-stage effort than RAM and the difference is not statistically significant. © 2019 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

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AU - Gall, T.

AU - Hu, X.

AU - Vlassopoulos, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/jems.12315

IS - 4

KW - assignment games

dynamic incentives

matching

performance

truthful revelation

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 687-712

ST - Dynamic incentive effects of assignment mechanisms: Experimental evidence

T2 - Journal of Economics and Management Strategy

TI - Dynamic incentive effects of assignment mechanisms: Experimental evidence

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85063651784&doi=10.1111%2fjems.12315&partnerID=40&md5=a79651722389bef5a5e8f6bdf0b9aab0>

VL - 28

ID - 225

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This study looks at the behaviour of emissions when in disequilibrium with respect to the environmental Kuznets curve (EKC) relationship. We use the non-linear threshold cointegration and error correction methodology and a long dataset beginning in 1830, in an application to the United Kingdom. There is significant evidence that, not only does the 'inverse-U' shape hold between per capita CO₂ and SO₂ emissions and GDP per capita, but we also find that temporary disequilibrium from the long-run EKC is corrected in an asymmetric fashion. This may be due to the historical pressure of environmental regulation in the UK to reduce emissions that are higher than permitted. However further analysis suggests that technological change can partially account for the asymmetric adjustment. © 2012 Elsevier B.V.

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AU - Fosten, J.

AU - Morley, B.

AU - Taylor, T.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.econ.2012.01.023

KW - Cointegration

Emissions

Environmental kuznets curve

Nonlinear error correction

carbon dioxide

data set

emission control

environmental legislation

error analysis

error correction

Gross Domestic Product

Kuznets curve

nonlinearity

sulfur dioxide

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :128

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 25-33

ST - Dynamic misspecification in the environmental Kuznets curve: Evidence from CO₂ and SO₂ emissions in the United Kingdom

T2 - Ecological Economics

TI - Dynamic misspecification in the environmental Kuznets curve: Evidence from CO₂ and SO₂ emissions in the United Kingdom

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84858340870&doi=10.1016%2fj.ecolecon.2012.01.023&partnerID=40&md5=5fd47e9d7defde9e8c08c6fefbc368ea>

VL - 76

ID - 728

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The rich diversity of secondary metabolites produced by soil bacteria has been appreciated for over a century, and advances in chemical analysis and genome sequencing continue to greatly advance our understanding of this biochemical complexity. However, we are just at the beginning of understanding the physicochemical properties of bacterial metabolites, the factors that govern their production and ecological roles. Interspecific interactions and competitor sensing are among the main biotic factors affecting the production of bacterial secondary metabolites. Many soil bacteria produce both volatile and soluble compounds. In contrast to soluble compounds, volatile organic compounds can diffuse easily through air- and gas-filled pores in the soil and likely play an important role in long-distance microbial interactions. In this review we provide an overview of the most important soluble and volatile classes of secondary metabolites produced by soil bacteria, their ecological roles, and their possible synergistic effects. © 2016 Elsevier Ltd

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AU - Tyc, O.

AU - Song, C.

AU - Dickschat, J. S.

AU - Vos, M.

AU - Garbeva, P.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.tim.2016.12.002

IS - 4

KW - microbial ecology.

microbial interactions

secondary metabolites

soil bacteria

volatiles

environmental chemical

volatile agent

volatile organic compound

Actinobacteria

bacterial genetics

bacterial genome

bacterial metabolism

bacterial strain

biochemical analysis

biosynthesis

chemical analysis

gene sequence

metabolite

microbial community

microbial diversity

nonhuman

organismal interaction

physical chemistry

Review

soil chemistry

soil microflora

antibiosis

bacterium

chemistry

metabolism

microbiology

physiology

rhizosphere

secondary metabolism

soil

Bacteria

Soil Microbiology

Volatile Organic Compounds

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :169

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 280-292

ST - The Ecological Role of Volatile and Soluble Secondary Metabolites Produced by Soil Bacteria

T2 - Trends in Microbiology

TI - The Ecological Role of Volatile and Soluble Secondary Metabolites Produced by Soil Bacteria

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85009250128&doi=10.1016%2fj.tim.2016.12.002&partnerID=40&md5=4ee3148abdcae0a9165464d9f1d68668>

VL - 25

ID - 427

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: This study compares differences in quality-adjusted life expectancy across the eight original National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA) industry sectors. Methods: Data from the 1997 to 2012 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) were used to estimate quality-adjusted life years (QALYs) for all workers and by NORA sector. Differences in QALYs were calculated and translated into economic values using estimates of the societal willingness-to-pay per QALY. Results: Mean QALYs across workers was 29.17 years. Among NORA sectors, wholesale, and retail trade workers had the highest average QALYs remaining (35.88), while mining workers had the lowest QALYs (31.4). The economic value of this difference ranges from \$604,843 to \$1,155,287 per worker depending on the societal willingness-to-pay per QALY. Conclusion: The value of life lost within some industries is very high relative to others. Additional investments in occupational safety, benefits, and health promotion initiatives may reduce these losses, but experimental research is needed to assess the effectiveness of such programs. *Am. J. Ind. Med.* 57:757-763, 2014. © 2014 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

AD - Miller School of Medicine, University of Miami, Miami, Florida, United States

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AU - Tolbert, D. V.

AU - McCollister, K. E.

AU - Leblanc, W. G.

AU - Lee, D. J.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Muennig, P.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/ajim.22322

IS - 7

KW - Burden of disease

NORA

QALYs

Quality-adjusted life years

Years of healthy life

adolescent

adult

aged

cost of illness

economics

epidemiology

female

health survey

human

industry

male

middle aged

mortality

occupational disease

quality adjusted life year

United States

very elderly

young adult

Aged, 80 and over

Health Surveys

Humans

Occupational Diseases

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 757-763

ST - The economic burden of disease by industry: Differences in quality-adjusted life years and associated costs

T2 - American Journal of Industrial Medicine

TI - The economic burden of disease by industry: Differences in quality-adjusted life years and associated costs

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84902679808&doi=10.1002%2fajim.22322&partnerID=40&md5=272c4442ef87e1825d6b3117726877d0>

VL - 57

ID - 624

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Nature underpins human well-being in critical ways, especially in health. Nature provides pollination of nutritious crops, purification of drinking water, protection from floods, and climate security, among other well-studied health benefits. A crucial, yet challenging, research frontier is clarifying how nature promotes physical activity for its many mental and physical health benefits, particularly in densely populated cities with scarce and dwindling access to nature. Here we frame this frontier by conceptually developing a spatial decision-support tool that shows where, how, and for whom urban nature promotes physical activity, to inform urban greening efforts and broader health assessments. We synthesize what is known, present a model framework, and detail the model steps and data needs that can yield generalizable spatial models and an effective tool for assessing the urban nature-physical activity relationship. Current knowledge supports an initial model that can distinguish broad trends and enrich urban planning, spatial policy, and public health decisions. New, iterative research and application will reveal the importance of different types of urban nature, the different subpopulations who will benefit from it, and nature's potential contribution to creating more equitable, green, livable cities with active inhabitants. © 2021 National Academy of Sciences. All rights reserved.

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AU - Susic, R.

AU - De Vries, S.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

AU - Wood, S. A.

AU - Wu, T.

AU - Daily, G. C.

C7 - e2018472118

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1073/PNAS.2018472118

IS - 22

KW - Decision-support tools

Equity in access

Green space

Public health

Urban sustainability

city planning

decision support system

ecosystem

human

human experiment

physical activity

review

exercise

theoretical model

Humans

Models, Theoretical

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :7

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - An ecosystem service perspective on urban nature, physical activity, and health

T2 - Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America

TI - An ecosystem service perspective on urban nature, physical activity, and health

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85106554315&doi=10.1073%2fPNAS.2018472118&partnerID=40&md5=51d8366d35b6beee1141bb8b2a8b2b88>

VL - 118

ID - 51

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - Ocean Conservation, World Wildlife Fund, Washington, DC, United States

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AU - Teleki, K.

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AU - Wood, E.

AU - Yarlett, R. T.

AU - Curnick, D. J.

C7 - 364

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3389/fmars.2020.00364

KW - anthropocene

coral reef

RCUK

reef conservation

trends

United Kingdom

M3 - Editorial

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Editorial: Coral Reefs in the Anthropocene – Reflecting on 20 Years of Reef Conservation UK

T2 - Frontiers in Marine Science

TI - Editorial: Coral Reefs in the Anthropocene – Reflecting on 20 Years of Reef Conservation UK

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85087162842&doi=10.3389%2ffmars.2020.00364&partnerID=40&md5=8e91f0f4d4b565e6c45f57cdbf3fd4e8>

VL - 7

ID - 154

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - Priestley International Centre for Climate, University of Leeds, Leeds, United Kingdom

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AU - Berrang-Ford, L.

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AU - Garside, R.

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AU - Lamb, W. F.

AU - Minx, J. C.

AU - Viechtbauer, W.

AU - Welch, V.

AU - White, H.

C7 - e1128

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/cl2.1128

IS - 4

M3 - Editorial

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Editorial: Evidence synthesis for accelerated learning on climate solutions

T2 - Campbell Systematic Reviews

TI - Editorial: Evidence synthesis for accelerated learning on climate solutions

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85108231051&doi=10.1002%2fcl2.1128&partnerID=40&md5=64ad339c3d839ccb766ea9da063c277b>

VL - 16

ID - 803

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - Co-chair Campbell Methods, University of Iowa, Iowa City, United States

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AU - Aloe, A.

AU - Barends, E.

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AU - Maynard, B.

AU - Mazerolle, L.

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AU - Miller, S.

AU - Minx, J.

AU - Neyroud, P.

AU - O'Connor, A.

AU - Rousseau, D.

AU - Saran, A.

AU - Starks, J.

AU - Stewart, G.

AU - Coon, J. T.

AU - Tugwell, P.

AU - Valentine, J.

AU - Welch, V.

AU - Wendt, O.

AU - White, H.

C7 - e1107

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/cl2.1107

IS - 3

M3 - Editorial

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Editorial: Fifty Campbell systematic reviews relevant to the policy response to COVID-19

T2 - Campbell Systematic Reviews

TI - Editorial: Fifty Campbell systematic reviews relevant to the policy response to COVID-19

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85091212232&doi=10.1002%2fcl2.1107&partnerID=40&md5=301106a48315325c3f8ca328e13f5cda>

VL - 16

ID - 804

ER -

TY - JOUR

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AU - Zhang, J.

AU - Zeng, R.

AU - Labes, A.

C7 - 706152

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3389/fmicb.2021.706152

KW - bioactive materials

enzymes

marine biotechnology

marine microbial ecology

medical and cosmetic applications

oligosaccharides

secondary metabolites

M3 - Editorial

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Editorial: Marine Microbial-Derived Molecules and Their Potential Medical and Cosmetic Applications

T2 - Frontiers in Microbiology

TI - Editorial: Marine Microbial-Derived Molecules and Their Potential Medical and Cosmetic Applications

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85111580990&doi=10.3389%2ffmicb.2021.706152&partnerID=40&md5=d60e1a1b7262ffd50192472aaae1277a>

VL - 12

ID - 42

ER -

TY - JOUR

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AU - Madden, R.

AU - Mallet, V.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/apt.13698

IS - 5

KW - alcohol consumption

alcohol use disorder

chronic liver disease

disease course

disease severity

Editorial

environmental factor

health care system

hepatitis B

hepatitis C

human

intravenous drug abuse

lifestyle modification

metabolic syndrome X

priority journal

risk assessment

risk factor

M3 - Editorial

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 531-532

ST - Editorial: the burden of chronic liver disease – an ecological method sees the wood for the trees

T2 - Alimentary Pharmacology and Therapeutics

TI - Editorial: the burden of chronic liver disease – an ecological method sees the wood for the trees

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84982829072&doi=10.1111%2fapt.13698&partnerID=40&md5=b9759f934a79d729018e666c0496a5dd>

VL - 44

ID - 465

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - University of Iowa, Iowa City, United States

University of Exeter, Truro, United Kingdom

AU - Aloe, A. M.

AU - Garside, R.

C7 - e1172

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/cl2.1172

IS - 2

M3 - Editorial

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Editorial: Types of methods research papers in the journal Campbell Systematic Reviews

T2 - Campbell Systematic Reviews

TI - Editorial: Types of methods research papers in the journal Campbell Systematic Reviews

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85108780735&doi=10.1002%2fcl2.1172&partnerID=40&md5=65079da3b870b4a9ad53c14f33138f42>

VL - 17

ID - 802

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Methyl aminolevulinatate photodynamic therapy (MAL-PDT) is utilized to successfully treat licensed indications (e.g. actinic keratosis (AK), superficial basal cell carcinoma (sBCC) and Bowen's disease (BD)) in the UK. Air cooling devices (ACD) are commonly utilized as a method of pain relief, however the effect of this on treatment outcome has never been extensively investigated. This non-randomized, retrospective observational controlled study investigated whether the application of the ACD limited photosensitiser (protoporphyrin IX - PpIX) photobleaching during irradiation and/or subsequent clinical outcome. Patients utilizing the ACD throughout treatment were observed to undergo significantly less PpIX photobleaching than the control group ($P < 0.001$) and complete clinical clearances observed at 3 months were also reduced within the ACD group. Separate analysis of the different lesion types indicated that significantly less photobleaching occurred in AK lesions with ACD and all lesion types failed to fully utilize the accumulated PpIX when ACD was employed. The application of the ACD as pain relief during light irradiation therefore resulted in lower PpIX photobleaching which corresponded to a reduction in the efficacy of PDT treatment. Whilst the ACD is an effective method of dermatological PDT analgesia it should be utilized as sparingly as possible to minimize any deleterious effects on treatment outcome.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro, Cornwall TR1 3HD, United Kingdom

AU - Tyrrell, J.

AU - Campbell, S. M.

AU - Curnow, A.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jphotobiol.2010.12.011

IS - 1

KW - Air cooling device

Dermatology

Methyl aminolevulinate (MAL)

Non-invasive fluorescence imaging

Pain relief

Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

aminolevulinic acid methyl ester

photosensitizing agent

protoporphyrin

actinic keratosis

adult

aged

analgesia

article

basal cell carcinoma

bleaching

Bowen disease

control group

controlled study

cooling

device

female

human

irradiation

light

major clinical study

male

observational study

photodynamic therapy

priority journal

retrospective study

skin defect

treatment outcome

Air

Air Conditioning

Cold Temperature

Humans

Oxygen

Pain

Photobleaching

Photochemotherapy

Protoporphyrins

Reactive Oxygen Species

Retrospective Studies

Skin Diseases

Vasoconstriction

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :35

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2011

SP - 1-7

ST - The effect of air cooling pain relief on protoporphyrin IX photobleaching and clinical efficacy during dermatological photodynamic therapy

T2 - Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology B: Biology

TI - The effect of air cooling pain relief on protoporphyrin IX photobleaching and clinical efficacy during dermatological photodynamic therapy

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-79952183504&doi=10.1016%2fj.jphotobiol.2010.12.011&partnerID=40&md5=2de0860e038896736f82a7e65d030651>

VL - 103

ID - 766

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Given the double jeopardy of global increases in rates of obesity and climate change, it is increasingly important to recognise the dangers posed to diabetic patients during periods of extreme weather. We aimed to characterise the associations between ambient temperature and general medical practitioner consultations made by a cohort of type-2 diabetic patients. Evidence on the effects of temperature variation in the primary care setting is currently limited. Methods: Case-crossover analysis of 4,474,943 consultations in England during 2012-2014, linked to localised temperature at place of residence for each patient. Conditional logistic regression was used to assess associations between each temperature-related consultation and control days matched on day-of-week. Results: There was an increased odds of seeking medical consultation associated with high temperatures: Odds ratio (OR) = 1.097 (95% confidence interval = 1.041, 1.156) per 1 °C increase above 22 °C. Odds during low temperatures below 0 °C were also significantly raised: OR = 1.024 (1.019, 1.030). Heat-related consultations were particularly high among diabetics with cardiovascular comorbidities: OR = 1.171 (1.031, 1.331), but there was no heightened risk with renal failure or neuropathy comorbidities. Surprisingly, lower odds of heat-related consultation were associated with the use of diuretics, anticholinergics, antipsychotics or antidepressants compared to non-use, especially among those with cardiovascular comorbidities, although differences were not statistically significant. Conclusions: Type-2 diabetic patients are at increased odds of medical consultation during days of temperature extremes, especially during hot weather. The common assumption that certain medication use heightens the risk of heat illness was not borne-out by our study on diabetics in a primary care setting and such advice may need to be reconsidered in heat protection plans. © 2017 The Author(s).

AD - London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom

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AU - Hajat, S.

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AU - Sarran, C.

AU - Sharma, A.

AU - Bates, C.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

C7 - 73

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s12940-017-0284-7

IS - 1

KW - Climate change

Diabetes mellitus

Primary care

Weather

cardiovascular disease

climate effect

cohort analysis

diabetes

drug

health impact

health risk

health survey

low temperature

obesity

primary health care

regression analysis

England

United Kingdom

adolescent

adult

aged

case control study

child

demography

Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2

female

human

infant

male

middle aged

newborn

preschool child

risk factor

season

statistical model

statistics and numerical data

temperature

very elderly

young adult

Aged, 80 and over

Case-Control Studies

Child, Preschool

Cohort Studies

Humans

Infant, Newborn

Logistic Models

Residence Characteristics

Risk Factors

Seasons

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :26

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2017

ST - The effect of ambient temperature on type-2-diabetes: Case-crossover analysis of 4+ million GP consultations across England

T2 - Environmental Health: A Global Access Science Source

TI - The effect of ambient temperature on type-2-diabetes: Case-crossover analysis of 4+ million GP consultations across England

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85023176325&doi=10.1186%2fs12940-017-0284-7&partnerID=40&md5=9f9c7cffff85ceea1a6c88a83dc2045a>

VL - 16

ID - 836

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Methyl aminolevulinate photodynamic therapy (MAL-PDT) (a topical treatment used for a number of precancerous skin conditions) utilizes the combined interaction of a photosensitizer (protoporphyrin IX (PpIX)), light of the appropriate wavelength, and molecular oxygen to produce singlet oxygen and other reactive oxygen species which induce cell death. During treatment, localized oxygen depletion occurs and is thought to contribute to decreased efficacy. The aim of this study was to investigate whether an oxygen pressure injection (OPI) device had an effect on localized oxygen saturation levels and/or PpIX fluorescence of skin lesions during MAL-PDT. This study employed an OPI device to apply oxygen under pressure to the skin lesions of patients undergoing standard MAL-PDT. Optical reflectance spectrometry and fluorescence imaging were used to noninvasively monitor the localized oxygen saturation and PpIX fluorescence of the treatment area, respectively. No significant changes in oxygen saturation were observed when these data were combined for the group with OPI and compared to the group that received standard MAL-PDT without OPI. Additionally, no significant difference in PpIX photobleaching or clinical outcome at 3 months between the groups of patients was observed, although the group that received standard MAL-PDT demonstrated a significant increase ($p < 0.05$) in PpIX fluorescence initially and both groups produced a significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) after light irradiation. In conclusion, with this sample size, this OPI device was not found to be an effective method with which to improve tissue oxygenation during MAL-PDT. Further investigation is therefore required to find a more effective method of MAL-PDT enhancement.

AU - Blake, E.

AU - Allen, J.

AU - Thorn, C.

AU - Shore, A.

AU - Curnow, A.

DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10103-012-1188-y>

IS - 3

KW - *Aminolevulinic Acid/aa [Analog & Derivatives]

Aminolevulinic Acid/tu [Therapeutic Use]

Bowen's Disease/bl [Blood]

Bowen's Disease/dt [Drug Therapy]

Carcinoma, Basal Cell/bl [Blood]

Carcinoma, Basal Cell/dt [Drug Therapy]

Humans

Keratosis, Actinic/bl [Blood]

Keratosis, Actinic/dt [Drug Therapy]

*Oxygen/ad [Administration & Dosage]

Oxygen/bl [Blood]

*Photochemotherapy/mt [Methods]

*Photosensitizing Agents/tu [Therapeutic Use]

Precancerous Conditions/bl [Blood]

*Precancerous Conditions/dt [Drug Therapy]

Pressure

Protoporphyrins/tu [Therapeutic Use]

Skin Neoplasms/bl [Blood]

*Skin Neoplasms/dt [Drug Therapy]

PY - 2013

SE - Blake, E. Clinical Photobiology, European Centre for Environment and Human Health, Peninsula College of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Exeter, Knowledge Spa, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 3HD, UK. eeblakey@hotmail.com

SN - 1435-604X

0268-8921

SP - 997-1005

ST - Effect of an oxygen pressure injection (OPI) device on the oxygen saturation of patients during dermatological methyl aminolevulinate photodynamic therapy

T2 - Lasers in medical science

TI - Effect of an oxygen pressure injection (OPI) device on the oxygen saturation of patients during dermatological methyl aminolevulinate photodynamic therapy

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med10&NEWS=N&AN=22926533>

VL - 28

Y2 - 20120828//

ID - 1395

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Violence toward children (childhood victimization) is a major public health problem, with long-term consequences on economic well-being. The purpose of this study was to determine whether childhood victimization affects occupational prestige and income in young adulthood. We hypothesized that young adults who experienced more childhood victimizations

would have less prestigious jobs and lower incomes relative to those with no victimization history. We also explored the pathways in which childhood victimization mediates the relationships between background variables, such as parent's educational impact on the socioeconomic transition into adulthood. Methods: A nationally representative sample of 8,901 young adults aged 18-28 surveyed between 1999-2009 from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (NLSY) were analyzed. Covariate-adjusted multivariate linear regression and path models were used to estimate the effects of victimization and covariates on income and prestige levels and on income and prestige trajectories. After each participant turned 18, their annual 2002 Census job code was assigned a yearly prestige score based on the 1989 General Social Survey, and their annual income was calculated via self-reports. Occupational prestige and annual income are time-varying variables measured from 1999-2009. Victimization effects were tested for moderation by sex, race, and ethnicity in the multivariate models. Results: Approximately half of our sample reported at least one instance of childhood victimization before the age of 18. Major findings include 1) childhood victimization resulted in slower income and prestige growth over time, and 2) mediation analyses suggested that this slower prestige and earnings arose because victims did not get the same amount of education as non-victims. Conclusions: Results indicated that the consequences of victimization negatively affected economic success throughout young adulthood, primarily by slowing the growth in prosperity due to lower education levels. © 2015 Fernandez et al.

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C7 - e0115519

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1371/journal.pone.0115519

IS - 2

KW - adolescent

adult

age

Article

child abuse

controlled study

criminal behavior

domestic violence

ethnicity

female

gender

human

income

lowest income group

major clinical study

male

occupational health

patient education

race

self report

socioeconomics

young adult

child

crime victim

health survey

history

longitudinal study

occupation

statistical model

statistics and numerical data

Crime Victims

History, 20th Century

History, 21st Century

Humans

Longitudinal Studies

Models, Statistical

Occupations

Population Surveillance

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :9

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

ST - Effect of childhood victimization on occupational prestige and income trajectories

T2 - PLoS ONE

TI - Effect of childhood victimization on occupational prestige and income trajectories

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84923801246&doi=10.1371%2fjournal.pone.0115519&partnerID=40&md5=696b7ef0a5e24da56bf3818ec3d43012>

VL - 10

ID - 559

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The main objective of this paper is to investigate the impact of experience on the choice of visits to forests in a stated discrete choice experiment. Recent literature has indicated that experiences with the environmental services valued may increase the respondents' certainty in their choice of hypothetical alternatives. We apply two indicators of experiences: the number of visits and the number of different forests visited during the last year. Applying the generalized multinomial logit model, we find that an increase in the number of visits to forests makes respondents' choices more predictable. However, the number of different forests visited reduces the predictability of choices. Furthermore, we investigate the relationship between respondents' experience of forest recreation and the self-reported choice certainty, controlling for respondents' social-demographics and other design characteristics. Finally, we show that self-reported choice certainty is positive correlated with the scale factor, as expected. © 2016 University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

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AU - Abildtrup, J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/09640568.2015.1119105

IS - 11

KW - choice modeling

experiences

forest recreation

scale

uncertainty

discrete choice analysis

environmental values

forest

logit analysis

recreational activity

uncertainty analysis

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 2064-2078

ST - The effect of experience on choosing where to go: an application to a choice experiment on forest recreation

T2 - Journal of Environmental Planning and Management

TI - The effect of experience on choosing where to go: an application to a choice experiment on forest recreation

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84963615128&doi=10.1080%2f09640568.2015.1119105&partnerID=40&md5=c377bb816f7f806334773589bf625fce>

VL - 59

ID - 784

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background Malaria is one of the greatest causes of mortality worldwide. Use of the most effective treatments for malaria remains inadequate for those in need, and there is concern over the emergence of resistance to these treatments. In 2010, the Global Fund launched the Affordable Medicines Facility - malaria (AMFm), a series of national-scale pilot programmes designed to increase the access and use of quality-assured artemisinin based combination therapies (QAACTs) and reduce that of artemisinin monotherapies for treatment of malaria. AMFm involves manufacturer price negotiations, subsidies on the manufacturer price of each treatment purchased, and supporting interventions such as communications campaigns. We present findings on the effect of AMFm on QAACT price, availability, and market share, 6-15 months after the delivery of subsidised ACTs in Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria, Uganda, and Tanzania (including Zanzibar). Methods We did nationally representative baseline and endpoint surveys of public and private sector outlets that stock antimalarial treatments. QAACTs were identified on the basis of the Global Fund's quality assurance policy. Changes in availability, price, and market share were assessed against specified success benchmarks for 1 year of AMFm implementation. Key informant interviews and document reviews recorded contextual factors and the implementation process. Findings In all pilots except Niger and Madagascar, there were large increases in QAACT availability (25.8-51.9 percentage points), and market share (15.9-40.3 percentage points), driven mainly by changes in the private for-profit sector. Large falls in median price for QAACTs per adult equivalent dose were seen in the private for-profit sector in six pilots, ranging from US\$1.28 to \$4.82. The market share of oral artemisinin monotherapies decreased in Nigeria and Zanzibar, the two pilots where it was more than 5% at baseline. Interpretation Subsidies combined with supporting interventions can be effective in rapidly improving availability, price, and market share of QAACTs, particularly in the private for-profit sector. Decisions about the future of AMFm should also consider the effect on use in vulnerable populations, access to malaria diagnostics, and cost-effectiveness. Funding The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/S0140-6736(12)61732-2

IS - 9857

KW - artemisinin derivative

cost effectiveness analysis

drug cost

drug quality

health care availability

health survey

human

Madagascar

malaria

monotherapy

Niger

Nigeria

priority journal

profit

review

Tanzania

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :115

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 1916-1926

ST - Effect of the Affordable Medicines Facility - Malaria (AMFm) on the availability, price, and market share of quality-assured artemisinin-based combination therapies in seven countries: A before-and-after analysis of outlet survey data

T2 - The Lancet

TI - Effect of the Affordable Medicines Facility - Malaria (AMFm) on the availability, price, and market share of quality-assured artemisinin-based combination therapies in seven countries: A before-and-after analysis of outlet survey data

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84870293006&doi=10.1016%2fS0140-6736%2812%2961732-2&partnerID=40&md5=e8fc502850cbb7b24aa7643001bac7>

VL - 380

ID - 739

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: In the UK, over 6500 people die by suicide each year. In England alone, this is one person every 2 h. Professionals assess risk of suicide in face-to-face contacts with people potentially at risk. The National Confidential Inquiry into Suicide found that most people who took their life were classified as 'low risk' in their final contact with mental health services. Training for front-line staff in reducing suicide is a NHS priority. While there is considerable evidence on what to assess when exploring suicidal ideation, there is little evidence on how to ask sensitive questions to effectively identify suicide risk and how to respond in the treatment encounter to reduce patient distress and suicidal ideation. This is critical for identifying risk and putting appropriate care in place. Methods: An electronic search will be conducted using MEDLINE, CINAHL, Cochrane Library, EMBASE and PsycINFO databases. Controlled studies of effectiveness will be identified using a predefined search strategy. The focus will be on suicidal thoughts/feelings rather than self-harm without intent to die. Two authors will independently screen articles using predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria and relevant data will be extracted using the Cochrane Collaboration data extraction form for randomised controlled trials (RCTs). Discrepancies between the two authors will be resolved by consensus or by consulting a third author at all levels of screening. We will assess the quality of evidence as well as risk of bias. A meta-analysis will be conducted if participants, interventions and comparisons are sufficiently similar, and we will perform the meta-analysis using Stata data analysis and statistical software. Discussion: The results of this systematic review will be used to guide training and practice for health care professionals. Systematic review registration: PROSPERO CRD42015025867. © 2016 McCabe et al.

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AU - Xanthopoulou, P.

C7 - 31

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s13643-016-0211-y

IS - 1

KW - Controlled studies

Effective communication

Protocol

Suicidal ideation

Suicide

Systematic review

Article

automutilation

group therapy

human

interpersonal communication

meta analysis (topic)

outcome assessment

priority journal

psychotherapy

randomized controlled trial (topic)

risk assessment

sensitivity analysis

systematic review (topic)

controlled clinical trial (topic)

professional-patient relationship

self disclosure

Communication

Controlled Clinical Trials as Topic

Humans

Professional-Patient Relations

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

ST - Effective communication in eliciting and responding to suicidal thoughts: A systematic review protocol

T2 - Systematic Reviews

TI - Effective communication in eliciting and responding to suicidal thoughts: A systematic review protocol

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84958172818&doi=10.1186%2fs13643-016-0211-y&partnerID=40&md5=9dafd8bcb7518048ac10a35da437b6dc>

VL - 5

ID - 487

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Every year, more than 800,000 people worldwide die by suicide. The aim of this study was to conduct a systematic review of the effectiveness of brief psychological interventions in addressing suicidal thoughts and behaviour in healthcare settings. Methods: Following PRISMA guidelines, systematic searches were conducted in MEDLINE, CINAHL, EMBASE, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials and PsycINFO databases. A predefined search strategy was used. Two independent reviewers screened titles and abstracts followed by full texts against predefined inclusion criteria. Backward and forward citation tracking of included papers was conducted. Quality appraisal was conducted using the Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool for Randomized Controlled Trials and the CASP tool for randomised controlled trials. The small number and heterogeneity of studies did not allow for meta-analysis to be conducted. A narrative synthesis was conducted. Results: Four controlled studies of brief psychological interventions were included, conducted in Switzerland, the U.S. and across low and middle-income countries. Three studies were conducted with adults and one with adolescents. All studies were judged to be at low risk of bias. All of the interventions were implemented with patients after attending emergency departments and involved 3412 participants.

The main outcomes were suicide, suicide attempts, suicidal ideation, depression and hospitalization. The components of the interventions were early therapeutic engagement, information provision, safety planning and follow-up contact for at least 12 months. The interventions drew to, different degrees, on psychological theory and techniques. Two trials that measured suicidal ideation found no impact. Two studies showed fewer suicide attempts, one showed fewer suicides and one found an effect on depression. Conclusions: Although the evidence base is small, brief psychological interventions appear to be effective in reducing suicide and suicide attempts. All studies to date have been conducted with people who had attended the ED but the interventions could potentially be adopted for inpatient and other outpatient settings. Early engagement and therapeutic intervention based on psychological theories of suicidal behaviour, sustained in follow-up contacts, may be particularly beneficial. © 2018 The Author(s).

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C7 - 120

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s12888-018-1663-5

IS - 1

KW - Controlled studies

Effective communication

Suicidal ideation

Suicide

Systematic review

alcohol consumption

Article

clinical effectiveness

clinical evaluation

depression

follow up

health care utilization

hopelessness

hospitalization

human

low income country

middle income country

outcome assessment

psychotherapy

risk assessment

suicide attempt

Switzerland

therapy effect

crisis intervention

procedures

psychology

treatment outcome

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :27

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

ST - Effectiveness of brief psychological interventions for suicidal presentations: A systematic review

T2 - BMC Psychiatry

TI - Effectiveness of brief psychological interventions for suicidal presentations: A systematic review

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85046472377&doi=10.1186%2fs12888-018-1663-5&partnerID=40&md5=5136b18ad7a0d0150fa3014820b2f9c3>

VL - 18

ID - 340

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective: Elderly residents with dementia commonly exhibit increased agitation at mealtimes. This interferes with eating and can be distressing for both the individual and fellow residents. This

review examines the effectiveness of mealtime interventions aimed at improving behavioral symptoms in elderly people living with dementia in residential care. Design: Systematic review. Data sources: Medline, PsycINFO, Embase, HMIC, AMED (OvidSP); CDSR, CENTRAL, DARE (Cochrane Library, Wiley); CINAHL (EBSCOhost); British Nursing Index (NHS Evidence); ASSIA (ProQuest); Social Science Citation Index (Web of Knowledge); EThOS (British Library); Social Care Online and OpenGrey from inception to November 2012. Forward and backward citation chases, hand searches of other review articles identified in the search, and key journals. Types of study: All comparative studies were included. Articles were screened for inclusion independently by 2 reviewers. Data extraction and quality appraisal were performed by one reviewer and checked by a second with discrepancies resolved by discussion with a third if necessary. Data were not suitable for meta-analysis so narrative synthesis was carried out. Results: A total of 6118 articles were identified in the original search. Eleven articles were finally included. Mealtime interventions were categorized into 4 types: music, changes to food service, dining environment alteration, and group conversation. Study quality was poor, making it difficult to reach firm conclusions. Although all studies showed a trend in favor of the intervention, only 6 reported a statistically significant improvement in behavioral symptoms. Four studies suggest cumulative or lingering effects of music on agitated and aggressive behaviors. Conclusion: There is some evidence to suggest that mealtime interventions improve behavioral symptoms in elderly people with dementia living in residential care, although weak study designs limit the generalizability of the findings. Well designed, controlled trials are needed to further understand the utility of mealtime interventions in this setting. © 2014.

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AU - Whear, R.

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AU - Stahl-Timmings, W.

AU - Stein, K.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jamda.2013.10.016

IS - 3

KW - Dementia

Mealtime

Residential care

Systematic review
aggression
agitation
article
British nursing index
catering service
comparative study
controlled clinical trial (topic)
conversation
data extraction
environmental factor
feeding behavior
human
light intensity
mealtime intervention
medical literature
music therapy
narrative
nursing home
therapy effect
visual stimulation
Aged
Behavior Control
Humans
Meals
Nursing Homes
Program Evaluation
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :51
Export Date: 28 January 2022
PY - 2014

SP - 185-193

ST - Effectiveness of Mealtime Interventions on Behavior Symptoms of People With Dementia Living in Care Homes: A Systematic Review

T2 - Journal of the American Medical Directors Association

TI - Effectiveness of Mealtime Interventions on Behavior Symptoms of People With Dementia Living in Care Homes: A Systematic Review

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84893762251&doi=10.1016%2fj.jamda.2013.10.016&partnerID=40&md5=6d742ed6fe7591227f01546fa910eb09>

VL - 15

ID - 635

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Road traffic injuries are a leading cause of preventable death globally, but can be reduced by introducing speed lowering interventions such as 20 mph or 30 km/h speed 'zones' and 'limits'. 'Zones' utilise physical traffic calming measures and 'limits' only utilise signage and lines. Transport is a social determinant of health and therefore such interventions may in/directly also impact on other health outcomes. Aim: To investigate the effect of 20 mph speed 'zones' and 'limits' on a range of health outcomes, and to establish if there are differences in the effectiveness of 20 mph zones and 20 mph limits. Methods: MEDLINE, EMBASE, Web of Science and Transport Research Information Service (TRIS) databases were searched [1983–January 2019) to identify relevant studies. Reference lists, relevant systematic reviews and the grey literature were also searched. Inclusion criteria: 20 mph 'zone' or 'limit' interventions: and public health outcomes (collisions, casualties, mode of transport, noise pollution, air quality, inequalities and liveability (e.g. physical activity and perceptions of safety)) and including a control/comparison group. Results: Eleven studies were identified reporting nine 20 mph 'zone' and two 20 mph 'limit' interventions. 20 mph 'zones' were associated with a reduction in the number and severity of collisions and casualties; have less robust evidence of the effect on air pollution; and have the potential to indirectly impact physical activity and liveability through various mechanisms for change (although currently the evidence is lacking and requires further work). No significant associations were reported between 20 mph 'limits' and any public health outcome. Conclusion: This review suggests 20 mph 'zones' are effective in reducing collisions and casualties. However, it provides insufficient evidence to draw conclusions on the effect of 20 mph 'zones' on pollution, inequalities or liveability. For 20 mph 'limits' more rigorous evaluations are required in order to draw robust conclusions. © 2019 Elsevier Ltd

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C7 - 100633

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jth.2019.100633

KW - 20mph

Meta-narrative review

Public health

Speed limits

Speed zones

Transport

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :6

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Effects of 20 mph interventions on a range of public health outcomes: A meta-narrative evidence synthesis

T2 - Journal of Transport and Health

TI - Effects of 20 mph interventions on a range of public health outcomes: A meta-narrative evidence synthesis

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85078062995&doi=10.1016%2fj.jth.2019.100633&partnerID=40&md5=fa0c516dc88e5e387357ae52affa1a7a>

VL - 17

ID - 161

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The association between education or income and mortality has been explored in great detail. These measures capture both the effects of material disadvantage on health and the psychosocial impacts of a low socioeconomic position on health. When explored independently of educational attainment and income, occupational prestige - a purely perceptual measure - serves as a measure of the impact of a psychosocial phenomenon on health. For instance, a fire-fighter, academician or schoolteacher may carry the social benefits of a higher social status without actually having the income (in all cases) or the educational credentials (in the case of the fire-fighter) to match. We explored the independent influence of occupational prestige on mortality. We applied Cox proportional hazards models to a nationally representative sample of over 380,000 US workers who had worked at any time between 1986 and 1994 with mortality follow up through 2002. We found that occupational prestige is associated with a decrease in the risk of all-cause, cancer, cardiovascular and respiratory-related mortality after controlling for household income and educational attainment. We further investigated the question of whether the effects of prestige are moderated by sex and broader occupational groupings. Prestige effects operate in white-collar occupations for men only and within service occupations for all workers. © 2012 The Authors. *Sociology of Health & Illness* © 2012 Foundation for the Sociology of Health & Illness/Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

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AU - Muntaner, C.

AU - Muennig, P. A.

AU - Caban-Martinez, A. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/j.1467-9566.2012.01456.x

IS - 7

KW - Mortality

Occupational prestige

Social status

Socioeconomic position

US workers

adolescent

adult

aged

article

classification

economics

female

follow up

health status

human

interview

male

mental stress

middle aged

occupation

proportional hazards model

psychological aspect

regression analysis

social class

social isolation

statistics

United States

Aged, 80 and over

Follow-Up Studies

Humans

Interviews as Topic

Occupations

Proportional Hazards Models

Psychosocial Deprivation

Stress, Psychological

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :20

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 1103-1117

ST - The effects of a psychosocial dimension of socioeconomic position on survival: Occupational prestige and mortality among US working adults

T2 - Sociology of Health and Illness

TI - The effects of a psychosocial dimension of socioeconomic position on survival: Occupational prestige and mortality among US working adults

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84864612686&doi=10.1111%2fj.1467-9566.2012.01456.x&partnerID=40&md5=ba39a531aa095bacb71b5e116ba1c49d>

VL - 34

ID - 715

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This study assesses the impact of a decrease in air quality and the risk of hospital admissions to a public hospital for chronic respiratory diseases for residents of Petaling Jaya, a city in the Greater Kuala Lumpur area in Malaysia. Data on hospital admissions for asthma, bronchitis, emphysema and other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, weather conditions and the Malaysian Air Pollution Index, a composite indicator of air quality, were collated. An unconstrained distributed lag model to obtain risk of hospitalization for a 10 g/m³ increase in the API. The lag cumulative effect for a 10 g/m³ increase in the API was calculated to test for harvesting in the short term. Findings indicate that after an initial decrease in admissions (days 3 and 4), admissions increased again at day 7 and 8 and this relationship was significant. We therefore conclude that a 10 g/m³ increase has a greater effect on admissions for respiratory health in the short term than a harvesting effect alone would suggest. These results suggest that while air quality is improving in the Greater Kuala Lumpur area, no level of air pollution can be deemed safe.

AD - Basel

AU - Morrissey, K.

AU - Chung, I.

AU - Morse, A.

AU - Parthasarath, S.

AU - Roebuck, M. M.

AU - Tan, M. P.

AU - Wood, A.

AU - Wong, PooiFong

AU - Frostick, S. P.

DO - <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/atmos12081060>

IS - 8

KW - human diseases

air quality

air pollution

respiratory diseases

asthma

bronchitis

chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

hospital stay

hospitals

lungs

pollution

pulmonary emphysema

LA - English

PY - 2021

ST - The effects of air quality on hospital admissions for chronic respiratory diseases in Petaling Jaya, Malaysia, 2013-2015

T2 - Atmosphere

TI - The effects of air quality on hospital admissions for chronic respiratory diseases in Petaling Jaya, Malaysia, 2013-2015

UR - <https://www.mdpi.com/2073-4433/12/8/1060>

VL - 12

ID - 1435

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The current study examined potential psycho-physiological benefits from exercising in simulated natural environments among a sample of post-menopausal women using a laboratory based protocol. Participants cycled on a stationary exercise bike for 15 min while facing either a blank wall (Control) or while watching one of three videos: Urban (Grey), Countryside (Green), Coast (Blue). Blood pressure, heart rate and affective responses were measured pre-post. Heart rate, affect, perceived exertion and time perception were also measured at 5, 10 and 15 min during exercise. Experience evaluation was measured at the end. Replicating most earlier findings, affective, but not physiological, outcomes were more positive for exercise in the simulated Green and, for the first time, Blue environment, compared to Control. Moreover, only the simulated Blue environment was associated with shorter perceived exercise duration than Control and participants were most willing to repeat exercise in the Blue setting. The current research extended earlier work by exploring the effects of “blue exercise” and by using a demographic with relatively low average levels of physical activity. That this sample of postmenopausal women were most willing to repeat a bout of exercise in a simulated Blue environment may be important for physical activity promotion in this cohort. © 2015 by the authors; licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Knowledge Spa, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro, TR1 3 HD, United Kingdom

Department of Psychology, Plymouth University, Plymouth, PL4 8AA, United Kingdom

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Pahl, S.

AU - Ashbullby, K. J.

AU - Burton, F.

AU - Depledge, M. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/ijerph120911929

IS - 9

KW - Blue exercise

Green exercise

Natural environments

Physical activity

computer simulation

physiology

psychology

womens health

adult

Article

coastal waters

cohort analysis

controlled study

environmental factor

exercise

female

forest

human

human experiment

national park

normal human

postmenopause

psychophysiology

river ecosystem

rural area

simulation

social environment

women's health

England

environment

middle aged

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :18

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 11929-11953

ST - The effects of exercising in different natural environments on psycho-physiological outcomes in post-menopausal women: A simulation study

T2 - International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

TI - The effects of exercising in different natural environments on psycho-physiological outcomes in post-menopausal women: A simulation study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84942292027&doi=10.3390%2fijerph120911929&partnerID=40&md5=1b3fc748ee4ea3e10127fc352866f0ff>

VL - 12

ID - 530

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The effects of C60 on mTOR (mechanistic Target of Rapamycin) activity in mussel digestive gland were investigated. mTOR is a kinase that senses physiological and environmental signals to control eukaryotic cell growth. mTOR is present in two complexes: the phosphorylated mTORC1 regulates cell growth by activating anabolic processes, and by inhibiting catabolic processes (i.e. autophagy); mTORC2 also modulates actin cytoskeleton organization. Mussels were exposed to C60 (0.01, 0.1 and 1 mg/L) for 72 h. Immunocytochemical analysis using a specific antibody revealed the cellular distribution of C60 in mussel digestive gland, already at the lowest concentration. In exposed mussels, the dephosphorylation of mTORC1 and mTORC2 may explain the C60 effects, i.e. the reduction of lysosomal membrane stability, the enhancement of LC3B protein, and the increase of lysosomal/cytoplasmic volume ratio; as well the cytoskeletal alterations. No oxidative stress was observed. Multivariate analysis was used to facilitate the interpretation of the biomarker data. Finally, a low density oligo-microarray was used to understand the cellular responses to fullerene. Transcriptomics identified a number of differentially expressed genes (DEGs) showing a maximum in animals exposed to 0.1 mg/L C60. The most affected processes are associated with energy

metabolism, lysosomal activity and cytoskeleton organization. In this study, we report the first data on the subcellular distribution of C60 in mussel's cells; and on the involvement of mTOR inhibition in the alterations due to nanoparticle accumulation. Overall, mTOR deregulation, by affecting protein synthesis, energy metabolism and autophagy, may reduce the capacity of the organisms to effectively grow and reproduce. © 2019

AD - Department of Sciences and Technological Innovation (DiSIT), University of Piemonte Orientale "A. Avogadro", V.le T. Michel 11, Alessandria, 15121, Italy

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AU - Moore, M. N.

AU - Viarengo, A.

C7 - 125707

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.chemosphere.2019.125707

KW - Autophagy

Cytoskeleton

Fullerene C60

mTOR

Mussel

Transcriptomics

Bioassay

Biosynthesis

Cell death

Cell growth
Cell proliferation
Fullerenes
Growth kinetics
Metabolism
Molluscs
Multivariate analysis
Proteins
Cytoskeletons
Antibiotics
autophagy microtubule associated protein chain 3b
biological marker
carbohydrate
fullerene
mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1
mammalian target of rapamycin complex 2
microtubule associated protein
unclassified drug
fullerene derivative
target of rapamycin kinase
antibody
biomarker
carbon nanotube
cell component
gene expression
immune response
immunoassay
inhibition
mollusc
nanoparticle
oxidative stress

protein
adult
animal cell
animal tissue
Article
carbohydrate metabolism
cellular distribution
controlled study
digital imaging
exocrine gland
female
hierarchical clustering
immunocytochemistry
immunohistochemistry
lysosome membrane
mTOR signaling
Mytilus galloprovincialis
nonhuman
protein dephosphorylation
tissue section
animal
drug effect
energy metabolism
human
lysosome
Mytilus edulis
phosphorylation
physiology
toxicity
water pollutant
Animalia

Eukaryota

Animals

Humans

Lysosomes

TOR Serine-Threonine Kinases

Water Pollutants, Chemical

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :11

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Effects of fullerene C60 in blue mussels: Role of mTOR in autophagy related cellular/tissue alterations

T2 - Chemosphere

TI - Effects of fullerene C60 in blue mussels: Role of mTOR in autophagy related cellular/tissue alterations

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85076896691&doi=10.1016%2fj.chemosphere.2019.125707&partnerID=40&md5=b96730ca6652428d3d2129aa3bc52883>

VL - 246

ID - 167

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Meteorological conditions affect people's outdoor physical activity. However, we know of no previous research into how these conditions affect physical activity in different types of natural environments – key settings for recreational physical activity, but ones which are particularly impacted by meteorological conditions. Using responses from four waves (2009–2013) of a survey of leisure visits to natural environments in England (n = 47,613), visit dates and locations were ascribed estimates of energy expenditure (MET-minutes) and assigned meteorological data. We explored relationships between MET-minutes in natural environments (in particular, parks, woodlands, inland waters, and coasts) and the hourly maxima of air temperature and wind speed, levels of rainfall, and daylight hours using generalised additive models. Overall, we found a positive linear relationship between MET-minutes and air temperature; a negative linear relationship with wind speed; no relation with categories of rainfall; and a positive, but non-linear relationship with daylight hours. These same trends were observed for park-based energy expenditure, but differed for visits to other natural environments: only daylight hours were related to energy expenditure at woodlands; wind speed and daylight hours affected energy expenditure at inland waters; and only air temperature

was related to energy expenditure at coasts. Natural environments support recreational physical activity under a range of meteorological conditions. However, distinct conditions do differentially affect the amount of energy expenditure accumulated in a range of natural environments. The findings have implications for reducing commonly-reported meteorological barriers to both recreational physical activity and visiting natural environments for leisure, and begin to indicate how recreational energy expenditure in these environments could be affected by future climate change.

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Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici, Climate Simulation and Prediction Division, Bologna, Italy

AU - Elliott, L. R.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Sarran, C.

AU - Grellier, J.

AU - Garrett, J. K.

AU - Scoccimarro, E.

AU - Smalley, A. J.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.ufug.2019.05.005

KW - Energy expenditure

Green space

Leisure

Spline

Weather

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :8

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 39-50

ST - The effects of meteorological conditions and daylight on nature-based recreational physical activity in England

T2 - Urban Forestry and Urban Greening

TI - The effects of meteorological conditions and daylight on nature-based recreational physical activity in England

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85066025547&doi=10.1016%2fj.ufug.2019.05.005&partnerID=40&md5=53aebc6e15f68e0c04e63334d2b844bd>

VL - 42

ID - 251

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - In this study, a battery of biomarkers was utilised to evaluate the stress syndrome induced in the earthworm *Eisenia andrei* by exposure to environmentally realistic concentrations of benzo[a]pyrene (B[a]P) and 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin (TCDD) in OECD soil. The set of tests was then employed to assess the toxicity of field soils contaminated with organic xenobiotic compounds (such as PAHs, dioxins and PCBs). The results highlighted an impairment of immune and metabolic functions and genotoxic damage in worms exposed also to lower bioavailable concentrations of toxic chemicals. Multivariate analysis of biomarker data showed that all different contaminated soils had a detrimental effect on the earthworms. A separation between temporal and concentration factors was also evident for B[a]P and TCDD treatments; and field contaminated soils were further differentiated reflecting a diverse contamination. Multivariate analysis also demonstrated that lysosomal membrane stability can be considered a prognostic indicator for worm health status. © 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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AU - Moore, M. N.

AU - Boeri, M.

AU - Bencivenga, M.

AU - Viarengo, A.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envpol.2014.09.015

KW - Biomarkers

Earthworms

Lysosomal membrane stability

Multivariate analysis

2,3,7,8 tetrachlorodibenzo para dioxin

benzo[a]pyrene

biological marker

dioxin

polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon

soil

soil pollutant

analysis

animal

DNA damage

metabolism

Oligochaeta

pollution

toxicity

Animals

Benzo(a)pyrene

Biological Markers

Dioxins

Environmental Pollution

Polycyclic Hydrocarbons, Aromatic

Soil Pollutants

Tetrachlorodibenzodioxin

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :36

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 60-71

ST - Effects of PAHs and dioxins on the earthworm *Eisenia andrei*: A multivariate approach for biomarker interpretation

T2 - Environmental Pollution

TI - Effects of PAHs and dioxins on the earthworm *Eisenia andrei*: A multivariate approach for biomarker interpretation

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84908271327&doi=10.1016%2fj.envpol.2014.09.015&partnerID=40&md5=96040899f978f36147e191fa08258cec>

VL - 196

ID - 582

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Photodynamic therapy requires the combined interaction of a photosensitiser, light and oxygen to ablate target tissue. In this study we examined the effect of iron chelation and oxygen environment manipulation on the accumulation of the clinically useful photosensitiser protoporphyrin IX (PpIX) within human squamous epithelial carcinoma cells and the subsequent ablation of these cells on irradiation. Methods: Cells were incubated at concentrations of 5%, 20% or 40% oxygen for 24h prior to and for 3h following the administration of the PpIX precursors aminolevulinic acid (ALA), methyl aminolevulinate (MAL) or hexylaminolevulinate (HAL) with or without the iron chelator 1,2-diethyl-3-hydroxypyridin-4-one hydrochloride (CP94). PpIX accumulation was monitored using a fluorescence plate reader, cells were irradiated with 37J/cm² red light and cell viability measured using the neutral red uptake assay. Results: Manipulation of the oxygen environment and/or co-administration of CP94 with PpIX precursors resulted in significant changes in both PpIX accumulation and photobleaching. Incubation with 5% or 40% oxygen produced the greatest levels of PpIX and photobleaching in cells incubated with ALA/MAL. Incorporation of CP94 also resulted in significant decreases in cell viability following administration of ALA/MAL/HAL, with oxygen concentration predominantly having a significant effect in cells incubated with HAL. Conclusions: Experimentation with human squamous epithelial carcinoma cells has indicated that the iron chelator CP94 significantly increased PpIX accumulation induced by each PpIX congener investigated (ALA/MAL/HAL) at all oxygen concentrations employed (5%/20%/40%) resulting in increased levels of photobleaching and reduced cell viability on irradiation. Further detailed investigation of the complex relationship of PDT cytotoxicity at various oxygen concentrations is required. It is therefore concluded that iron chelation with CP94 is a simple protocol modification with which it may be much easier to enhance clinical PDT efficacy than the complex and less well understood process of oxygen manipulation. © 2013 .

AD - Clinical Photobiology, European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, University of Exeter, Knowledge Spa, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro, Cornwall TR1 3HD, United Kingdom

AU - Blake, E.

AU - Allen, J.

AU - Curnow, A.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.pdpdt.2013.06.006

IS - 4

KW - CP94

Iron chelation

Oxygen manipulation

Photodynamic therapy

Protoporphyrin IX

1,2 diethyl 3 hydroxy 4 pyridone

aminolevulinic acid

aminolevulinic acid methyl ester

hexylaminolevulinate

protoporphyrin

unclassified drug

article

bleaching

cell viability

controlled study

cytotoxicity

drug efficacy

fluorescence

human

human cell

hypoxia

in vitro study

oxygen concentration

priority journal

red light

squamous cell carcinoma

Carcinoma, Squamous Cell

Cell Line, Tumor

Drug Synergism

Humans

Iron Chelating Agents

Oxygen

Photochemotherapy

Photosensitizing Agents

Protoporphyrins

Pyridones

Treatment Outcome

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :9

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 575-582

ST - The effects of protoporphyrin IX-induced photodynamic therapy with and without iron chelation on human squamous carcinoma cells cultured under normoxic, hypoxic and hyperoxic conditions

T2 - Photodiagnosis and Photodynamic Therapy

TI - The effects of protoporphyrin IX-induced photodynamic therapy with and without iron chelation on human squamous carcinoma cells cultured under normoxic, hypoxic and hyperoxic conditions

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84888051407&doi=10.1016%2fj.pdpdt.2013.06.006&partnerID=40&md5=87751232eca4506c738e6714e484cfc5>

VL - 10

ID - 642

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Although researchers have identified the benefits of physical activity on well-being, there is little evidence concerning the effects of nature-based physical activity. We investigated the effect of one nature-based activity - surfing - on the well-being of combat veterans experiencing posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). We conducted interviews and participant observations with a group of combat veterans belonging to a United Kingdom-based veterans' surfing charity. Our

primary analytical approach was dialogical narrative analysis. Based on our rigorous analysis and findings, we suggest that surfing facilitated a sense of respite from PTSD. Respite was a fully embodied feeling of release from suffering that was cultivated through surfing and shaped by the stories veterans told of their experiences. We significantly extend previous knowledge on physical activity, combat veterans, and PTSD by highlighting how nature-based physical activity, encapsulated in the conceptual notion of the "blue gym," can promote well-being among combat veterans. © The Author(s) 2014.

AD - University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom

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AU - Caddick, N.

AU - Smith, B.

AU - Phoenix, C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1177/1049732314549477

IS - 1

KW - exercise / physical activity

health and well-being

masculinity

narrative inquiry

phenomenology

posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)

adult

health status

human

male

mental health

middle aged

narrative therapy

psychology

sea

sport

Stress Disorders, Post-Traumatic

United Kingdom

veteran

Humans

Oceans and Seas

Sports

Veterans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :80

Export Date: 3 February 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 76-86

ST - The effects of surfing and the natural environment on the well-being of combat veterans

T2 - Qualitative Health Research

TI - The effects of surfing and the natural environment on the well-being of combat veterans

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84918769055&doi=10.1177%2f1049732314549477&partnerID=40&md5=b1185bf0bc6cf58057a88cae6bddd1a6>

VL - 25

ID - 1523

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This paper examines the discrepancies between phases of research into an emerging small-scale ethnic group in the UK. Whilst top level indications using large-scale survey data produced sociologically relevant findings about the group it was not until the analysis of subsequent qualitative interview data that a more comprehensive picture emerged. Links between ethnicity and social exclusion are demonstrably strong, particularly in areas of disadvantage (Sanchez-Perez, Morales and Jansa, 2005) and the Cornish potentially represent just such a case. Initial quantitative analyses of primary and secondary survey data indicated little significant link between ethnic group affiliation and social exclusion factors. However a more interesting discrepancy between the belief of exclusion and the reality emerged during a stage of qualitative interviews. This paper contributes to the literature critical of methodological exclusivism and towards triangulated, mixed methodologies. © Sociological Research Online, 1996-2012.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, PCMD, University of Exeter, United Kingdom

AU - Husk, K.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.5153/sro.2588

IS - 2

KW - Cornish

Ethnicity

Mixed Methods

Rurality

Social Exclusion

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 1-8

ST - Elucidating a Cornish ethnics: The argument for mixed method

T2 - Sociological Research Online

TI - Elucidating a Cornish ethnics: The argument for mixed method

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84863880081&doi=10.5153%2fsro.2588&partnerID=40&md5=0bc05e72e2d46050fceb97dbda22b848>

VL - 17

ID - 743

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The problem of effective assessment of risk posed by complex mixtures of toxic chemicals in the environment is a major challenge for government regulators and industry. The biological effect of the individual contaminants, where these are known, can be measured; but the problem lies in relating toxicity to the multiple constituents of contaminant cocktails. The objective of this study was to test the hypothesis that diverse contaminant mixtures may cause a greater toxicity than the sum of their individual parts, due to synergistic interactions between contaminants with different intracellular targets. Lysosomal membrane stability in hemocytes from marine mussels was used for in vitro toxicity tests; and was coupled with analysis using the isobole method and a linear additive statistical model. The findings from both methods have shown significant emergent synergistic interactions between environmentally relevant chemicals (i.e., polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, pesticides, biocides and a surfactant) when exposed to isolated hemocytes as a mixture of 3 & 7 constituents. The results support the complexity-based hypothesis that emergent toxicity occurs

with increasing contaminant diversity, and raises questions about the validity of estimating toxicity of contaminant mixtures based on the additive toxicity of single components. Further experimentation is required to investigate the potential for interactive effects in mixtures with more constituents (e.g., 50–100) at more environmentally realistic concentrations in order to test other regions of the model, namely, very low concentrations and high diversity. Estimated toxicant diversity coupled with tests for lysosomal damage may provide a potential tool for determining the toxicity of estuarine sediments, dredge spoil or contaminated soil. Synergistic interactions have been observed in mixtures of toxic chemicals and relatively non-toxic chemicals increase the toxicity of the mixture. Toxicity increases with chemical diversity. © 2018 Elsevier Ltd

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AU - Lowe, D. M.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envpol.2018.01.019

KW - Complex pollutant mixtures

Effect isobole

Lysosomal membrane stability

Molluscan hemocytes

Neutral red retention test

Synergistic interactions

Biocides

Cell culture

Contamination

Impurities

Mixtures

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

Risk assessment

Soil pollution

Lysosomal membrane stabilities

Pollutant mixtures

Retention tests

Synergistic interaction

Toxicity

2 tert butylamino 4 cyclopropylamino 6 methylthio 1,3,5 triazine

anthracene

biocide

environmental chemical

malathion

permethrin

pesticide

phenanthrene

polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon

surfactant

toxic substance

organic compound

membrane

mollusc

pollutant property

animal cell

Article

blood cell

chemical interaction

concentration (parameters)

controlled study

cytotoxicity

environmental exposure

environmental impact

in vitro study

lysosome

lysosome membrane

membrane stabilization

Mytilus galloprovincialis

nonhuman

retention time

risk factor

toxicity testing

animal

bivalve

drug effect

physiology

pollutant

procedures

Mytilidae

Animals

Bivalvia

Environmental Pollutants

Hemocytes

Organic Chemicals

Pesticides

Toxicity Tests

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :8

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 1006-1014

ST - Emergent synergistic lysosomal toxicity of chemical mixtures in molluscan blood cells (hemocytes)

T2 - Environmental Pollution

TI - Emergent synergistic lysosomal toxicity of chemical mixtures in molluscan blood cells (hemocytes)

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85041659068&doi=10.1016%2fj.envpol.2018.01.019&partnerID=40&md5=956f1c4d2670aa4af48b014688d2f566>

VL - 235

ID - 354

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - University of Exeter, United Kingdom

AU - Bell, S. L.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1097/01.HJ.0000513800.05418.7b

IS - 3

M3 - Short Survey

N1 - Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 54-55

ST - Emotional Soundscapes of Life with Ménière's Disease

T2 - Hearing Journal

TI - Emotional Soundscapes of Life with Ménière's Disease

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85014512191&doi=10.1097%2f01.HJ.0000513800.05418.7b&partnerID=40&md5=871a8463b64fc647e4de9de3b2f50def>

VL - 70

ID - 881

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Ammonia (NH₃) volatilization is one of the main pathways of nitrogen loss from cropland, resulting not only in economic losses, but also environmental and human health impacts. The

magnitude and timing of NH₃ emissions from cropland fertilizer application highly depends on agricultural practices, climate and soil factors, which previous studies have typically only considered at coarse spatio-temporal resolution. In this paper, we describe a first highly detailed empirical regression model for ammonia (ERMA) emissions based on 1443 field observations across China. This model is applied at county level by integrating data with unprecedented high spatio-temporal resolution of agricultural practices and climate and soil factors. Results showed that total NH₃ emissions from cropland fertilizer application amount to 4.3 Tg NH₃ yr⁻¹ in 2017 with an overall NH₃ emission factor of 12%. Agricultural production for vegetables, maize and rice are the three largest emitters. Compared to previous studies, more emission hotspots were found in South China and temporally, emission peaks are estimated to occur three months earlier in the year, while the total amount of emissions is estimated to be close to that calculated by previous studies. A second emission peak is identified in October, most likely related to the fertilization of the second crop in autumn. Incorporating these new findings on NH₃ emission patterns will enable a better parametrization of models and hence improve the modelling of air quality and subsequent impacts on ecosystems through reactive N deposition. © 2021 Elsevier Ltd

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C7 - 117982

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envpol.2021.117982

KW - Ammonia

High resolution

Management practices

Regression model

Spatio-temporal

Agriculture

Air quality

Climate models

Fertilizers

Losses

Agricultural practices

Ammonia emissions

Climate factors

Fertilisation

Fertilizer applications

Management practises

NH₃-3\$

Regression analysis

agricultural land

agricultural production

atmospheric pollution

emission

empirical analysis

estimation method

fertilizer application

management practice

numerical model

spatiotemporal analysis

China

fertilizer

nitrogen

crop

ecosystem

fertilization

human

soil

Crops, Agricultural

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2021

ST - An empirical model to estimate ammonia emission from cropland fertilization in China

T2 - Environmental Pollution

TI - An empirical model to estimate ammonia emission from cropland fertilization in China

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85112779961&doi=10.1016%2fj.envpol.2021.117982&partnerID=40&md5=98659a19b66e7049cfc2a84145084be6>

VL - 288

ID - 888

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Human consumption and activity are damaging the global ecosystem and the resources on which we rely for health, well-being and survival. The COVID-19 crisis is yet another manifestation of the urgent need to transition to more sustainable societies, further exposing the weaknesses in health systems and the injustice in our societies. It also underlines that many of the factors leading to environmental degradation, ill health and social and health inequities are interlinked. The current situation provides an unprecedented opportunity to invest in initiatives that address these common factors and encourage people to live more healthily and sustainably. Such initiatives can generate the positive feedback loops needed to change the systems and structures that shape our lives. INHERIT (January 2016–December 2019), an ambitious, multisectoral and transnational research project that involved 18 organisations across Europe, funded by the European Commission, explored such solutions. It identified, defined and analysed promising inter-sectoral policies, practices and approaches to simultaneously promote environmental sustainability, protect and promote health and contribute to health equity (the INHERIT “triple-win”) and that can encourage and enable

people to live, move and consume more healthfully and sustainably. It also explored the facilitators and barriers to working across sectors and in public private cooperation. The insights were brought together in guidelines setting out how policy makers can help instigate and support local “triple-win” initiatives that influence behaviours as an approach to contributing to the change that is so urgently needed to stem environmental degradation and the interlinked threats to health and wellbeing. This article sets out this guidance, providing timely insights on how to “build back better” in the post pandemic era. © 2020 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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C7 - 7166

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/ijerph17197166

IS - 19

KW - Behaviour change

Environment

Equity

Health

Healthequity

Intersectoral cooperation

Policy

Sustainable development

Systemic change

COVID-19

environmental degradation

health policy

lifestyle

public health

sustainability

viral disease

behavior change

data base

education

environmental policy

environmental sustainability

feedback system

health care policy

health equity

health promotion

human

intersectoral collaboration

positive feedback

public-private partnership

Review

wellbeing

Coronavirus infection

environmental protection

Europe

pandemic

virus pneumonia

Conservation of Natural Resources

Coronavirus Infections

Humans

Life Style

Pandemics

Pneumonia, Viral

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 1-22

ST - Encouraging and enabling lifestyles and behaviours to simultaneously promote environmental sustainability, health and equity: Key policy messages from inherit

T2 - International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

TI - Encouraging and enabling lifestyles and behaviours to simultaneously promote environmental sustainability, health and equity: Key policy messages from inherit

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85091992847&doi=10.3390%2fijerph17197166&partnerID=40&md5=2afd4faeb62863e7a8df4cc8f333712b>

VL - 17

ID - 130

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Physical inactivity poses a significant challenge to physical and mental health. Environmental approaches to tackle physical inactivity have identified natural environments as potentially important public health resources. Despite this, little is known about characteristics of the activity involved when individuals visit different types of natural environment. Using Natural England's Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment Survey, we examined 71,603 English respondents' recreational visits to natural environments in the past week. Specifically, we examined the intensity of the activities they undertook on the visits (METs), the duration of their visit, and the associated total energy expenditure (MET minutes). Visits to countryside and urban greenspace environments were associated with more intense activities than visits to coastal environments. However, visits to coastal environments were associated with the most energy expenditure overall due to their relatively long duration. Results differed by the urbanity or rurality of the respondent's residence and also how far respondents travelled to their destination. Knowledge of what types of natural environment afford the highest volumes and intensities of physical activity could inform landscape architecture and exercise prescriptions. Isolating activity-supporting characteristics of natural environments that can be translated into urban design is important in providing physical activity opportunities for those less able to access expansive environments. © 2015 The Authors.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.socscimed.2015.06.038

KW - Affordance

Coast

England

Greenspace

Leisure visit

MENE

Metabolic equivalent

Physical activity

coastal zone

physiology

public health

recreational activity

Article

coastal waters

controlled study

energy expenditure

exercise

human

landscape

recreation

residential area

rural area

travel

United Kingdom

urban area

cross-sectional study

energy metabolism

Great Britain

mental health

motor activity

Cross-Sectional Studies

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :33

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 53-60

ST - Energy expenditure on recreational visits to different natural environments

T2 - Social Science and Medicine

TI - Energy expenditure on recreational visits to different natural environments

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84934758896&doi=10.1016%2fj.socscimed.2015.06.038&partnerID=40&md5=de9cc7712fb662e0b7f5d8cea0614b8e>

VL - 139

ID - 534

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Road verges provide habitats that have considerable potential as a tool for pollinator conservation, especially given the significant area of land that they collectively cover. Growing societal interest in managing road verges for pollinators suggests an immediate need for evidence-based management guidance. We used a formal, global literature review to assess evidence for the benefits of road verges for pollinators (as habitats and corridors), the potential negative impacts of roads on pollinators (vehicle-pollinator collisions, pollution, barriers to movement) and how to enhance road verges for pollinators through management. We identified, reviewed and synthesised 140 relevant studies. Overall, the literature review demonstrated that: (i) road verges are often hotspots of flowers and pollinators (well established), (ii) traffic and road pollution can cause mortality and other negative impacts on pollinators (well established), but available evidence suggests that the benefits of road verges to pollinators far outweigh the costs (established but incomplete), and (iii) road verges can be enhanced for pollinators through strategic management (well established). Future research should address the lack of holistic and large-scale understanding of the net effects of road verges on pollinators. We provide management recommendations for enhancing both individual road verges for pollinators (e.g. optimised mowing regimes) and entire road networks (e.g. prioritising enhancement of verges with the greatest capacity to benefit pollinators), and highlight three of the most strongly supported recommendations: (i) creating high quality habitats on new and existing road verges, (ii) reducing mowing frequency to 0–2 cuts/year and (iii) reducing impacts of street lighting. © 2020 The Authors

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C7 - 108687

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.biocon.2020.108687

KW - Bees

Beetles

Butterflies

Corridor

Flies

Highway

Insects

Moths

Mowing

Pollution

Roadkill

Roadside

conservation

literature review

mortality

pollination

pollinator

road

Apoidea

Coleoptera

Hexapoda

Lepidoptera

Papilionoidea

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :13

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Enhancing road verges to aid pollinator conservation: A review

T2 - Biological Conservation

TI - Enhancing road verges to aid pollinator conservation: A review

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85089007004&doi=10.1016%2fj.biocon.2020.108687&partnerID=40&md5=5821d88bf1257e93c3ffa905d4deb38>

VL - 250

ID - 840

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background Although egg allergy is the most common food allergy in infants and young children, risk factors for egg allergy remain largely unknown. This study examined the relationship between environmental and demographic factors and egg allergy in a population-based infant cohort. Methods In a study of 5276 infants (HealthNuts), infants underwent skin prick testing (SPT) to egg white at 12 months of age. Questionnaire data on relevant exposures were obtained. 699/873 (80%) infants eligible for oral food challenge (detectable wheal on SPT) attended for formal assessment of egg allergy status; 453 had confirmed egg allergy (positive challenge and SPT ≥ 2 mm). Associations between environmental and demographic factors and egg allergy were investigated using multivariable logistic regression. Results Children with older siblings and those with a pet dog at home were less likely to develop egg allergy by 1 year of age (adjusted OR [aOR], 0.72; 95% CI, 0.62, 0.83 per sibling; and aOR, 0.72; 95% CI, 0.52, 0.99, respectively). Caesarean section delivery, antibiotic use in infancy, childcare attendance and maternal age were not associated with egg allergy. History of allergic disease in an immediate family member and having parents born in East Asia were strong risk factors for infantile egg allergy (aOR, 1.82; 95% CI, 1.40, 2.36; and aOR, 3.30; 95% CI, 2.45, 4.45, respectively). Conclusions Exposure in the first year of life to siblings and dogs may decrease the risk of subsequent egg allergy. Infants with a family history of allergy and those with parents born in East Asia are at increased risk of egg allergy. © 2012 John Wiley & Sons A/S.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/all.12015

IS - 11

KW - egg allergy

environment

epidemiology

food allergy

IgE

pediatrics

antibiotic agent

egg white

age

article

Asia

cesarean section

child care

controlled study
demography
dog
drug use
environmental exposure
environmental factor
female
human
infant
major clinical study
male
maternal age
medical history
pet animal
population research
priority journal
questionnaire
risk factor
sibling
skin tingling
Animals
Dogs
Egg Hypersensitivity
Humans
Logistic Models
Pets
Risk Factors
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :89
Export Date: 28 January 2022
PY - 2012

SP - 1415-1422

ST - Environmental and demographic risk factors for egg allergy in a population-based study of infants

T2 - Allergy: European Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology

TI - Environmental and demographic risk factors for egg allergy in a population-based study of infants

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84867461473&doi=10.1111%2fall.12015&partnerID=40&md5=13e5a552c8f78056c39195310237146e>

VL - 67

ID - 710

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The intensive growth of cruise tourism worldwide during recent decades is leading to growing concerns over the sector's global environmental and health impacts. This review combines for the first time various sources of information to estimate the magnitude of the cruise industry's environmental and public health footprints. This research shows that cruising, despite technical advances and some surveillance programmes, remains a major source of air, water (fresh and marine) and land pollution affecting fragile habitats, areas and species, and a potential source of physical and mental human health risks. Health risks impact both the people on board (crew and passengers) and on land (workers of shipyards where cruise ships are dismantled and citizens inhabiting cities with cruise ports and shipyards). In this context, we argue that the cruise industry should be held accountable with more monitoring and regulation to prevent or minimize the growing negative environmental and human health impacts. © 2021 Elsevier Ltd

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C7 - 112979

DB - Scopus

DOI - 10.1016/j.marpolbul.2021.112979

KW - Cruise

Health

Oceans & human health

Pollution

Tourism

Travel

Well-being

Environmental regulations

Health risks

Ships

Water pollution

Environmental-health impact

Global environmental impacts

Health impact

Human health

Human health impacts

Ocean & human health

Sources of information

Well being

environmental impact

health risk

marine pollution

quality of life

travel behavior

epidemic

human

public health

ship

Disease Outbreaks

Humans

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Environmental and human health impacts of cruise tourism: A review

T2 - Marine Pollution Bulletin

TI - Environmental and human health impacts of cruise tourism: A review

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85115982866&doi=10.1016%2fj.marpolbul.2021.112979&partnerID=40&md5=5c6cc8739c4a13be871d249a8f324165>

VL - 173

ID - 13

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Grass (Poaceae) pollen is the most important outdoor aeroallergen,¹ exacerbating a range of respiratory conditions, including allergic asthma and rhinitis ("hay fever").²⁻⁵ Understanding the relationships between respiratory diseases and airborne grass pollen with a view to improving forecasting has broad public health and socioeconomic relevance. It is estimated that there are over 400 million people with allergic rhinitis⁶ and over 300 million with asthma, globally,⁷ often comorbidly.⁸ In the UK, allergic asthma has an annual cost of around US\$ 2.8 billion (2017).⁹ The relative contributions of the >11,000 (worldwide) grass species (C. Osborne et al., 2011, Botany Conference, abstract) to respiratory health have been unresolved,¹⁰ as grass pollen cannot be readily discriminated using standard microscopy.¹¹ Instead, here we used novel environmental DNA (eDNA) sampling and qPCR¹²⁻¹⁵ to measure the relative abundances of airborne pollen from common grass species during two grass pollen seasons (2016 and 2017) across the UK. We quantitatively demonstrate discrete spatiotemporal patterns in airborne grass pollen assemblages. Using a series of generalized additive models (GAMs), we explore the relationship between the incidences of airborne pollen and severe asthma exacerbations (sub-weekly) and prescribing rates of drugs for respiratory allergies (monthly). Our results indicate that a subset of grass species may have disproportionate influence on these population-scale respiratory health responses during peak grass pollen concentrations. The work demonstrates the need for sensitive and detailed biomonitoring of harmful aeroallergens in order to investigate and mitigate their impacts on human health. Copyright © 2021 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

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IS - 9

PY - 2021

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SN - 1879-0445

0960-9822

SP - 1995-2003.e4

ST - Environmental DNA reveals links between abundance and composition of airborne grass pollen and respiratory health

T2 - Current biology : CB

TI - Environmental DNA reveals links between abundance and composition of airborne grass pollen and respiratory health

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=pem&NEWS=N&AN=33711254>

VL - 31

Y2 - 20210311//

ID - 948

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives To identify key predictors of general practitioner (GP) consultations for allergic rhinitis (AR) using meteorological and environmental data. Design A retrospective, time series analysis of GP consultations for AR. Setting A large GP surveillance network of GP practices in the London area. Participants The study population was all persons who presented to general practices in London that report to the Public Health England GP in-hours syndromic surveillance system during the study period (3 April 2012 to 11 August 2014). Primary measure Consultations for AR (numbers of consultations). Results During the study period there were 186 401 GP consultations for AR. High grass and nettle pollen counts (combined) were associated with the highest increases in consultations (for the category 216-270 grains/m³, relative risk (RR) 3.33, 95% CI 2.69 to 4.12) followed by high tree (oak, birch and plane combined) pollen counts (for the category 260-325 grains/m³, RR 1.69, 95% CI 1.32 to 2.15) and average daily temperatures between 15°C and 20°C (RR 1.47, 95% CI 1.20 to 1.81). Higher levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) appeared to be associated with increased consultations (for the category 70-85 µg/m³, RR 1.33, 95% CI 1.03 to 1.71), but a significant effect was not found with ozone. Higher daily rainfall was associated with fewer consultations (15-20 mm/day; RR 0.812, 95% CI 0.674 to 0.980). Conclusions Changes in grass, nettle or tree pollen counts, temperatures between 15°C and 20°C, and (to a lesser extent) NO₂ concentrations were found to be associated with increased consultations for AR. Rainfall has a negative effect. In the context of climate change and continued exposures to environmental air pollution, intelligent use of these data will aid targeting public health messages and plan healthcare demand. © Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2020.

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C7 - e036724

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1136/bmjopen-2019-036724

IS - 12

KW - allergy

epidemiology

primary care

public health

nitrogen dioxide

ozone

rain

air pollutant

allergic rhinitis

Article

birch

case control study

consultation

controlled study

disease burden

England

environmental factor

environmental temperature

evidence based practice

general practice

general practitioner

grass pollen

human

human impact (environment)

meteorological phenomena

oak

ozone layer

particulate matter 2.5

Platanus

Poaceae

pollen allergy

retrospective study

risk factor

seasonal variation

time series analysis

toxic concentration

tree

Urtica

patient referral

General Practitioners

Humans

London

Referral and Consultation

Retrospective Studies

Rhinitis, Allergic

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Environmental factors associated with general practitioner consultations for allergic rhinitis in London, England: A retrospective time series analysis

T2 - BMJ Open

TI - Environmental factors associated with general practitioner consultations for allergic rhinitis in London, England: A retrospective time series analysis

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85097310734&doi=10.1136%2fbmjopen-2019-036724&partnerID=40&md5=7703b03e7f149bdca73be166211069d2>

VL - 10

ID - 107

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - BACKGROUND: Some *Vibrio* spp. are pathogenic and ubiquitous in marine waters with low to moderate salinity and thrive with elevated sea surface temperature (SST). OBJECTIVES: Our objective was to monitor and project the suitability of marine conditions for *Vibrio* infections under climate change scenarios. METHODS: The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) developed a platform (the ECDC *Vibrio* Map Viewer) to monitor the environmental suitability of coastal waters for *Vibrio* spp. using remotely sensed SST and salinity. A case-crossover study of Swedish cases was conducted to ascertain the relationship between SST and *Vibrio* infection through a conditional logistic regression. Climate change projections for *Vibrio* infections were developed for Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 4.5 and RCP 8.5. RESULTS: The ECDC *Vibrio* Map Viewer detected environmentally suitable areas for *Vibrio* spp. in the Baltic Sea in July 2014 that were accompanied by a spike in cases and one death in Sweden. The estimated exposure–response

relationship for *Vibrio* infections at a threshold of 16° C revealed a relative risk (RR) =1:14 (95% CI: 1.02, 1.27; p =0:024) for a lag of 2 wk; the estimated risk increased successively beyond this SST threshold. Climate change projections for SST under the RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios indicate a marked upward trend during the summer months and an increase in the relative risk of these infections in the coming decades. CONCLUSIONS: This platform can serve as an early warning system as the risk of further *Vibrio* infections increases in the 21st century due to climate change. © 2017, Public Health Services, US Dept of Health and Human Services. All rights reserved.

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C7 - 107004

DB - Scopus

DOI - 10.1289/EHP2198

IS - 10

KW - adult

Article

Baltic Sea

climate change

coastal waters

cross-sectional study

disease transmission

environmental factor

exposure

female

human

male

marine environment

middle aged

nonhuman

priority journal

risk factor

salinity

seasonal variation

summer

Sweden

Vibrio cholerae O1

vibriosis

crossover procedure

environmental exposure

statistics and numerical data

Cross-Over Studies

Humans

Vibrio Infections

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :49

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

ST - Environmental suitability of vibrio infections in a warming climate: An early warning system

T2 - Environmental Health Perspectives

TI - Environmental suitability of vibrio infections in a warming climate: An early warning system

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85033369438&doi=10.1289%2fEHP2198&partnerID=40&md5=c53f7cd61c8c4768f6dbd3bf2d293eae>

VL - 125

ID - 829

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: As populations become increasingly urbanised, the preservation of urban green space (UGS) becomes paramount. UGS is not just dedicated recreational space such as public parks, but other types of informal green space are important, for example, street trees and roof gardens. Despite the potential from cross-sectional evidence, we know little about how to design new, or improve or promote existing UGS for health, wellbeing, social and environmental benefits, or known influencing factors such as physical activity. Objectives: To perform a meta-narrative review of the evidence regarding the health, wellbeing, social, environmental and equity effects, or known influencing factors of these outcomes, of UGS interventions. Data sources: Eight electronic databases were searched ((Medline, PsycINFO, Web of Science (Science and Social Science Citation Indices), PADDI (Planning Architecture Design Database Ireland), Zetoc, Scopus, Greenfiles, SIGLE (System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe)), and reference lists of included studies and relevant reviews were hand searched for further relevant studies. Study eligibility criteria, participants, and interventions: Eligibility criteria included: (i) evaluation of an UGS intervention; and (ii) health, wellbeing, social or environmental outcome(s), or known influencing factors of these outcomes, measured. Interventions involving any age group were included. Interventions must have involved: (a) physical change to green space in an urban-context including improvements to existing UGS or development of new UGS, or (b) combination of physical change to UGS supplemented by a specific UGS awareness, marketing or promotion programme to encourage use of UGS. Study appraisal and synthesis methods: Following a meta-narrative approach, evidence was synthesised by main intervention approach, including: (i) park-based; (ii) greenways/trails; (iii) urban greening; (iv) large green built projects for environmental purposes. Outcomes such as economic (e.g. cost effectiveness and cost–benefit analyses), adverse effects and unintended consequences were also extracted. Evidence was synthesised following the RAMESES guidelines and publication standards, the PROGRESS-plus tool was used to explore equity impact, and risk of bias/study quality was assessed. The findings from the evidence review were presented at an expert panel representing

various disciplines in a workshop and these discussions framed the findings of the review and provide recommendations that are relevant to policy, practice and research. Results: Of the 6997 studies identified, 38 were included. There was strong evidence to support park-based (7/7 studies) and greenway/trail (3/3 studies) interventions employing a dual-approach (i.e. a physical change to the UGS and promotion/marketing programmes) particularly for park use and physical activity; strong evidence for the greening of vacant lots (4/4 studies) for health, wellbeing (e.g. reduction in stress) and social (e.g. reduction in crime, increased perceptions of safety) outcomes; strong evidence for the provision of urban street trees (3/4 studies) and green built interventions for storm water management (6/7 studies) for environmental outcomes (e.g. increased biodiversity, reduction in illegal dumping). Park-based or greenway/trail interventions that did not employ a dual-approach were largely ineffective (7/12 studies showed no significant intervention effect). Overall, the included studies have inherent biases owing to the largely non-randomized study designs employed. There was too little evidence to draw firm conclusions regarding the impact of UGS interventions on a range of equity indicators. Limitations; conclusions and implications of key findings: UGS has an important role to play in creating a culture of health and wellbeing. Results from this study provide supportive evidence regarding the use of certain UGS interventions for health, social and environmental benefits. These findings should be interpreted in light of the heterogeneous nature of the evidence base, including diverging methods, target populations, settings and outcomes. We could draw little conclusions regarding the equity impact of UGS interventions. However, the true potential of UGS has not been realised as studies have typically under-evaluated UGS interventions by not taking account of the multifunctional nature of UGS. The findings have implications for policymakers, practitioners and researchers. For example, for policymakers the trajectory of evidence is generally towards a positive association between UGS and health, wellbeing, social and environmental outcomes, but any intervention must ensure that negative consequences of gentrification and unequal access are minimised. © 2019 The Authors

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C7 - 104923

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envint.2019.104923

KW - Environment

Equity

Health

Meta-narrative review

Social

Systematic review

Urban green space

Wellbeing

Biodiversity

Cost benefit analysis

Cost effectiveness

Forestry

Risk assessment

Search engines

Urban planning

Water management

Urban green spaces

Economic and social effects

database

environmental impact

greenspace

health impact

policy making

social impact

urban area
urban design
age
awareness
cost effectiveness analysis
crime
cultural factor
economic aspect
environmental health
health equity
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Review
safety
social aspect
stress
urban green space intervention
environmental planning
Europe
exercise
recreation
socioeconomics
Scopus
Environment Design
Humans
Socioeconomic Factors
M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :72

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Environmental, health, wellbeing, social and equity effects of urban green space interventions: A meta-narrative evidence synthesis

T2 - Environment International

TI - Environmental, health, wellbeing, social and equity effects of urban green space interventions: A meta-narrative evidence synthesis

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85067416765&doi=10.1016%2fj.envint.2019.104923&partnerID=40&md5=d7c23b563b028f182e91b3ffcc6085d8>

VL - 130

ID - 237

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Pesticides in Australia are tightly regulated but it is unknown how this may affect the distribution of misuse and self-harm across Australia, both spatially and within subgroups in the population. We performed an observational study to examine spatial differences in suicide/deliberate poisonings with pesticides in Australia. We examined Coronial inquest cases of self-harm by pesticide ingestion for the years 2001–2013 (n = 209). Coronial cases were older, more likely to be male, have lower SES status and live in outer regional areas as opposed to cities when compared to the general population. Case densities (cases/100,000 population) were lower in large capital cities and higher in agricultural areas: despite this half the cases occurred in major cities. © 2017 Elsevier GmbH

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.ijheh.2017.01.009

IS - 2

KW - Australia

Ingestion

Pesticide

Self-harm

Suicide

adolescent

adult

aged

automutilation

child

eating

epidemiology

female

human

infant

male

middle aged

mortality

newborn

preschool child

socioeconomics

young adult

Child, Preschool

Humans

Infant, Newborn

Pesticides

Self-Injurious Behavior

Socioeconomic Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 478-484

ST - Epidemiology of coronial deaths from pesticide ingestion in Australia

T2 - International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health

TI - Epidemiology of coronial deaths from pesticide ingestion in Australia

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85013645963&doi=10.1016%2fj.ijheh.2017.01.009&partnerID=40&md5=f9d888fbccffbea2dd2e8a13fb49ddb>

VL - 220

ID - 425

ER -

TY - JOUR

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IS - 1

N1 - Erratum for (EFR)

PY - 2016

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SN - 1471-2458

SP - 1051

ST - Erratum to: A systematic review of the health and well-being impacts of school gardening: synthesis of quantitative and qualitative evidence

T2 - BMC public health

T3 - Erratum for: BMC Public Health. 2016 Mar 25;16:286; PMID: 27015672
[<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27015672>]

TI - Erratum to: A systematic review of the health and well-being impacts of school gardening: synthesis of quantitative and qualitative evidence

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=pmnm3&NEWS=N&AN=27716134>

VL - 16

Y2 - 20161005//

ID - 1410

ER -

TY - JOUR

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AU - Boesze-Battaglia, K.
AU - Boise, L. H.
AU - Bolino, A.
AU - Boman, A.
AU - Bonaldo, P.
AU - Bordi, M.
AU - Bosch, J.
AU - Botana, L. M.
AU - Botti, J.
AU - Bou, G.
AU - Bouché, M.
AU - Bouchecareilh, M.
AU - Boucher, M. J.
AU - Boulton, M. E.
AU - Bouret, S. G.
AU - Boya, P.
AU - Boyer-Guittaut, M.
AU - Bozhkov, P. V.
AU - Brady, N.
AU - Braga, V. M. M.
AU - Brancolini, C.
AU - Braus, G. H.
AU - Bravo-San-Pedro, J. M.
AU - Brennan, L. A.
AU - Bresnick, E. H.
AU - Brest, P.
AU - Bridges, D.

AU - Bringer, M. A.
AU - Brini, M.
AU - Brito, G. C.
AU - Brodin, B.
AU - Brookes, P. S.
AU - Brown, E. J.
AU - Brown, K.
AU - Broxmeyer, H. E.
AU - Bruhat, A.
AU - Brum, P. C.
AU - Brumell, J. H.
AU - Brunetti-Pierri, N.
AU - Bryson-Richardson, R. J.
AU - Buch, S.
AU - Buchan, A. M.
AU - Budak, H.
AU - Bulavin, D. V.
AU - Bultman, S. J.
AU - Bultynck, G.
AU - Bumbasirevic, V.
AU - Burelle, Y.
AU - Burke, R. E.
AU - Burmeister, M.
AU - Bütikofer, P.
AU - Caberlotto, L.
AU - Cadwell, K.
AU - Cahova, M.
AU - Cai, D.
AU - Cai, J.
AU - Cai, Q.
AU - Calatayud, S.

AU - Camougrand, N.
AU - Campanella, M.
AU - Campbell, G. R.
AU - Campbell, M.
AU - Campello, S.
AU - Candau, R.
AU - Caniggia, I.
AU - Cantoni, L.
AU - Cao, L.
AU - Caplan, A. B.
AU - Caraglia, M.
AU - Cardinali, C.
AU - Cardoso, S. M.
AU - Carew, J. S.
AU - Carleton, L. A.
AU - Carlin, C. R.
AU - Carloni, S.
AU - Carlsson, S. R.
AU - Carmona-Gutierrez, D.
AU - Carneiro, L. A. M.
AU - Carnevali, O.
AU - Carra, S.
AU - Carrier, A.
AU - Carroll, B.
AU - Casas, C.
AU - Casas, J.
AU - Cassinelli, G.
AU - Castets, P.
AU - Castro-Obregon, S.
AU - Cavallini, G.
AU - Ceccherini, I.

AU - Cecconi, F.
AU - Cederbaum, A. I.
AU - Ceña, V.
AU - Cenci, S.
AU - Cerella, C.
AU - Cervia, D.
AU - Cetrullo, S.
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AU - Chae, H. J.
AU - Chagin, A. S.
AU - Chai, C. Y.
AU - Chakrabarti, G.
AU - Chamilos, G.
AU - Chan, E. Y. W.
AU - Chan, M. T. V.
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AU - Chang, C. P.
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AU - Chang, T. Y.
AU - Chatham, J. C.
AU - Chatterjee, S.
AU - Chauhan, S.
AU - Che, Y.
AU - Cheetham, M. E.
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AU - Chesney, J.

AU - Cheung, C. H. A.
AU - Chevet, E.
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AU - Chi, S. G.
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AU - Chiong, M.
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AU - Cho, Y. S.
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AU - Chowdhury, K.
AU - Chu, C. T.
AU - Chuang, T. H.

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AU - Ciarcia, R.
AU - Ciechomska, I. A.
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AU - Coll, N. S.
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AU - Coombs, G. H.

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AU - Cooper, J. M.
AU - Coppens, I.
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AU - Corazzari, M.
AU - Corbalan, R.
AU - Corcelle-Termeau, E.
AU - Cordero, M. D.
AU - Corral-Ramos, C.
AU - Corti, O.
AU - Cossarizza, A.
AU - Costelli, P.
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AU - Cotman, S. L.
AU - Coto-Montes, A.
AU - Cottet, S.
AU - Couve, E.
AU - Covey, L. R.
AU - Cowart, L. A.
AU - Cox, J. S.
AU - Coxon, F. P.
AU - Coyne, C. B.
AU - Cragg, M. S.
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AU - Crepaldi, T.
AU - Crespo, J. L.
AU - Criollo, A.
AU - Crippa, V.
AU - Cruz, M. T.
AU - Cuervo, A. M.
AU - Cuezva, J. M.

AU - Cui, T.
AU - Cutillas, P. R.
AU - Czaja, M. J.
AU - Czyzyk-Krzeska, M. F.
AU - Dagda, R. K.
AU - Dahmen, U.
AU - Dai, C.
AU - Dai, W.
AU - Dai, Y.
AU - Dalby, K. N.
AU - Valle, L. D.
AU - Dalmasso, G.
AU - D'Amelio, M.
AU - Damme, M.
AU - Darfeuille-Michaud, A.
AU - Dargemont, C.
AU - Darley-Usmar, V. M.
AU - Dasarathy, S.
AU - Dasgupta, B.
AU - Dash, S.
AU - Dass, C. R.
AU - Davey, H. M.
AU - Davids, L. M.
AU - Dávila, D.
AU - Davis, R. J.
AU - Dawson, T. M.
AU - Dawson, V. L.
AU - Daza, P.
AU - de Belleruche, J.
AU - de Figueiredo, P.
AU - de Figueiredo, R. C. B. Q.

AU - de la Fuente, J.
AU - De Martino, L.
AU - De Matteis, A.
AU - De Meyer, G. R. Y.
AU - De Milito, A.
AU - De Santi, M.
AU - de Souza, W.
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AU - Decuypere, J. P.
AU - Deegan, S.
AU - Dehay, B.
AU - Del Bello, B.
AU - Del Re, D. P.
AU - Delage-Mourroux, R.
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AU - Deldicque, L.
AU - Delorme-Axford, E.
AU - Deng, Y.
AU - Dengjel, J.
AU - Denizot, M.
AU - Dent, P.
AU - Der, C. J.
AU - Deretic, V.
AU - Derrien, B.
AU - Deutsch, E.
AU - Devarenne, T. P.
AU - Devenish, R. J.
AU - Di Bartolomeo, S.

AU - Di Daniele, N.
AU - Di Domenico, F.
AU - Di Nardo, A.
AU - Di Paola, S.
AU - Di Pietro, A.
AU - Di Renzo, L.
AU - Di Antonio, A.
AU - Díaz-Araya, G.
AU - Díaz-Laviada, I.
AU - Diaz-Meco, M. T.
AU - Diaz-Nido, J.
AU - Dickey, C. A.
AU - Dickson, R. C.
AU - Diederich, M.
AU - Digard, P.
AU - Dikic, I.
AU - Dinesh-Kumar, S. P.
AU - Ding, C.
AU - Ding, W. X.
AU - Ding, Z.
AU - Dini, L.
AU - Distler, J. H. W.
AU - Diwan, A.
AU - Djavaheri-Mergny, M.
AU - Dmytruk, K.
AU - Dobson, R. C. J.
AU - Doetsch, V.
AU - Dokladny, K.
AU - Dokudovskaya, S.
AU - Donadelli, M.
AU - Dong, X. C.

AU - Dong, X.
AU - Dong, Z.
AU - Donohue, T. M., Jr.
AU - Donohue-Jr, T. M.
AU - Doran, K. S.
AU - D'Orazi, G.
AU - Dorn, G. W., II
AU - Dosenko, V.
AU - Dridi, S.
AU - Drucker, L.
AU - Du, J.
AU - Du, L. L.
AU - Du, L.
AU - du Toit, A.
AU - Dua, P.
AU - Duan, L.
AU - Duann, P.
AU - Dubey, V. K.
AU - Duchen, M. R.
AU - Duchosal, M. A.
AU - Duez, H.
AU - Dugail, I.
AU - Dumit, V. I.
AU - Duncan, M. C.
AU - Dunlop, E. A.
AU - Dunn, W. A., Jr.
AU - Dupont, N.
AU - Dupuis, L.
AU - Durán, R. V.
AU - Durcan, T. M.
AU - Duvezin-Caubet, S.

AU - Duvvuri, U.
AU - Eapen, V.
AU - Ebrahimi-Fakhari, D.
AU - Echard, A.
AU - Eckhart, L.
AU - Edelstein, C. L.
AU - Edinger, A. L.
AU - Eichinger, L.
AU - Eisenberg, T.
AU - Eisenberg-Lerner, A.
AU - Eissa, N. T.
AU - El-Deiry, W. S.
AU - El-Khoury, V.
AU - Elazar, Z.
AU - Eldar-Finkelman, H.
AU - Elliott, C. J. H.
AU - Emanuele, E.
AU - Emmenegger, U.
AU - Engedal, N.
AU - Engelbrecht, A. M.
AU - Engelender, S.
AU - Enserink, J. M.
AU - Erdmann, R.
AU - Erenpreisa, J.
AU - Eri, R.
AU - Eriksen, J. L.
AU - Erman, A.
AU - Escalante, R.
AU - Eskelinen, E. L.
AU - Espert, L.
AU - Esteban-Martínez, L.

AU - Evans, T. J.
AU - Fabri, M.
AU - Fabrias, G.
AU - Fabrizi, C.
AU - Facchiano, A.
AU - Færgeman, N. J.
AU - Faggioni, A.
AU - Fairlie, W. D.
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AU - Fang, S.
AU - Fanto, M.
AU - Fanzani, A.
AU - Farkas, T.
AU - Faure, M.
AU - Favier, F. B.
AU - Fearnhead, H.
AU - Federici, M.
AU - Fei, E.
AU - Felizardo, T. C.
AU - Feng, H.
AU - Feng, Y.
AU - Feng, Y.
AU - Ferguson, T. A.
AU - Fernández, Á F.
AU - Fernandez-Barrena, M. G.
AU - Fernandez-Checa, J. C.
AU - Fernández-López, A.
AU - Fernandez-Zapico, M. E.
AU - Feron, O.

AU - Ferraro, E.
AU - Ferreira-Halder, C. V.
AU - Fesus, L.
AU - Feuer, R.
AU - Fiesel, F. C.
AU - Filippi-Chiela, E. C.
AU - Filomeni, G.
AU - Fimia, G. M.
AU - Fingert, J. H.
AU - Finkbeiner, S.
AU - Finkel, T.
AU - Fiorito, F.
AU - Fisher, P. B.
AU - Flajolet, M.
AU - Flamigni, F.
AU - Florey, O.
AU - Florio, S.
AU - Floto, R. A.
AU - Folini, M.
AU - Follo, C.
AU - Fon, E. A.
AU - Fornai, F.
AU - Fortunato, F.
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AU - Franco, R.
AU - Francois, A.
AU - François, A.
AU - Frankel, L. B.
AU - Fraser, I. D. C.
AU - Frey, N.
AU - Freyssenet, D. G.

AU - Frezza, C.
AU - Friedman, S. L.
AU - Frigo, D. E.
AU - Fu, D.
AU - Fuentes, J. M.
AU - Fueyo, J.
AU - Fujitani, Y.
AU - Fujiwara, Y.
AU - Fujiya, M.
AU - Fukuda, M.
AU - Fulda, S.
AU - Fusco, C.
AU - Gabryel, B.
AU - Gaestel, M.
AU - Gailly, P.
AU - Gajewska, M.
AU - Galadari, S.
AU - Galili, G.
AU - Galindo, I.
AU - Galindo, M. F.
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AU - Galluzzi, L.
AU - Galluzzi, L.
AU - Galy, V.
AU - Gammoh, N.
AU - Gandy, S.
AU - Ganesan, A. K.
AU - Ganesan, S.
AU - Ganley, I. G.
AU - Gannagé, M.
AU - Gao, F. B.

AU - Gao, F.
AU - Gao, J. X.
AU - Nannig, L. G.
AU - Véscovi, E. G.
AU - Garcia-Macía, M.
AU - Garcia-Ruiz, C.
AU - Garg, A. D.
AU - Garg, P. K.
AU - Gargini, R.
AU - Gassen, N. C.
AU - Gatica, D.
AU - Gatti, E.
AU - Gavard, J.
AU - Gavathiotis, E.
AU - Ge, L.
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AU - Ge, S.
AU - Gean, P. W.
AU - Gelmetti, V.
AU - Genazzani, A. A.
AU - Geng, J.
AU - Genschik, P.
AU - Gerner, L.
AU - Gestwicki, J. E.
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AU - Ghavami, S.
AU - Ghigo, E.
AU - Ghosh, D.
AU - Giammarioli, A. M.
AU - Giampieri, F.
AU - Giampietri, C.

AU - Giatromanolaki, A.
AU - Gibbings, D. J.
AU - Gibellini, L.
AU - Gibson, S. B.
AU - Ginet, V.
AU - Giordano, A.
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AU - Gispert, S.
AU - Giuliano, S.
AU - Gladson, C. L.
AU - Glavic, A.
AU - Gleave, M.
AU - Godefroy, N.
AU - Gogal, R. M., Jr.
AU - Gokulan, K.
AU - Goldman, G. H.
AU - Goletti, D.
AU - Goligorsky, M. S.
AU - Gomes, A. V.
AU - Gomes, L. C.
AU - Gomez, H.
AU - Gomez-Manzano, C.
AU - Gómez-Sánchez, R.
AU - Gonçalves, D. A. P.
AU - Goncu, E.
AU - Gong, Q.
AU - Gongora, C.
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AU - Gonzalez-Alegre, P.

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AU - González-Polo, R. A.
AU - Goping, I. S.
AU - Gorbea, C.
AU - Gorbunov, N. V.
AU - Goring, D. R.
AU - Gorman, A. M.
AU - Gorski, S. M.
AU - Goruppi, S.
AU - Goto-Yamada, S.
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AU - Gottlieb, R. A.
AU - Gozes, I.
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AU - Graef, M.
AU - Granato, G. E.
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AU - Green, D. R.
AU - Greenhough, A.
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AU - Guo, C.
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AU - Gust, A. A.
AU - Gustafsson, Å B.
AU - Gutierrez, E.
AU - Gutierrez, M. G.
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AU - Haas, A.
AU - Haber, J. E.
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AU - Halayko, A. J.
AU - Hamacher-Brady, A.
AU - Hamada, K.
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AU - Hamer, I.
AU - Hamid, Q.
AU - Hammond, E. M.
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AU - Han, W.

AU - Handa, J. T.
AU - Hanover, J. A.
AU - Hansen, M.
AU - Harada, M.
AU - Harhaji-Trajkovic, L.
AU - Harper, J. W.
AU - Harrath, A. H.
AU - Harris, A. L.
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AU - Hasselblatt, P.
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AU - Hébert, M. J.
AU - Heinzen, R. A.
AU - Helgason, G. V.
AU - Hensel, M.
AU - Henske, E. P.
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AU - Hernández-Tiedra, S.
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AU - Higaki, K.
AU - Hilfiker, S.
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AU - Höhfeld, J.
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AU - Hur, G. M.
AU - Hurley, J. H.
AU - Husak, Z.
AU - Hussain, S. N. A.
AU - Hussain, S.
AU - Hwang, J. J.
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AU - Imai, Y.
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AU - Inomata, M.
AU - Into, T.
AU - Iovane, V.
AU - Iovanna, J. L.
AU - Iozzo, R. V.
AU - Ip, N. Y.

AU - Irazoqui, J. E.
AU - Iribarren, P.
AU - Isaka, Y.
AU - Isakovic, A. J.
AU - Ischiropoulos, H.
AU - Isenberg, J. S.
AU - Ishaq, M.
AU - Ishida, H.
AU - Ishii, I.
AU - Ishmael, J. E.
AU - Isidoro, C.
AU - Isobe, K. I.
AU - Isono, E.
AU - Issazadeh-Navikas, S.
AU - Itahana, K.
AU - Itakura, E.
AU - Ivanov, A. I.
AU - Iyer, A. K. V.
AU - Izquierdo, J. M.
AU - Izumi, Y.
AU - Izzo, V.
AU - Jäättelä, M.
AU - Jaber, N.
AU - Jackson, D. J.
AU - Jackson, W. T.
AU - Jacob, T. G.
AU - Jacques, T. S.
AU - Jagannath, C.
AU - Jain, A.
AU - Jana, N. R.
AU - Jang, B. K.

AU - Jani, A.
AU - Janji, B.
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AU - Jean, S.
AU - Jendrach, M.
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AU - Jiménez, A.
AU - Jin, C.
AU - Jin, H.
AU - Jin, L.
AU - Jin, M.
AU - Jin, S.
AU - Jinwal, U. K.
AU - Jo, E. K.
AU - Johansen, T.
AU - Johnson, D. E.
AU - Johnson, G. V. W.
AU - Johnson, J. D.

AU - Jonasch, E.
AU - Jones, C.
AU - Joosten, L. A. B.
AU - Jordan, J.
AU - Joseph, A. M.
AU - Joseph, B.
AU - Joubert, A. M.
AU - Ju, D.
AU - Ju, J.
AU - Juan, H. F.
AU - Juenemann, K.
AU - Juhász, G.
AU - Jung, H. S.
AU - Jung, J. U.
AU - Jung, Y. K.
AU - Jungbluth, H.
AU - Justice, M. J.
AU - Jutten, B.
AU - Kaakoush, N. O.
AU - Kaarniranta, K.
AU - Kaasik, A.
AU - Kabuta, T.
AU - Kaeffer, B.
AU - Kågedal, K.
AU - Kahana, A.
AU - Kajimura, S.
AU - Kakhlon, O.
AU - Kalia, M.
AU - Kalvakolanu, D. V.
AU - Kamada, Y.
AU - Kambas, K.

AU - Kaminsky, V. O.
AU - Kampinga, H. H.
AU - Kandouz, M.
AU - Kang, C.
AU - Kang, R.
AU - Kang, T. C.
AU - Kanki, T.
AU - Kanneganti, T. D.
AU - Kanno, H.
AU - Kanthasamy, A. G.
AU - Kantorow, M.
AU - Kaparakis-Liaskos, M.
AU - Kapuy, O.
AU - Karantza, V.
AU - Karim, M. R.
AU - Karmakar, P.
AU - Kaser, A.
AU - Kaushik, S.
AU - Kawula, T.
AU - Kaynar, A. M.
AU - Ke, P. Y.
AU - Ke, Z. J.
AU - Kehrl, J. H.
AU - Keller, K. E.
AU - Kemper, J. K.
AU - Kenworthy, A. K.
AU - Kepp, O.
AU - Kern, A.
AU - Kesari, S.
AU - Kessel, D.
AU - Ketteler, R.

AU - Kettelhut, I. C.
AU - Khambu, B.
AU - Khan, M. M.
AU - Khandelwal, V. K. M.
AU - Khare, S.
AU - Kiang, J. G.
AU - Kiger, A. A.
AU - Kihara, A.
AU - Kim, A. L.
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AU - Kimchi, A.
AU - Kimmelman, A. C.
AU - Kimura, T.
AU - King, J. S.

AU - Kirkegaard, K.
AU - Kirkin, V.
AU - Kirshenbaum, L. A.
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AU - Knuppertz, L.
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AU - Lavandero, S.
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AU - Lavoie, M. J.
AU - Law, B. Y. K.

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AU - Mazzolini, G. D.
AU - McBrayer, M. K.
AU - McCall, K.
AU - McCormick, C.
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AU - McKenna, S.
AU - McMahan, J. J.
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AU - Mehta, J. L.
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AU - Meijer, A. J.
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AU - de Melo, E. J. T.
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AU - Menendez, J. A.
AU - Menezes, R.
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AU - Menghini, R.

AU - Menko, A. S.
AU - Menna-Barreto, R. F. S.
AU - Menon, M. B.
AU - Meraz-Ríos, M. A.
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AU - Migliaccio, A. R.
AU - Mihailidou, A. S.
AU - Mijaljica, D.
AU - Mikoshiba, K.
AU - Milan, E.
AU - Miller-Fleming, L.
AU - Mills, G. B.
AU - Mills, I. G.
AU - Minakaki, G.
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AU - Ming, X. F.
AU - Minibayeva, F.
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AU - Mintern, J. D.
AU - Minucci, S.
AU - Miranda-Vizuete, A.

AU - Mitchell, C. H.
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AU - Moore, M. N.
AU - Mora-Rodriguez, R.
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AU - Morelli, M. B.
AU - Moreno, S.
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AU - Moris, A.
AU - Moriyasu, Y.
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AU - Morrison, L. A.
AU - Morselli, E.
AU - Moscat, J.

AU - Moseley, P. L.
AU - Mostowy, S.
AU - Motori, E.
AU - Mottet, D.
AU - Mottram, J. C.
AU - Moussa, C. E. H.
AU - Mpakou, V. E.
AU - Mukhtar, H.
AU - Levy, J. M. M.
AU - Muller, S.
AU - Muñoz-Moreno, R.
AU - Muñoz-Pinedo, C.
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AU - Murphy, M. E.
AU - Murray, J. T.
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AU - Neill, T.
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AU - Neves, B. M.
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AU - Zughaier, S. M.
DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/15548627.2016.1147886

IS - 2

KW - Erratum

error

M3 - Erratum

N1 - Cited By :20

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 443

ST - Erratum to: Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy (3rd edition) (*Autophagy*, 12, 1, 1-222, 10.1080/15548627.2015.1100356

T2 - Autophagy

TI - Erratum to: Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy (3rd edition) (*Autophagy*, 12, 1, 1-222, 10.1080/15548627.2015.1100356

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85054826264&doi=10.1080%2f15548627.2016.1147886&partnerID=40&md5=14fd1b79eff1a7ce4a3f523f1da1853d>

VL - 12

ID - 499

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The number of studies reporting hormetic responses is rapidly increasing, and quantitative evaluations are needed to improve the understanding of hormetic dose responses. However, there is no standardized methodology to estimate the no-observed-adverse-effect-level (NOAEL) of hormetic dose-response relationships developed using data mined from the published literature. Here, we propose a protocol that can be followed to estimate NOAEL, a process that is illustrated using a specific example. This protocol can be used for maintaining a mutual language (since NOAEL can be defined in different ways), permitting comparisons among different studies, and facilitating cumulative science. © 2021

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AU - Moore, M. N.

AU - Calabrese, E. J.

C7 - 101568

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.mex.2021.101568

KW - Contaminant effect

Exposure-response relationship

Hormesis

Low-dose biological effects

Organismal response

Oxidative stress

Pollution effects

Susceptibility

Tolerance

Toxicological testing

article

human

human experiment

language

metadata

no-observed-adverse-effect level

toxicology

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Estimating the no-observed-adverse-effect-level (NOAEL) of hormetic dose-response relationships in meta-data evaluations

T2 - MethodsX

TI - Estimating the no-observed-adverse-effect-level (NOAEL) of hormetic dose-response relationships in meta-data evaluations

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85118766432&doi=10.1016%2fj.mex.2021.101568&partnerID=40&md5=017541260aaf81d1cec73e16e9426b6f>

VL - 8

ID - 79

ER -

TY - JOUR

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AU - McGlade, J.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/474161a

IS - 7350

KW - biodiversity

economic development

European Union

exhaust gas

greenhouse

human

letter

priority journal

risk factor

socioeconomics

Conservation of Natural Resources

Diffusion of Innovation

Health

Humans

Social Responsibility

M3 - Letter

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2011

SP - 161

ST - EU innovation must benefit society

T2 - Nature

TI - EU innovation must benefit society

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-79958282361&doi=10.1038%2f474161a&partnerID=40&md5=5b991f65f932b00f0a10f5d286fa0394>

VL - 474

ID - 859

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - European Union, SHIPSAN ACT Joint Action, Greece

Department of Hygiene and Epidemiology, University of Thessaly, Larissa, Greece

Gastrointestinal Emerging and Zoonotic Infections Centre for Infectious Disease Surveillance and Control, Public Health England, London, United Kingdom

University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom

AU - Mouchtouri, V. A.

AU - Nichols, G.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.2807/ese.20.01.20997-en

IS - 1

KW - algorithm

Article

decision making

Ebola hemorrhagic fever

European Union

health hazard

health impact assessment

human

maritime transport

prevention and control

public health

shipping

traffic and transport

Disease Outbreaks

Hemorrhagic Fever, Ebola

infection control

practice guideline

sea

ship

Communicable Disease Control

Guidelines as Topic

Humans

Oceans and Seas

Ships

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

ST - European union SHIPSAN ACT joint action: Preparedness for the response to Ebola virus disease in the maritime transport sector

T2 - Eurosurveillance

TI - European union SHIPSAN ACT joint action: Preparedness for the response to Ebola virus disease in the maritime transport sector

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84922021567&doi=10.2807%2fese.20.01.20997-en&partnerID=40&md5=745d8b4d7b464c882ab910e19e2312d1>

VL - 20

ID - 830

ER -

TY - SER

AB - Business intelligence systems exploit futures and foresight techniques to assist decision makers in complex and rapidly changing environments. Such systems combine elements of text and data mining, forecasting and optimisation. We are particularly interested in the development of horizon scanning applications, which involve the systematic search for incipient trends, opportunities, challenges and constraints that might affect the probability of achieving management goals. In this paper, we compare and contrast a couple of case studies that we have carried out in collaboration with Lloyd's of London and RAL Space to evaluate the use of various information retrieval techniques to optimise the collection of Web-based information. Also, we discuss the implementation of potential improvements to our previous work which aim to develop a semi-automated horizon scanning system. © Springer-Verlag 2013.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Truro, TR1 3HD, United Kingdom

University of Exeter Business School, Exeter, EX4 4PU, United Kingdom

AU - Palomino, M. A.

AU - Taylor, T.

AU - Owen, R.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/978-3-642-45111-9_31

KW - Business intelligence systems

Changing environment

Horizon scanning

Incipient trends

Intelligence gathering

Management goals

Systematic searches

Web-based information

Soft computing

Artificial intelligence

M3 - Conference Paper

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 350-361

ST - Evaluating business intelligence gathering techniques for horizon scanning applications

TI - Evaluating business intelligence gathering techniques for horizon scanning applications

UR - https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84893759096&doi=10.1007%2f978-3-642-45111-9_31&partnerID=40&md5=da4e303cd016802d07448616e9053c3f

VL - 8266 LNAI

ID - 640

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective. To identify, assess, and compare existing policies on noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) in the Caribbean, gaps in policy responses, and the factors influencing successful policy development and implementation following the Port of Spain Declaration of 2007. Specifically, to examine policies that target the upstream determinants of two NCD risk factors—unhealthy diets and physical inactivity. Methods. A total of 76 semi-structured interviews with 80 relevant stakeholders in government, the private sector, and civil society were complemented by policy document analysis. Interviews were analyzed pragmatically, framed by the CARICOM government commitments, the WHO NCD Action Plan, a Multiple Streams framework approach, and realist evaluation ideas. Results. The most widely-reported policy successes involved health promotion activities (e.g., school meal programs) that leveraged multisectoral collaboration among government ministries, such as Health, Education, and Agriculture. Large policy gaps still exist around creating legislative, physical, and social environments to support healthy eating and physical activity at the population level. Multisectoral NCD commissions successfully reached across sectors, but had limited influence on policy development. Different policy levels emerged with national-level policies considered a lengthy process, while “On-the-ground” programming was considered faster to implement than national policies. External barriers included a reliance on food imports enabled by international trade agreements limited availability, quality, and affordability of healthy foods. International pushback limited legislation to reduce food imports and the absence of an international/regional framework, similar to the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, further impedes efforts. Conclusions. Regional collaboration and political support across sectors are essential to accelerating the pace of action to support healthy eating and active living environments. Policy “blueprints” could accelerate the process of development. Regional “NCD champions” could spearhead such responses and approaches. © 2018 Pan American Health Organization. All rights reserved.

AD - Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus, Barbados, Barbados

Medical Research Council Epidemiology Unit, Centre for Diet and Activity Research, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

George Alleyne Chronic Disease Research Centre, University of the West Indies, Bridgetown, Barbados

Healthy Caribbean Coalition, Bridgetown, Barbados

European Centre for Environment & Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Truro,
United Kingdom

AU - Murphy, M. M.

AU - Unwin, N.

AU - Alafia Samuels, T.

AU - Hassell, T. A.

AU - Bishop, L.

AU - Guell, C.

C7 - e174

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.26633/RPSP.2018.174

KW - Caribbean region

Exercise

Health policy

Noncommunicable diseases

Nutrition, public health

Policy making

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :6

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

ST - Evaluating policy responses to noncommunicable diseases in seven Caribbean countries:
challenges to addressing unhealthy diets and physical inactivity

T2 - Revista Panamericana de Salud Publica/Pan American Journal of Public Health

TI - Evaluating policy responses to noncommunicable diseases in seven Caribbean countries:
challenges to addressing unhealthy diets and physical inactivity

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85105002229&doi=10.26633%2fRPSP.2018.174&partnerID=40&md5=8e42ee6b1f7cfc482d38bdc3caf72fc1>

VL - 42

ID - 376

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Risk communication is fundamental in ensuring people are equipped with the knowledge needed to navigate varied risks. One generally well-regarded framework for the development of such communications is the mental models approach to risk communication (MMARC). Developed during the 1990s, the MMARC has been applied to a range of health, technological, and environmental risks. However, as yet, we know of no attempt to collate and review articles that evaluated communications developed using the MMARC. This article took a first step at addressing this gap by conducting a scoping review that aimed to begin to explore the fidelity with which the approach has been applied, explore whether there appeared to be sufficient studies to warrant a future systematic review, and identify future research questions. Although the initial search found over 100 articles explicitly applying the MMARC, only 12 of these developed a risk-related communication that was tested against a control (and thus included in the current review). All studies reported a positive effect of the MMARC versus control communication for at least some of the outcome measures (knowledge being the most prevalent). However, there was wide variation between studies including type of control, outcomes assessed, and only five studies reported adopting a randomized design. The review highlights both the need for greater fidelity in the way future studies operationalize the MMARC approach, and suggests that a full-scale systematic review of the MMARC literature appears justified, especially given the possibility of a large gray literature in this area. © 2017 Society for Risk Analysis

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Knowledge Spa, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro, Cornwall, United Kingdom

AU - Boase, N.

AU - White, M.

AU - Gaze, W.

AU - Redshaw, C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/risa.12789

IS - 11

KW - Mental models

risk communication

scoping review

Cognitive systems

Control communications

Environmental risks

Mental model

Randomized design

Research questions

Systematic Review

Health risks

environmental risk

knowledge

literature review

numerical model

risk assessment

article

cognitive model

grey literature

human

outcome assessment

randomized controlled trial (topic)

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :19

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 2132-2149

ST - Evaluating the Mental Models Approach to Developing a Risk Communication: A Scoping Review of the Evidence

T2 - Risk Analysis

TI - Evaluating the Mental Models Approach to Developing a Risk Communication: A Scoping Review of the Evidence

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85016481500&doi=10.1111%2frisa.12789&partnerID=40&md5=9e9695f5f99f7762c8f3d48d8d7886>
12

VL - 37

ID - 398

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Outdoor activities can be an important complement to classroom learning, especially for children/young people excluded, or at risk of exclusion, from mainstream schooling. The current research explored the impact of a 12-week surfing programme among such a group in the UK. Pre-post data on physiological health (heart rate (HR)/blood pressure), self-reported well-being (life and domain satisfaction), connectedness (e.g. to nature, school), environmental awareness (e.g. role of sand dunes) and teacher evaluations (e.g. behaviour) were collected. Results found significant drops in HR (suggesting improved fitness), increased satisfaction with appearance, more positive attitudes towards school and friendships, greater environmental awareness and more positive teacher evaluations, post-intervention. A lack of findings in other domains suggests these results were not due to participants simply conforming to demand characteristics. Overall, the results suggest that surfing interventions could have important benefits for vulnerable young people who struggle with mainstream schooling. The need for future research using control groups and longer term follow-up is discussed. © 2017 Institute for Outdoor Learning.

AD - School of Psychology, Plymouth University, Plymouth, United Kingdom

European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Truro, United Kingdom

GB Boardriders Community Interest Company, Marazion, United Kingdom

AU - Hignett, A.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Pahl, S.

AU - Jenkin, R.

AU - Froy, M. L.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/14729679.2017.1326829

IS - 1

KW - bluespace

Employment, or Training (NEET)

Not in Education

Surfing intervention

well-being

young people

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :22

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 53-69

ST - Evaluation of a surfing programme designed to increase personal well-being and connectedness to the natural environment among 'at risk' young people

T2 - Journal of Adventure Education and Outdoor Learning

TI - Evaluation of a surfing programme designed to increase personal well-being and connectedness to the natural environment among 'at risk' young people

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85019543460&doi=10.1080%2f14729679.2017.1326829&partnerID=40&md5=cc385edf2e74aa78c12c8a752b88d3eb>

VL - 18

ID - 374

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Human pharmaceuticals have been detected in the terrestrial environment at μg to mgkg^{-1} concentrations. Repeated application of sewage sludge (biosolids) and increasing reclaimed wastewater use for irrigation could lead to accumulation of these novel contaminants in soil systems. Despite this, potential phytotoxicological effects on higher plants have rarely been evaluated. These studies aimed to test effects upon germination, development, growth and physiology of two crop plants, namely radish (*Raphanus sativus* Spakler 3) and lettuce (*Lactuca sativa* All Year Around), after exposure to different, but structurally related non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) at environmentally relevant concentrations. A range of biological endpoints comprising biomass, length, water content, specific root and shoot length, root to shoot ratio, daily progress of stages of cell elongation and organ emergence (primary root, hypocotyl elongation, cotyledon emergence, cotyledon opening, and no change), as well as photosynthetic measurements were evaluated. Compounds from the fenamic acid class were found to affect *R. sativus* root endpoints (root length and water content), while ibuprofen affected early root development of *L. sativa*. In general, phytotoxicological effects on root endpoints demonstrated that impacts upon higher plants are not only compound specific, but also differ between plant species. It was found that the usage of a wide range of biological endpoints (all simple, cost-effective and ecologically relevant) were beneficial in detecting differences in plant responses to NSAID exposure. Due to paucity and discrepancy within the few previously available phytotoxicological studies with pharmaceuticals, it is now essential to allocate time and resources to consider development of suitable chronic toxicity tests, and some suggestions regarding this are presented. © 2014 Elsevier Inc.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health (ECEHH), University of Exeter Medical School, Cornwall, United Kingdom

School of Geography Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Plymouth, Devon, United Kingdom

AU - Schmidt, W.

AU - Redshaw, C. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.ecoenv.2014.11.008

KW - Development

Germination

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)

Pharmaceutical

Phytotoxicity

Plant

diclofenac

ibuprofen

meclofenamic acid

mefenamic acid

naproxen

nonsteroid antiinflammatory agent

tolfenamic acid

water

crop plant

developmental stage

drug

irrigation

steroid

terrestrial environment

toxicity test

Article

biomass

cell elongation

controlled study

cotyledon

environmental exposure

lettuce

nonhuman

photosynthesis

plant development

plant growth

plant root

plant structures

radish

shoot

water content

chemistry

dose response

drug effects

embryology

growth, development and aging

plant seed

Raphanus

Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal

Dose-Response Relationship, Drug

Plant Roots

Plant Shoots

Seeds

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :55

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 212-222

ST - Evaluation of biological endpoints in crop plants after exposure to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs): Implications for phytotoxicological assessment of novel contaminants

T2 - Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety

TI - Evaluation of biological endpoints in crop plants after exposure to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs): Implications for phytotoxicological assessment of novel contaminants

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84911879792&doi=10.1016%2fj.ecoenv.2014.11.008&partnerID=40&md5=1b91f890a3d56621db72d3d8f5d73dcf>

VL - 112

ID - 563

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Purpose: Contaminants seldom occur in isolation in the aquatic environment. While pollution of coastal and inland water bodies has received considerable attention to date, there is limited information on potential interactive effects between radionuclides and metals. Whether by accidental or controlled release, such contaminants co-exist in aquatic ecosystems and can pose an enhanced threat to biota. Using a range of biological responses, the study aimed to evaluate relative interactive effects on representative freshwater and marine bivalve species. Methods: An integrated, multi-biomarker approach was adopted to investigate response to copper (Cu, 18 µg L⁻¹), a known environmentally relevant genotoxic metal and differing concentrations of phosphorus-32 (32P; 0.1 and 1 mGy d⁻¹), alone and in combination in marine (*Mytilus galloprovincialis*) and freshwater (*Dreissena polymorpha*) mussels. Genetic and molecular biomarkers were determined post-exposure and included DNA damage (as measured by the comet assay), micronuclei (MN) formation, γ-H2AX foci induction and the expression of key stress-related genes (i.e. hsp70/90, sod, cat, gst). Results: Overall, using a tissue-specific (i.e. gill and digestive gland) approach, genotoxic response was reflective of exposures where Cu had a slight additive effect on 32P-induced damage across the species (but not all), cell types and dose rates. Multivariate analysis found significant correlations between comet and γ-H2AX assays, across both the tissues. Transcriptional expression of selected genes were generally unaltered in response to contaminant exposures, independent of species or tissues. Conclusions: Our study is the first to explore the interactive effects of ionizing radiation (IR) and Cu on two bivalve species representing two ecological habitats. The complexity of IR-metal interactions demonstrate that extrapolation of findings obtained from single stressor studies into field conditions could be misrepresentative of real-world environments. In turn, environmental protective strategies deemed suitable in protecting biota from a single, isolated stressor may not be wholly adequate. © Copyright © 2020 Taylor & Francis Group LLC.

AD - School of Biological and Marine Sciences, University of Plymouth, Plymouth, United Kingdom

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Plymouth Marine Laboratory, Plymouth, United Kingdom

Cefas Weymouth Laboratory, Weymouth, United Kingdom

The Roslin Institute and Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

AU - Vernon, E. L.

AU - Moore, M. N.

AU - Bean, T. P.

AU - Jha, A. N.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/09553002.2020.1823032

KW - ³²P

Bivalve

gene expression

genotoxicity

metal

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Evaluation of interactive effects of phosphorus-32 and copper on marine and freshwater bivalve mollusks

T2 - International Journal of Radiation Biology

TI - Evaluation of interactive effects of phosphorus-32 and copper on marine and freshwater bivalve mollusks

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85092159031&doi=10.1080%2f09553002.2020.1823032&partnerID=40&md5=052b2136e57bc19e5134078b29f077cb>

ID - 199

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - As lifetime exposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation has risen, the deleterious effects have also become more apparent. Numerous sunscreen and skincare products have therefore been developed to help reduce the occurrence of sunburn, photoageing, and skin carcinogenesis. This has stimulated research into identifying new natural sources of effective skin protecting compounds. Alkaline single-cell gel electrophoresis (comet assay) was employed to assess aqueous extracts derived from soil or hydroponically glasshouse-grown roots of *Althea officinalis* (Marshmallow) and *Astragalus membranaceus*, compared with commercial, field-grown roots. Hydroponically grown root extracts from both plant species were found to significantly reduce UVA-induced DNA damage in cultured human lung and skin fibroblasts, although initial *Astragalus* experimentation detected some genotoxic effects, indicating that *Althea* root extracts may be better suited as potential constituents of dermatological formulations. Glasshouse-grown soil and hydroponic *Althea* root extracts afforded lung fibroblasts with statistically significant protection against UVA irradiation for a greater period of time than the commercial field-grown roots. No significant reduction in DNA damage was observed

when total ultraviolet irradiation (including UVB) was employed (data not shown), indicating that the extracted phytochemicals predominantly protected against indirect UVA-induced oxidative stress. Althea phytochemical root extracts may therefore be useful components in dermatological formulations. © 2016 Alison Curnow and Sara J. Owen.

AD - Clinical Photobiology, European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Knowledge Spa, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 3HD, United Kingdom

AU - Curnow, A.

AU - Owen, S. J.

C7 - 7053897

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1155/2016/7053897

KW - Biological organs

Damage detection

Electrophoresis

Fibroblasts

Glass

Irradiation

Radiation effects

Astragalus membranaceus

Deleterious effects

Genotoxic effects

Natural components

Single cell gel electrophoresis

Skin carcinogenesis

Ultraviolet irradiations

Uva irradiations

Cell culture

Althea officinalis extract

Astragalus membranaceus extract

plant medicinal product

sunscreen

unclassified drug

plant extract
Althea
Althea officinalis
Article
comet assay
controlled study
DNA damage
human
human cell
lung fibroblast
nonhuman
oxidative stress
photoaging
plant root
skin fibroblast
sunburn
ultraviolet irradiation
ultraviolet radiation
adverse effects
Althaea
cell line
chemistry
fibroblast
metabolism
pathology
Humans
Plant Extracts
Plant Roots
Sunscreening Agents
Ultraviolet Rays
M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :9

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

ST - An Evaluation of Root Phytochemicals Derived from *Althea officinalis* (Marshmallow) and *Astragalus membranaceus* as Potential Natural Components of UV Protecting Dermatological Formulations

T2 - Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity

TI - An Evaluation of Root Phytochemicals Derived from *Althea officinalis* (Marshmallow) and *Astragalus membranaceus* as Potential Natural Components of UV Protecting Dermatological Formulations

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84959422149&doi=10.1155%2f2016%2f7053897&partnerID=40&md5=ad7c619e6ff4cc6b79e1d7646369db9f>

VL - 2016

ID - 508

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - A broad and growing evidence base suggests the potential for time spent in natural environments to promote human health and well-being. Whilst evidence of such benefits is rapidly accumulating, we still know relatively little about the role of wildlife encounters in shaping the well-being potential of people's routine green/blue space interactions, particularly amongst non-specialists. This article addresses this conceptual gap, drawing on the findings of a three-stage, qualitative, interpretive study which sought to understand and situate people's natural environment well-being experiences within their everyday lives. Wildlife encounters were emphasised by study participants in the context of four types of well-being experience: social, immersive, symbolic and achievement oriented. These are explored within this paper, before discussing the influence of past experiences and current life circumstances on participants' wildlife relationships. Consideration is also given to how environmental managers might focus activity and investment to balance opportunities for such wildlife experiences with the ongoing priorities of delivering socially inclusive, ecologically rich and climate change-resilient green spaces. © 2017 Landscape Research Group Ltd.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Knowledge Spa, Truro, United Kingdom

School of Art, Design and Architecture, Plymouth University, Drake Circus, Plymouth, United Kingdom

AU - Bell, S. L.

AU - Westley, M.

AU - Lovell, R.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/01426397.2016.1267721

IS - 1

KW - geo-narratives

Green space design

south-west England

well-being

wildlife

climate change

conceptual framework

greenspace

public health

England

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :31

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 8-19

ST - Everyday green space and experienced well-being: the significance of wildlife encounters

T2 - Landscape Research

TI - Everyday green space and experienced well-being: the significance of wildlife encounters

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85013167933&doi=10.1080%2f01426397.2016.1267721&partnerID=40&md5=e0e3d0258b0ab2ce72d34fb5ab6f2057>

VL - 43

ID - 375

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Psoriasis is a common inflammatory skin disease that has been reported to be associated with obesity. We aimed to investigate a possible causal relationship between body mass index (BMI) and psoriasis. Methods and findings: Following a review of published epidemiological evidence of the association between obesity and psoriasis, mendelian randomization (MR) was used to test for a causal relationship with BMI. We used a genetic instrument comprising 97 single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) associated with BMI as a proxy for BMI (expected to be much less confounded than measured BMI). One-sample MR was conducted using individual-level data (396,495 individuals) from the UK Biobank and the Nord-Trøndelag Health Study (HUNT), Norway. Two-sample MR was performed with summary-level data (356,926 individuals) from published BMI and psoriasis genome-wide association studies (GWASs). The one-sample and two-sample MR estimates were meta-analysed using a fixed-effect model. To test for a potential reverse causal effect, MR analysis with genetic instruments comprising variants from recent genome-wide analyses for psoriasis were used to test whether genetic risk for this skin disease has a causal effect on BMI. Published observational data showed an association of higher BMI with psoriasis. A mean difference in BMI of 1.26 kg/m² (95% CI 1.02-1.51) between psoriasis cases and controls was observed in adults, while a 1.55 kg/m² mean difference (95% CI 1.13-1.98) was observed in children. The observational association was confirmed in UK Biobank and HUNT data sets. Overall, a 1 kg/m² increase in BMI was associated with 4% higher odds of psoriasis (meta-analysis odds ratio [OR] = 1.04; 95% CI 1.03-1.04; P = 1.73 × 10⁻⁶⁰). MR analyses provided evidence that higher BMI causally increases the odds of psoriasis (by 9% per 1 unit increase in BMI; OR = 1.09 (1.06-1.12) per 1 kg/m²; P = 4.67 × 10⁻⁹). In contrast, MR estimates gave little support to a possible causal effect of psoriasis genetic risk on BMI (0.004 kg/m² change in BMI per doubling odds of psoriasis (-0.003 to 0.011)). Limitations of our study include possible misreporting of psoriasis by patients, as well as potential misdiagnosis by clinicians. In addition, there is also limited ethnic variation in the cohorts studied. Conclusions: Our study, using genetic variants as instrumental variables for BMI, provides evidence that higher BMI leads to a higher risk of psoriasis. This supports the prioritization of therapies and lifestyle interventions aimed at controlling weight for the prevention or treatment of this common skin disease. Mechanistic studies are required to improve understanding of this relationship. © 2019 Budu-Aggrey et al.

AD - Medical Research Council (MRC) Integrative Epidemiology Unit, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

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K.G. Jepsen Center for Genetic Epidemiology, Department of Public Health and Nursing, NTNU, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway

Department of Thoracic Medicine, St. Olavs Hospital, Trondheim University Hospital, Trondheim, Norway

Genetics of Complex Traits, Institute of Biomedical and Clinical Science, University of Exeter Medical School, Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, Exeter, United Kingdom

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Department of Dermatology, St. Olav's Hospital, Trondheim University Hospital, Trondheim, Norway

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Department of Clinical and Molecular Medicine, NTNU, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway

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AU - Budu-Aggrey, A.

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AU - Celis-Morales, C.

AU - Ferguson, L. D.

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AU - Palmer, T.

AU - Fritsche, L. G.

AU - Løset, M.

AU - Nielsen, J. B.

AU - Zhou, W.

AU - Tsoi, L. C.

AU - Wood, A. R.

AU - Jones, S. E.

AU - Beaumont, R.

AU - Saunes, M.

AU - Romundstad, P. R.

AU - Siebert, S.

AU - McInnes, I. B.

AU - Elder, J. T.

AU - Davey Smith, G.

AU - Frayling, T. M.

AU - Åsvold, B. O.

AU - Brown, S. J.

AU - Sattar, N.

AU - Paternoster, L.

C7 - e1002739

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1371/journal.pmed.1002739

IS - 1

KW - interleukin 6

Article

body mass

case control study

clinical outcome

controlled study

diabetes mellitus

genetic risk

genetic variability

genome-wide association study

genotype

human

hypertension

major clinical study

meta analysis

obesity

observational study

prevalence

psoriasis

questionnaire

randomized controlled trial

risk factor

sensitivity analysis

single nucleotide polymorphism

adolescent

adult

aged

complication

female

genetics

male

Mendelian randomization analysis

middle aged

young adult

Body Mass Index

Humans

Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide

Risk Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :66

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Evidence of a causal relationship between body mass index and psoriasis: A mendelian randomization study

T2 - PLoS Medicine

TI - Evidence of a causal relationship between body mass index and psoriasis: A mendelian randomization study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85060952703&doi=10.1371%2fjournal.pmed.1002739&partnerID=40&md5=007a6bb1a94c3840b38e328cd7a20228>

VL - 16

ID - 281

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Consuming sugar-sweetened beverages (SSBs) has been associated with increased rates of obesity and type 2 diabetes, making SSBs an increasingly popular target for taxation. In addition to changing prices, the introduction of an SSB tax may convey information about the health risks of SSBs (a signalling effect). If SSB taxation operates in part by producing a health risk signal, there may be important opportunities to amplify this effect. Our aim was to assess whether there is evidence of a risk signalling effect following the introduction of the Barbados SSB tax. We used process tracing to assess the existence of a signalling effect around sodas and sugar-sweetened juices (juice drinks). We used three data sources: 611 archived transcripts of local television news, 30 interviews with members of the public, and electronic point of sales data (46 months) from a major grocery store chain. We used directed content analysis to assess the qualitative data and an interrupted time series analysis to assess the quantitative data. We found evidence consistent with a risk signalling effect following the introduction of the SSB tax for sodas but not for juice drinks. Consistent with risk signalling theory, the findings suggest that consumers were aware of the tax, believed in a health rationale for the tax, understood that sodas were taxed and perceived that sodas and juice drinks were unhealthy. However consumers appear not to have understood that juice drinks were taxed, potentially reducing tax effectiveness from a health perspective. In addition, the tax may have incentivised companies to increase advertising around juice drinks (undermining any signalling effect) and to introduce low-cost SSB product lines. Policymakers can maximize the impact of risk signals by being clear about the definition of taxed SSBs, emphasizing the health rationale for introducing such a policy, and introducing co-interventions (e.g. marketing restrictions) that reduce opportunities for industry countersignals. These actions may amplify the impact of an SSB tax. © 2021 The Authors

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C7 - 102104

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.foodpol.2021.102104

KW - Fiscal Policy

Noncommunicable Diseases

Policy evaluation

Sugar-sweetened beverages

advertising

beverage

health risk

noncommunicable disease

policy analysis

qualitative analysis

quantitative analysis

sugar

tax system

time series analysis

Barbados

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Evidence of a health risk 'signalling effect' following the introduction of a sugar-sweetened beverage tax

T2 - Food Policy

TI - Evidence of a health risk 'signalling effect' following the introduction of a sugar-sweetened beverage tax

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85107683968&doi=10.1016%2fj.foodpol.2021.102104&partnerID=40&md5=5dae3f0ccbdbc733d768d027dcf2a709>

VL - 102

ID - 47

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Determining the selective potential of antibiotics at environmental concentrations is critical for designing effective strategies to limit selection for antibiotic resistance. This study determined the minimal selective concentrations (MSCs) for macrolide and fluoroquinolone antibiotics included on the European Commission's Water Framework Directive's priority hazardous substances Watch List. The macrolides demonstrated positive selection for ermF at concentrations 1–2 orders of magnitude greater (>500 and <750 µg/L) than measured environmental concentrations (MECs). Ciprofloxacin illustrated positive selection for int11 at concentrations similar to current MECs (>7.8 and <15.6 µg/L). This highlights the need for compound specific assessment of selective potential. In addition, a sub-MSC selective window defined by the minimal increased persistence concentration (MIPC) is described. Differential rates of negative selection (or persistence) were associated with elevated prevalence relative to the no antibiotic control below the MSC. This increased persistence leads to opportunities for further selection over time and risk of human exposure and environmental transmission. © 2020, The Author(s).

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AU - Snape, J.

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C7 - 467

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/s42003-020-01176-w

IS - 1

KW - antiinfective agent

macrolide

antibiotic resistance

dose response

genetic selection

human

microbial sensitivity test

microbiology

molecular evolution

Anti-Bacterial Agents

Dose-Response Relationship, Drug

Drug Resistance, Microbial

Evolution, Molecular

Humans

Macrolides

Microbial Sensitivity Tests

Selection, Genetic

Water Microbiology

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :24

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Evolution of antibiotic resistance at low antibiotic concentrations including selection below the minimal selective concentration

T2 - Communications Biology

TI - Evolution of antibiotic resistance at low antibiotic concentrations including selection below the minimal selective concentration

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85090116109&doi=10.1038%2fs42003-020-01176-w&partnerID=40&md5=aa184f37e6806669e35e0bc87938e94d>

VL - 3

ID - 118

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Humankind has become a primary driver of global environmental and climate change. The extent of planetary change is such that it has been proposed to classify the current geological age as the 'Anthropocene'. Anthropogenic environmental degradation presents numerous threats to human health and wellbeing, including an increased risk of infectious disease. This review focuses on how processes such as pollution, climate change and human-mediated dispersal could affect the evolution of bacterial pathogens. Effects of environmental change on the 'big five' of evolution: mutation rate, recombination (horizontal gene transfer), migration, selection and drift are discussed. Microplastic pollution is used as a case study to highlight the combined effects of some of these processes on the evolutionary diversification of human pathogens. Although the evidence is still incomplete, a picture is emerging that environmental pathogens could evolve at increased rates in the Anthropocene, with potential consequences for human infection. © 2020 Elsevier B.V.

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C7 - 104611

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.meegid.2020.104611

KW - Anthropocene

Climate change

Horizontal gene transfer

Pathogens

Plastisphere

Pollution

antibiotic resistance

Bacillus anthracis

Borrelia burgdorferi

Burkholderia pseudomallei

case study

DNA damage

DNA replication

ecosystem

Escherichia coli

evolution

genetic resistance

geological time

human
Legionella pneumophila
microplastic pollution
mobile genetic element
nonhuman
Orientia tsutsugamushi
phenotype
point mutation
population size
priority journal
Review
Vibrio cholerae
Vibrio parahaemolyticus
bacterium
disease predisposition
environment
environmental microbiology
genotype environment interaction
host pathogen interaction
mutation
Bacteria
Biological Evolution
Disease Susceptibility
Gene Transfer, Horizontal
Gene-Environment Interaction
Host-Pathogen Interactions
Humans
M3 - Review
N1 - Cited By :3
Export Date: 28 January 2022
PY - 2020

ST - The evolution of bacterial pathogens in the Anthropocene

T2 - Infection, Genetics and Evolution

TI - The evolution of bacterial pathogens in the Anthropocene

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85096226585&doi=10.1016%2fj.meegid.2020.104611&partnerID=40&md5=e9babc0394c3c8c225bb1c52244602e3>

VL - 86

ID - 109

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Microplastic pollution is increasingly considered to be a factor of global change: in addition to aquatic ecosystems, this persistent contaminant is also found in terrestrial systems and soils. Microplastics have been chiefly examined in soils in terms of the presence and potential effects on soil biota. Given the persistence and widespread distribution of microplastics, it is also important to consider potential evolutionary implications of the presence of microplastics in soil; we offer such a perspective for soil microbiota. We discuss the range of selection pressures likely to act upon soil microbes, highlight approaches for the study of evolutionary responses to microplastics, and present the obstacles to be overcome. Pondering the evolutionary consequences of microplastics in soils can yield new insights into the effects of this group of pollutants, including establishing 'true' baselines in soil ecology, and understanding future responses of soil microbial populations and communities.

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DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1071/EN18118>

IS - 1

PY - 2019

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SN - 1448-2517

SP - 3-7

ST - Evolutionary implications of microplastics for soil biota

T2 - Environmental chemistry (Collingwood, Vic.)

TI - Evolutionary implications of microplastics for soil biota

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=pmnm&NEWS=N&AN=31231167>

VL - 16

Y2 - 20180918//

ID - 954

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Research has suggested there is a need for an increased attention to the socio-cultural lifeworlds of fishers and fisheries and its importance for fisheries management. An emerging response to this call has been to examine the social and cultural contexts of 'good fishing' – an idea which, drawing on the work of Pierre Bourdieu, has sought to move the discussion beyond simply the economic aspects of fishing to also understand the importance of other forms of capital. Utilising these concepts together with the conceptual idea of 'knowledge cultures' the following paper examines the 'cultural sustainability' of different ways of governing fishing practices – in particular Marine Conservation Zones and voluntary lobster v-notching using a case study approach to the small-scale fishery of Llŷn peninsula, North Wales (UK). The paper observes that those approaches that allow fishers to demonstrate skills and recognises the temporal contingency of fishing lives can be considered more culturally sustainable than others. This paper also notes that culturally acceptable changes to fishing practices can be supported by fishing regulations and, the paper suggests, such innovations are more likely to be taken up by fishers in their everyday fishing practices. The paper recommends that policies seeking to alter fishing practices consider: i) the importance fishers' hold in demonstrating their skills; ii) how social relations are as important as economic aspects to fishers' long-term uptake of new practices; and iii) how the past and the future (such as if a successor is present) holds significance for fishers' actions in the present. © 2018 Elsevier Ltd

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.marpol.2018.03.017

KW - conceptual framework

fishery management

governance approach

mariculture

marine policy

nature reserve

regulatory approach

sustainability

North Wales

United Kingdom

Wales

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 262-269

ST - Examining the 'cultural sustainability' of two different ways of governing fishing practices

T2 - Marine Policy

TI - Examining the 'cultural sustainability' of two different ways of governing fishing practices

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85044302869&doi=10.1016%2fj.marpol.2018.03.017&partnerID=40&md5=46acbc202be17c8ca297700c3f3af0e3>

VL - 97

ID - 303

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Contrary to economic theory, psychological research has demonstrated increased choice can undermine satisfaction. When and why this 'excess choice effect' (ECE) occurs remains unclear. Building on theories of counterfactual thinking we argue the ECE is more likely to occur when people experience counterfactual thought or emotion and that a key trigger is a negative versus positive task outcome. Participants either selected a drink (Experiment 1) or chocolate (Experiment 2) from a limited (6) versus extensive (24) selection (Experiment 1) or were given no choice versus extensive (24) choice (Experiment 2). In both experiments, however, the choice was illusory: Half the participants tasted a 'good' flavour, half a 'bad' flavour. As predicted, extensive choice was only detrimental to satisfaction when participants tasted the 'bad' drink or chocolate, and this was mediated by the experience of counterfactual thought (Experiment 1) or emotion (Experiment 2). When outcomes were positive, participants were similarly satisfied with limited versus extensive and no choice versus extensive choice. Implications for our theoretical understanding of the ECE and for the construction of choice architectures aimed at promoting individual satisfaction and well-being are discussed. Copyright © 2016 The British Psychological Society.

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AU - White, M. P.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/bjop.12120

IS - 1

KW - Choice

Counterfactual thought

Decision-making

Valence

Well-being

adult

aged

decision making

female

human

male

middle aged

satisfaction

thinking

young adult

Choice Behavior

Humans

Personal Satisfaction

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 36-51

ST - The excess choice effect: The role of outcome valence and counterfactual thinking

T2 - British Journal of Psychology

TI - The excess choice effect: The role of outcome valence and counterfactual thinking

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84953637970&doi=10.1111%2fbjop.12120&partnerID=40&md5=1ed86aebbb21a66d61bb12432fa0dc01>

VL - 107

ID - 848

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Based on a qualitative study with 124 participants we explore what is in ordinary language referred to as 'suicidal feelings'. We identify four interrelated aspects of this experience, which together suggest that 'suicidal feelings' is in fact a 'feeling of being suicidal', an existential feeling. Although each experience is unique in its presentation, it is also the case that people who are suicidal tend to experience a combination of the following: 1) loss of consistency and/ or coherence in their sense of self; 2) a disruption in the reciprocal action between self and world; 3) serious depletion of their mental resources; and 4) a disturbance of embodiment. We then argue that 'the feeling of being suicidal' should be understood as a disruption in the experience of the self as an agent and that this forms the appropriate background for interpreting suicidal thoughts and intentions.

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AU - Gibson, S.

AU - Brand, S. L.

DB - Scopus

IS - 7-8

KW - Agency

Existential feelings

Self

Suicidal feelings

Suicide

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :11

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 56-79

ST - The experience of agency in the feeling of being suicidal

T2 - Journal of Consciousness Studies

TI - The experience of agency in the feeling of being suicidal

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84881237950&partnerID=40&md5=efee5cba22f149bb1ce4056b53f998d0>

VL - 20

ID - 657

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - School-based non-pharmacological interventions are an important part of the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). We aimed to systematically review qualitative literature relating to the experience of and attitudes towards school-based non-pharmacological interventions for ADHD. Systematic searches of 20 electronic databases were undertaken. Reviewers screened titles, abstracts and full reports of studies, before extracting data and critically appraising 33 included papers. Studies were synthesised using meta-ethnographic methods. Four-key interrelated themes were identified: (1) individualising interventions, (2) structure of interventions, (3) barriers to effectiveness, (4) perceived moderators and impact of interventions. The perceived effectiveness of interventions used in school settings is reported to vary. Therefore, flexible, tailored interventions ought to hold potential. However, highly individualised interventions may negatively affect children with ADHD. Findings point to the need for school-based interventions to take into account the wider school context, as well as core symptoms of ADHD. © 2016 SEBDA.

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AU - Rogers, M.

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AU - Thompson-Coon, J.

AU - Ford, T. J.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/13632752.2016.1139296

IS - 1

KW - ADHD

intervention

qualitative

review

school

Article

attention deficit disorder

attitude

data base

empathy

experience

health care

human

perception

priority journal

problem behavior

qualitative research

school based intervention

special education

stigma

systematic review

teaching

training

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :13

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 61-82

ST - The experiences of and attitudes toward non-pharmacological interventions for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder used in school settings: a systematic review and synthesis of qualitative research

T2 - Emotional and Behavioural Difficulties

TI - The experiences of and attitudes toward non-pharmacological interventions for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder used in school settings: a systematic review and synthesis of qualitative research

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84959248220&doi=10.1080%2f13632752.2016.1139296&partnerID=40&md5=bb5ca3f43dc8b2a29d4792b2f7aa6cb8>

VL - 21

ID - 811

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Children and young people with long-term physical health conditions are at increased risk of experiencing mental health and well-being difficulties. However, there is a lack of research that explores the experiences of and attitudes towards interventions aiming to improve their mental health and well-being. This systematic review seeks to address this gap in the literature by exploring what children and young people with long-term conditions, their caregivers, and health practitioners perceive to be important aspects of interventions aiming to improve their mental health and well-being. Methods: An information specialist searched five academic databases using predefined criteria for qualitative evaluations of interventions aiming to improve the mental health

or well-being of children with long-term physical conditions. Reviewers also performed supplementary citation and grey literature searches. Two reviewers independently screened titles, abstracts, and full texts that met the inclusion criteria and conducted data extraction and quality assessment. Meta-ethnography was used to synthesize the findings. Results: Screening identified 60 relevant articles. We identified five overarching constructs through the synthesis: (a) Getting In and Staying In, (b) Therapeutic Foundation, (c) Social Support, (d) A Hopeful Alternative, and (e) Empowerment. The line of argument that links these constructs together indicates that when interventions can provide an environment that allows young people to share their experiences and build empathetic relationships, it can enable participants to access social support and increase feelings of hope and empowerment. Conclusion: These findings may provide a framework to inform the development of mental health interventions for this population and evaluate existing interventions that already include some of the components or processes identified by this research. Further research is needed to establish which of the constructs identified by the line of argument are most effective in improving the mental well-being of young people living with long-term conditions. © 2019 The Authors. Child: Care, Health and Development published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd

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AU - Dickens, C.

AU - Bennett, S.

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AU - Garside, R.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/cch.12708

IS - 6

KW - children

intervention

long-term condition

mental health

qualitative research methods

systematic review

well-being

article

caregiver

child

data extraction

empowerment

ethnography

female

grey literature

health practitioner

human

human experiment

informatician

male

psychological well-being

qualitative analysis

qualitative research

quality control

social support

synthesis

chronic disease

cultural anthropology

health promotion

long term care

procedures

psychological resilience

psychology

quality of life

social environment

Anthropology, Cultural

Humans

Long-Term Care

Resilience, Psychological

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :8

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 832-849

ST - Experiences of interventions aiming to improve the mental health and well-being of children and young people with a long-term physical condition: A systematic review and meta-ethnography

T2 - Child: Care, Health and Development

TI - Experiences of interventions aiming to improve the mental health and well-being of children and young people with a long-term physical condition: A systematic review and meta-ethnography

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85070744013&doi=10.1111%2fcch.12708&partnerID=40&md5=a33ce56bba6abcee113f6b727a4f1437>

VL - 45

ID - 224

ER -

TY - CONF

AB - Administration of a separate iron chelating agent during protoporphyrin IX (PpIX)-PDT has previously been demonstrated to increase the temporary accumulation of PpIX (by reducing its iron dependent bioconversion to haem by ferrochelatase), resulting in increased efficacy on irradiation. A

novel ester between aminolaevulinic acid (ALA) and the hydroxypyridinone iron chelating agent CP94 was therefore synthesised (AP2-18) and experimentally evaluated to determine if PpIX-induced PDT effectiveness could be improved by this new combinational agent. A variety of cultured human primary cells were investigated with both PpIX fluorescence and cell viability being assessed in comparison to the PpIX prodrugs normally utilised in clinical practice (aminolaevulinic acid (ALA) or its methyl ester (MAL)) either administered alone or concurrently with the comparator iron chelator, CP94. Iron chelation achieved via CP94 or AP2-18 administration consistently increased PpIX accumulation but the benefits of enhancement on PpIX-PDT cell kill were most pronounced when lower doses of ALA or MAL were utilised (i.e. where PpIX accumulation was observed to be most limited without this intervention). Importantly, AP2-18 was observed to be as least as effective as CP94 + ALA/MAL co-administration throughout and produced no significant dark toxicity in initial experimentation undertaken in lung fibroblasts. Additionally, statistically significant enhanced effects in terms of both PpIX accumulation and PDT cytotoxicity were observed experimentally with AP2-18 in both skin cancer and glioma cells. Newly synthesised AP2-18 is therefore concluded to be an efficacious combined PpIX prodrug and iron chelating agent for the enhancement of PpIX-induced PDT that warrants further investigation. © 2019 SPIE.

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C3 - Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1117/12.2525819

KW - Aminolaevulinic Acid (ALA)

AP2-18

CP94

Iron

Iron Chelating Agent

Methyl-aminolevulinate (MAL)

Photodynamic Therapy (PDT)

Protoporphyrin IX (PpIX)

Cell culture

Cells

Esters

Photodynamic therapy

Aminolaevulinic acid

Iron chelating

Protoporphyrin IX

Chelation

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Experimental findings utilising a new iron chelating ALA prodrug to enhance protoporphyrin IX-induced photodynamic therapy

TI - Experimental findings utilising a new iron chelating ALA prodrug to enhance protoporphyrin IX-induced photodynamic therapy

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85075870866&doi=10.1117%2f12.2525819&partnerID=40&md5=28034fd01788bf9a95f34424e1a383c3>

VL - 11070

ID - 273

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Photodynamic therapy (PDT) is an oxygen-dependent, light-activated, and locally destructive drug treatment of cancer. Protoporphyrin IX (PpIX)-induced PDT exploits cancer cells' own innate heme biosynthesis to hyper-accumulate the naturally fluorescent and photoactive precursor to heme, PpIX. This occurs as a result of administering heme precursors (e.g., aminolevulinic acid; ALA) because the final step of the pathway (the insertion of ferrous iron into PpIX by ferrochelatase to form heme) is relatively slow. Separate administration of an iron chelating agent has previously been demonstrated to significantly improve dermatological PpIX-PDT by further limiting heme production. A newly synthesized combinational iron chelating PpIX prodrug (AP2-18) has been assessed experimentally in cultured primary human cells of bladder and dermatological origin, as an alternative photosensitizing agent to ALA or its methyl or hexyl esters (MAL and HAL respectively) for photodetection/PDT. Findings indicated that the technique of iron chelation (either through the separate administration of the established hydroxypyridinone iron chelator CP94 or the just as effective combined AP2-18) did not enhance either PpIX fluorescence or PDT-induced (neutral red assessed) cell death in human primary normal and malignant bladder cells. However, 500 μ M AP2-18 significantly increased PpIX accumulation and produced a trend of increased cell death within epithelial squamous carcinoma cells. PpIX accumulation destabilized the actin cytoskeleton in bladder cancer cells prior to PDT and resulted in caspase-3 cleavage/early apoptosis afterwards.

AP2-18 iron chelation should continue to be investigated for the enhancement of dermatological PpIX-PDT applications but not bladder photodetection/PDT. © 2021, The Author(s).

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/s10103-021-03367-1

KW - Fluorescence

Iron chelating agent

Iron chelation

Photodetection

Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

Protoporphyrin IX (PpIX)

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Experimental investigation of a combinational iron chelating protoporphyrin IX prodrug for fluorescence detection and photodynamic therapy

T2 - Lasers in Medical Science

TI - Experimental investigation of a combinational iron chelating protoporphyrin IX prodrug for fluorescence detection and photodynamic therapy

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85109258760&doi=10.1007%2fs10103-021-03367-1&partnerID=40&md5=20c7f15f21924832c95c6994e34a863b>

ID - 92

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives: Non-melanoma skin cancers are the most frequently occurring type of cancer worldwide. They can be effectively treated using topical dermatological photodynamic therapy (PDT) employing protoporphyrin IX (PpIX) as the active photosensitising agent as long as the disease remains superficial. Novel iron chelating agents are being investigated to enhance the effectiveness and extend the applications of this treatment modality, as limiting free iron increases the accumulation of PpIX available for light activation and thus cell kill. Methods: Human lung fibroblasts (MRC-5) and epithelial squamous carcinoma (A431) cells were treated with PpIX precursors (aminolaevulinic acid [ALA] or methyl-aminolevulinate [MAL]) with or without the separate hydroxypyridinone iron chelating agent (CP94) or alternatively, the new combined iron chelator and PpIX producing agent, AP2-18. PpIX fluorescence was monitored hourly for 6 hours prior to irradiation. PDT effectiveness was then assessed the following day using the lactate dehydrogenase and neutral red assays. Results: Generally, iron chelation achieved via CP94 or AP2-18 administration significantly increased PpIX fluorescence. ALA was more effective as a PpIX-prodrug than MAL in A431 cells, corresponding with the lower PpIX accumulation observed with the latter congener in this cell type. Addition of either iron chelating agent consistently increased PpIX accumulation but did not always convey an extra beneficial effect on PpIX-PDT cell kill when using the already highly effective higher dose of ALA. However, these adjuvants were highly beneficial in the skin cancer cells when compared with MAL administration alone. AP2-18 was also at least as effective as CP94 + ALA/MAL co-administration throughout and significantly better than CP94 supplementation at increasing PpIX fluorescence in MRC5 cells as well as at lower doses where PpIX accumulation was observed to be more limited. Conclusions: PpIX fluorescence levels, as well as PDT cell kill effects on irradiation can be significantly increased by pyridinone iron chelation, either via the addition of CP94 to the administration of a PpIX precursor or alternatively via the newly synthesized combined PpIX prodrug and siderophore, AP2-18. The effect of the latter compound appears to be at least equivalent to, if not better than, the separate administration of its constituent parts, particularly when employing MAL to destroy skin cancer cells. AP2-18 therefore warrants further detailed analysis, as it may have the potential to improve dermatological PDT outcomes in applications currently requiring enhancement. *Lasers Surg. Med.* 50:552–565, 2018. © 2018 The Authors. *Lasers in Surgery and Medicine* Published by Wiley Periodicals, Inc. © 2018 The Authors. *Lasers in Surgery and Medicine* Published by Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

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AU - Curnow, A.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/lsm.22809

IS - 5

KW - aminolaevulinic acid (ALA)

AP2-18

CP94

dermatology

iron chelation

methyl-aminolevulinate (MAL)

photodynamic therapy (PDT)

protoporphyrin IX (PpIX)

pyridinone

skin

1,2 diethyl 3 hydroxy 4 pyridone

aminolevulinic acid

aminolevulinic acid methyl ester

ap 2 18

iron chelating agent

lactate dehydrogenase

prodrug

protoporphyrin

unclassified drug

1,2-diethyl-3-hydroxypyridin-4-one

photosensitizing agent

pyridone derivative

A-431 cell line

adjuvant therapy

Article

cell assay

cell killing

controlled study

fetus

fluorescence

human

human cell

irradiation

MRC-5 cell line

neutral red assay

photodynamic therapy

priority journal

skin cancer cell line

cell culture technique

drug effect

epithelium cell

fibroblast

pathology

photochemotherapy

skin tumor

squamous cell carcinoma

Carcinoma, Squamous Cell

Cell Culture Techniques

Epithelial Cells

Fibroblasts

Humans

Iron Chelating Agents

Photosensitizing Agents

Prodrugs

Protoporphyrins

Pyridones

Skin Neoplasms

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :10

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 552-565

ST - An experimental investigation of a novel iron chelating protoporphyrin IX prodrug for the enhancement of photodynamic therapy

T2 - Lasers in Surgery and Medicine

TI - An experimental investigation of a novel iron chelating protoporphyrin IX prodrug for the enhancement of photodynamic therapy

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85044775027&doi=10.1002%2flsm.22809&partnerID=40&md5=b790cbeff618d0fe499bdac99754568e>

VL - 50

ID - 330

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - People who do not eat enough fruit and vegetables (F&V) have incremental health risks. Most Europeans do not comply with health recommendations relating to F&V consumption and this is especially true for those with lower-level education, which reinforces structural inequalities in health and wellbeing among Europeans. This study investigated the role of key behavioural triggers – capabilities, opportunities and motivation (in the COM-B model) – as pathways for educational differentials in F&V intake in Europe. A cross-sectional survey-based study was conducted in five European countries differing widely in their consumption habits, wealth, and climatic conditions. A structural equation model was designed to study how capabilities (diet perceived knowledge, health purchase criteria), opportunities (financial availability, social norms), and motivations (health value, habits strength) affect educational inequalities in the intake of F&V (5 portions a day) as mediators. Multi-group comparisons assessed country differences. People with higher levels of education were more likely to eat the recommended diet, i.e., at least 5 portions of F&V a day. Countries in the sample vary significantly in the percentage of people complying with the recommendation, but not significantly in terms of relative education differentials. The educational gap in the intake of F&V is mainly explained by education differentials in financial availability, diet knowledge, and habits in inserting F&V in main meals. Policies targeting dietary inequalities should address behavioural triggers affecting dietary intake, for example by subsidising F&V, developing targeted dietary awareness campaigns, or by intervening in mass catering contexts to facilitate the implementation of healthy habits. © 2021 Elsevier Ltd

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C7 - 105283

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.appet.2021.105283

KW - Diet

Education

Fruits and vegetables

Health

Inequality

article

awareness

body weight

catering service

climate

controlled study

dietary intake

Europe

fruit

habit

human

human experiment

motivation

social norm

structural equation modeling

vegetable consumption

cross-sectional study

vegetable

Cross-Sectional Studies

Humans

Vegetables

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Explaining inequalities in fruit and vegetable intake in Europe: The role of capabilities, opportunities and motivations

T2 - Appetite

TI - Explaining inequalities in fruit and vegetable intake in Europe: The role of capabilities, opportunities and motivations

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85106898705&doi=10.1016%2fj.appet.2021.105283&partnerID=40&md5=3628ddf1a938de07a354866f9f4f2d76>

VL - 165

ID - 29

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Campylobacteriosis is the most commonly reported food-borne infection in the European Union, with an annual number of cases estimated at around 9 million. In many countries, campylobacteriosis has a striking seasonal peak during early/ mid-summer. In the early 2000s, several publications reported on campylobacteriosis seasonality across Europe and associations with temperature and precipitation. Subsequently, many European countries have introduced new measures against this foodborne disease. Aim: To examine how the seasonality of campylobacteriosis varied across Europe from 2008–16, to explore associations with temperature and precipitation, and to compare these results with previous studies. We also sought to assess the utility of the European Surveillance System TESSy for cross-European seasonal analysis of campylobacteriosis. Methods: Ward's Minimum Variance Clustering was used to group countries with similar seasonal patterns of campylobacteriosis. A two-stage multivariate meta-analysis methodology was used to explore associations with temperature and precipitation. Results: Nordic countries had a pronounced seasonal campylobacteriosis peak in mid-to late summer (weeks 29–32), while most other European countries had a less pronounced peak earlier in the year. The United Kingdom, Ireland, Hungary and Slovakia had a slightly earlier peak (week 24). Campylobacteriosis cases were positively associated with temperature and, to a lesser degree, precipitation. Conclusion: Across Europe, the strength and timing of campylobacteriosis peaks have remained similar to those observed previously. In addition, TESSy is a useful resource for cross-European seasonal analysis of infectious diseases such as campylobacteriosis, but its utility depends upon each country's reporting infrastructure. © 2019, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). All rights reserved.

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AU - Semenza, J. C.

AU - Nichols, G.

C7 - 1800028

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2019.24.13.180028

IS - 13

KW - Article

Austria

Campylobacter

campylobacteriosis

Czech Republic

Denmark

disease association

environmental temperature

Europe

Finland

France

Germany

human

Hungary

Ireland

Italy

Lithuania

Luxembourg

methodology

Netherlands

nonhuman

Norway

precipitation

seasonal variation

Slovakia

Slovenia

Spain

summer

Sweden

United Kingdom

epidemic

epidemiological monitoring

incidence

isolation and purification

season

sentinel surveillance

temperature

Campylobacter Infections

Disease Outbreaks

Humans

Seasons

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :13

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Exploring campylobacter seasonality across europe using the european surveillance system (TESSy), 2008 to 2016

T2 - Eurosurveillance

TI - Exploring campylobacter seasonality across europe using the european surveillance system (TESSy), 2008 to 2016

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85064209768&doi=10.2807%2f1560-7917.ES.2019.24.13.180028&partnerID=40&md5=bfcfbf00d7f4f0ceddada999560de734a>

VL - 24

ID - 827

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - A growing body of research demonstrates associations between nature connection and a wide variety of positive health and wellbeing outcomes. Yet, the interpretation of this research is restricted because underpinning mechanisms – particularly the psychological mechanisms of

wellbeing enhancement as opposed to wellbeing restoration – remain largely unexplored. Understanding such mechanisms is important for theory development and for assisting policy-makers and urban planners to translate this theory into practice effectively. This essay examines the limitations in our current understanding of the psychological mechanisms involved in the relationship between nature connection and eudaimonic wellbeing. It also advances opportunities to move the field forward through exploring two potential mechanisms, namely satisfying the psychological need of relatedness and fostering intrinsic value orientation. These mechanisms may explain how an individual's level of nature connection enhances their psychological wellbeing. Understanding such mechanisms could improve the implementation of targeted nature connection policies and interventions designed to enhance psychological wellbeing among complex urban populations with diverse needs. © 2016 Elsevier B.V.

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AU - Fielding, K. S.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.landurbplan.2016.10.003

KW - Ecology

Growing bodies

nocv1

Potential mechanism

Psychological needs

Psychological well-being

Theory development

Urban planners

Urban population

Value orientation

Conservation

conceptual framework

health status

physiology

policy making

theoretical study

urban planning

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :54

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 119-128

ST - Exploring potential mechanisms involved in the relationship between eudaimonic wellbeing and nature connection

T2 - Landscape and Urban Planning

TI - Exploring potential mechanisms involved in the relationship between eudaimonic wellbeing and nature connection

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84995587927&doi=10.1016%2fj.landurbplan.2016.10.003&partnerID=40&md5=e4b093b5449128b8e5b7ae49b1c60507>

VL - 158

ID - 435

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Research on the role that growth in the Ocean Economy can play on poverty reduction and income inequality has been limited to date. Using a Social Accounting Matrix framework this paper examines the distributional effects of investment in the port sector on employees and households in Mauritius. Two investment scenarios (conservative, US\$1089 million and optimistic, US\$1332 million) are considered. The results suggest that in the short term, investment in the development of the port sector would have an overall positive impact on the Mauritian economy. Poor and lower middle-income households would receive a very small positive impact, as would employees with lower education levels. However, in the medium to long term, impacts at the household level would be uneven with wealthy households and employees with university education receiving the greatest benefit. These results suggest the need for complementary redistributive policies. © 2018 Elsevier Ltd

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.marpol.2018.10.047

KW - economic impact

educational attainment

household income

investment

port development

Mascarene Islands

Mauritius

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 324-333

ST - Exploring the distributional impact of investment in the port sector on households in Mauritius:
A social accounting matrix approach

T2 - Marine Policy

TI - Exploring the distributional impact of investment in the port sector on households in Mauritius:
A social accounting matrix approach

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85056646445&doi=10.1016%2fj.marpol.2018.10.047&partnerID=40&md5=0d89bd9db5fcfad1a6ad36e28e79683>

VL - 99

ID - 285

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Schools are common sites for obesity prevention interventions. Although many theories suggest that the school context influences weight status, there has been little empirical research. The objective of this study was to explore whether features of the school context were consistently and meaningfully associated with pupil weight status (overweight or obese). Exploratory factor analysis of routinely collected data on 319 primary schools in Devon, England, was used to identify possible school-based contextual factors. Repeated cross-sectional multilevel analysis of five years (2006/07-2010/11) of data from the National Child Measurement Programme was then used to test for consistent and meaningful associations. Four school-based contextual factors were derived which ranked schools according to deprivation, location, resource and prioritisation of physical activity. None of which were meaningfully and consistently associated with pupil weight status, across the five years. The lack of consistent associations between the factors and pupil weight status suggests that the school context is not inherently obesogenic. In contrast, incorporating findings from education research indicates that schools may be equalising weight status, and obesity prevention research, policy and practice might need to address what is happening outside schools and particularly during the school holidays. ©2015 Williams et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

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C7 - e0145128

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1371/journal.pone.0145128

IS - 12

KW - Article

body weight

child

cross-sectional study

exploratory factor analysis

factorial analysis

female

geography

health care planning

health program

human

male

National Child Measurement Programme

obesity

physical activity

physical activity deprivation

preschool child

primary school

pupil weight status

school child

underweight

United Kingdom

England

health promotion

school health service

student

Child, Preschool

Cross-Sectional Studies

Humans

School Health Services

Students

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

ST - Exploring the potential of a school impact on pupil weight status: exploratory factor analysis and repeat cross-sectional study of the national child measurement programme

T2 - PLoS ONE

TI - Exploring the potential of a school impact on pupil weight status: exploratory factor analysis and repeat cross-sectional study of the national child measurement programme

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84956923176&doi=10.1371%2fjournal.pone.0145128&partnerID=40&md5=ef0a14a3f314499ab57730e5568442bc>

VL - 10

ID - 823

ER -

TY - JOUR

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.marenvres.2014.06.001

KW - chlorphenotane

dioxin

DNA

environmental chemical

mercury

organochlorine derivative

phthalic acid ester

plastic
polychlorinated biphenyl
polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
water pollutant
bioaccumulation
biogeographic region
bottlenose dolphin
DNA damage
ecotoxicology
editorial
egg
fibroblast
gene expression profiling
guillemot
human
leukocyte
liver cell
marine environment
neuston
nonhuman
pollution monitoring
public health
publication
risk assessment
sea bream
sea pollution
sea turtle
seabird
shark
wellbeing
whale

animal

aquatic species

environmental exposure

environmental monitoring

physiology

toxicity

vertebrate

Vertebrata

Animals

Aquatic Organisms

Plastics

Vertebrates

Water Pollutants, Chemical

M3 - Editorial

N1 - Cited By :6

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 1-2

ST - Exploring the potential of large vertebrates as early warning sentinels of threats to marine ecosystems, human health and wellbeing

T2 - Marine Environmental Research

TI - Exploring the potential of large vertebrates as early warning sentinels of threats to marine ecosystems, human health and wellbeing

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84906934065&doi=10.1016%2fj.marenvres.2014.06.001&partnerID=40&md5=c03d35cb5372b5cf47797f6e1f8c9398>

VL - 100

ID - 616

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Childhood obesity is one of the 21st century's most serious global health challenges. Research suggests that better access to 'greenspace' (e.g. parks) may encourage physical activity and reduce

the risk of obesity amongst children. We extend earlier work by considering childhood obesity in relation to proximity to the coast, using data from England's National Child Measurement Programme. Results suggest that although the overall prevalence of childhood obesity is slightly lower at the coast (-0.68% points comparing <1 km to >20 km, $p < 0.001$), the relationship depends on area type. Specifically, although a coastal proximity gradient (lower obesity rates nearer the coast) was found for rural areas and smaller cities and towns, it was not present among large urban conurbations (interaction p -value < 0.001). Coastal environments and access to them are changing in many areas, and research to explore potential impacts on child health is warranted. © 2016 Elsevier Ltd.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.healthplace.2016.05.010

KW - Child

Coast

Obesity

Rural

Urban

accessibility

child health

coastal zone

environmental factor

health geography

rural area

urban area

adolescent

Article

childhood obesity

controlled study

cross-sectional study

England

exposure variable

human

outcome variable

predictor variable

prevalence

priority journal

residential area

seashore

body mass

rural population

sea

socioeconomics

spatial analysis

statistics and numerical data

urban population

United Kingdom

Body Mass Index

Humans

Oceans and Seas

Pediatric Obesity

Socioeconomic Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :16

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 129-136

ST - Exploring the relationship between childhood obesity and proximity to the coast: A rural/urban perspective

T2 - Health and Place

TI - Exploring the relationship between childhood obesity and proximity to the coast: A rural/urban perspective

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84973358725&doi=10.1016%2fj.healthplace.2016.05.010&partnerID=40&md5=7cdca132367b9b6f8dab9a4f65992f65>

VL - 40

ID - 469

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The potential of normative and feedback (financial vs. environmental) information in guiding pro-environmental decision-making behaviour was explored in a 2 × 2 (plus control) choice experiment. Using the context of home heating, 599 non-student participants from the UK general public were asked to choose between a standard heating system (a gas boiler) and a relatively more-energy efficient option (a heat pump). In line with evidence for the energy efficiency gap for sustainable innovations, there was low uptake of the heat pump (32.5%) in the control condition where no frame information was provided. Yet, in both conditions where normative information was provided, respondents were significantly more likely (vs. control) to choose the heat pump (financial + norm OR 3.63; 95% CIs 2.13,6.19; environmental + norm OR 3.09; 95% CIs 1.67,4.79), advancing understanding of normative social influence in the context of pro-environmental purchase behaviour. When normative information was not provided, only financial (OR 2.82; 95% CIs 1.67,4.79) but not environmental (OR 1.33; 95% CIs 0.78,2.26), feedback was associated with a significantly greater likelihood of heat pump choice. The main effect of normative information was replicated for behavioural intentions (though only for homeowners), but there was no norm-feedback interaction (regardless of homeownership). The implications for researchers looking to promote 'green' choice in the context of new technology adoption are discussed. © 2019 Elsevier Ltd

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AU - White, M. P.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jenvp.2019.03.004

KW - Behaviour change

Decision-making

Energy efficient technologies

Environmental behaviour

Feedback frames

Social norms

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :11

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 26-35

ST - Exploring the role of normative, financial and environmental information in promoting uptake of energy efficient technologies

T2 - Journal of Environmental Psychology

TI - Exploring the role of normative, financial and environmental information in promoting uptake of energy efficient technologies

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85063608837&doi=10.1016%2fj.jenvp.2019.03.004&partnerID=40&md5=b5d15a46ec5f327f03dad0d5c766bc61>

VL - 63

ID - 254

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Recent calls have been made to pay greater attention to the social and cultural contexts of fisheries and their management. This paper explores how the recent Bourdieusian-inspired literature on the 'good farmer' might inform our discussion of fishers and their activities. Bourdieu's ideas of habitus, field and capital(s), and how these interact in (re)shaping the positioning as a 'good fisher', allows us to move beyond the myopic, economic, framing of fishers seen in much previous literature and fishing policy. Through in-depth interviews and participant observations in a small-scale fishing community in North Wales (UK), the paper explores the particularity of the fishing field, and notes the multiple performances and demonstrations required in order for individuals to position as a

'good fisher'. It goes on to highlight the importance of these performances in developing social capital and the associated access to networks of support and reciprocity at sea. Central to these interrelations, the paper observes, is adhering to and internalising various 'rules of the game' – which include managing territories, respecting fishing gear, maintaining safety at sea, and the importance of keeping secrets. The paper moves on to consider the implications of these observations for the current and future management of fishing in such areas – noting how pre-existing and context-specific relations between fishers offer boundaries to what change might be achieved by new policies – before examining future agendas for research in this field. © 2017 Elsevier Ltd

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jrurstud.2016.12.012

KW - Bourdieu

Fishing community

Social capital

The good fisher

The sea

fishing gear

safety

territorial management

North Wales

United Kingdom

Wales

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :15

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 104-116

ST - Exploring the socio-cultural contexts of fishers and fishing: Developing the concept of the 'good fisher'

T2 - Journal of Rural Studies

TI - Exploring the socio-cultural contexts of fishers and fishing: Developing the concept of the 'good fisher'

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85009072504&doi=10.1016%2fj.jrurstud.2016.12.012&partnerID=40&md5=e9cdfb0bdcaa941d7bcd3bfb037cce7d>

VL - 50

ID - 434

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Antibiotic-resistant bacteria (ARB) present a global public health problem. With numbers of community-acquired resistant infections increasing, understanding the mechanisms by which people are exposed to and colonised by ARB can help inform effective strategies to prevent their spread. The role natural environments play in this is poorly understood. This is the first study to combine surveillance of ARB in bathing waters, human exposure estimates and association between exposure and colonisation by ARB in water users. Methods: 97 bathing water samples from England and Wales were analysed for the proportion of *E. coli* harbouring blaCTX-M. These data were used to estimate the likelihood of water users ingesting blaCTX-M-bearing *E. coli*. Having identified surfers as being at risk of exposure to ARB, a cross-sectional study was conducted. Regular surfers and non-surfers were recruited to assess whether there is an association between surfing and gut colonisation by blaCTX-M-bearing *E. coli*. Results: 11 of 97 bathing waters sampled were found to contain blaCTX-M-bearing *E. coli*. While the percentage of blaCTX-M-bearing *E. coli* in bathing waters was low (0.07%), water users are at risk of ingesting these ARB. It is estimated that over 2.5 million water sports sessions occurred in 2015 resulting in the ingestion of at least one blaCTX-M-bearing *E. coli*. In the epidemiological survey, 9/143 (6.3%) surfers were colonised by blaCTX-M-bearing *E. coli*, as compared to 2/130 (1.5%) of non-surfers (risk ratio = 4.09, 95% CI 1.02 to 16.4, $p = 0.046$). Conclusions: Surfers are at risk of exposure to and colonisation by clinically important antibiotic-resistant *E. coli* in coastal waters. Further research must be done on the role natural environments play in the transmission of ARB. © 2017 The Authors

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envint.2017.11.003

KW - Antibiotic resistant bacteria

Coastal waters

CTX-M

Escherichia coli

Surfers

Antibiotics

Surveys

Antibiotic-resistant bacteria

Cross-sectional study

Environmental surveillance

Epidemiological studies

Natural environments

antibiotic resistance

coastal water

coliform bacterium

disease control

disease spread

epidemiology

health monitoring

health risk

adult

aged

aquatic sport
Article
bacterial colonization
controlled study
England
environmental exposure
environmental monitoring
female
human
intestine flora
male
middle aged
nonhuman
prevalence
priority journal
risk factor
United Kingdom
Wales
water analysis
water sampling
young adult
analysis
drug effect
isolation and purification
statistics and numerical data
swimming
Bathing Beaches
Cross-Sectional Studies
Drug Resistance, Bacterial
Humans
M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :87

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 326-333

ST - Exposure to and colonisation by antibiotic-resistant E. coli in UK coastal water users: Environmental surveillance, exposure assessment, and epidemiological study (Beach Bum Survey)

T2 - Environment International

TI - Exposure to and colonisation by antibiotic-resistant E. coli in UK coastal water users: Environmental surveillance, exposure assessment, and epidemiological study (Beach Bum Survey)

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85041117011&doi=10.1016%2fj.envint.2017.11.003&partnerID=40&md5=5ec30d323eff2482f3607f2ca77a4ea9>

VL - 114

ID - 343

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Although the beneficial health effects of green areas are gaining recognition, epidemiological studies show mixed results with significance varying considerably by study and context, indicating that there is no unique and clear evidence. This relationship is influenced by multiple factors and characterised by high complexity not previously been incorporated in one single analysis. This study proposes a new application of the Heckman selection model to find evidence of key patterns emerging throughout the literature and identify main determinants affecting the relationship. The model aggregates outcomes of different studies and allows an assessment of both significant and non-significant results from the literature in order to correct for unobserved selection bias. Close attention is paid to the relevance of the background, particularly socioeconomic context. The results show significant health benefits associated with increased exposure to green areas, where higher risk reductions are observed for old and adult age groups, as well as in poorer countries, taking into account the correction for the publication bias. This last issue points towards a redistributive impact of green areas in terms of health and the importance of co-benefits arising from Ecosystem-based Adaptation, especially in poorer neighbourhoods, translating in health care savings and reduced productivity loss. © 2019 The Authors

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C7 - 106401

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.ecolecon.2019.106401

KW - Adaptation

Contextual factors

Green areas

Health inequalities

Health risk reduction

Heckman Selection Model

epidemiology

greenspace

health care

health risk

heterogeneity

model

neighborhood

risk assessment

socioeconomic conditions

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :17

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Exposure to green areas: Modelling health benefits in a context of study heterogeneity

T2 - Ecological Economics

TI - Exposure to green areas: Modelling health benefits in a context of study heterogeneity

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85072214116&doi=10.1016%2fj.ecolecon.2019.106401&partnerID=40&md5=e1aefc760dd79299dd00c8dbaca69738>

VL - 167

ID - 204

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Indoor dampness is thought to affect around 16% of European homes. It is generally accepted that increased exposure to indoor dampness and mould contamination (e.g., spores and hyphae) increases the risk of developing and/or exacerbating asthma. Around 30% of people in the Western world have an allergic disease (e.g., allergy, wheeze and asthma). The role of indoor mould contamination in the risk of allergic diseases in older adults is yet to be fully explored. This is of interest because older people spend more time indoors, as well as facing health issues due to the ageing process, and may be at greater risk of developing and/or exacerbating asthma as a result of indoor dampness. Methods: Face-to-face questionnaires were carried out with 302 participants residing in social housing properties located in South West England. Self-reported demographic, mould contamination (i.e., presence of mould growth and mouldy odour) and health information was linked with the asset management records (e.g., building type, age and levels of maintenance). Multivariate logistic regression was used to calculate the odd ratios and confidence intervals of developing and/or exacerbating asthma, wheeze and allergy with exposure to reported indoor mould contamination. We adjusted for a range of factors that may affect asthma outcomes, which include age, sex, current smoking, presence of pets, education, and building type and age. To assess the role of mould contamination in older adults, we compared younger adults to those aged over 50 years. Results: Doctor-diagnosed adult asthma was reported by 26% of respondents, 34% had current wheeze while 18% had allergies. Asthma was common among subjects exposed to reported visible mould (32%) and reported mouldy odour (42%). Exposure to visible mould growth and mouldy odour were risk factors for asthma, but not for wheeze or allergy. Exposure to mouldy odour increased the risk of asthma in adults over the age of 50 years (odds ratio (OR) 2.4, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.10–5.34) and the risk was higher for females than for males (OR 3.5, 95% CI 1.37–9.08). These associations were modified by a range of built environment characteristics. Conclusions: We found that older adults living in social (public) housing properties, specifically women, may be at higher risk of asthma when exposed to mouldy odour, which has a number of implications for policy makers and practitioners working in the health and housing sector. Additional measures should be put in place to protect older people living in social housing against indoor damp and mould contamination. © 2019 by the authors.

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C7 - 2600

DB - Scopus

DOI - 10.3390/ijerph16142600

IS - 14

KW - Asthma

Housing

Indoor environment

Mould

air quality

allergy

elderly population

environmental risk

health risk

indoor air

public health

social housing

adult

aged

aging

allergic disease

Article

controlled study

demography

disease exacerbation

environmental exposure

female

fungus growth

health care policy

human

indoor air pollution

major clinical study

male

medical information

mold

multivariate logistic regression analysis

risk assessment

risk factor

self report

very elderly

wheezing

adolescent

England

fungus

middle aged

odds ratio

young adult

Europe

fragrance

Aged, 80 and over

Air Pollution, Indoor

Fungi

Humans

Odorants

Public Housing

Risk Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :18

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Exposure to indoor mouldy odour increases the risk of asthma in older adults living in social housing

T2 - International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

TI - Exposure to indoor mouldy odour increases the risk of asthma in older adults living in social housing

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85070457539&doi=10.3390%2fijerph16142600&partnerID=40&md5=8a06e36f6c58950c41f8f694bb2870d0>

VL - 16

ID - 796

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are environmental and occupational carcinogens produced by the incomplete combustion of organic materials, such as coal and petroleum product combustion, tobacco smoking, and food cooking, that may be significant contributors to the burden of cardiovascular disease in human populations. The purpose of this study was to investigate associations between ten monohydroxy urinary metabolites of four PAHs and three serum biomarkers of cardiovascular disease (fibrinogen, homocysteine, and white blood cell count). Using data on 3219 participants aged 20 years and older from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 2001-2004 dataset, the associations between PAH metabolites and serum inflammatory markers were analyzed using the Spearman correlations and multiple linear regression modeling. The PAH metabolites of naphthalene, fluorene, phenanthrene, and pyrene each showed both positive and negative correlations with homocysteine, fibrinogen, and white blood cell count (correlation coefficient range: -0.077-0.143) in nonsmoking participants. Using multiple linear regression models adjusted for age, gender, race/ethnicity, and body mass index, estimates of weighted geometric means of inflammatory marker levels were not significantly different between high and low levels (75th vs. 25th percentiles) for all PAH metabolites in nonsmoking subjects. The results of this study do not provide evidence for a relationship between PAH exposure (as measured by urinary levels of PAH metabolites) and serum biomarkers of cardiovascular disease after controlling for tobacco use. © 2012 Elsevier Inc.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envres.2012.04.012

KW - Cardiovascular disease

Fibrinogen

Homocysteine

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

White blood cells

fluorene

naphthalene

phenanthrene

polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon

pyrene

carcinogen

data set

genetic marker

metabolite

numerical model

PAH

pollution exposure

serum

smoking

tobacco

adult

age

article

body mass

correlation analysis

environmental exposure

ethnicity

female

human

leukocyte count

male

national health and nutrition examination survey

priority journal

protein blood level

questionnaire

race

sex difference

smoking habit

Aged

Biological Markers

Cardiovascular Diseases

Fluorenes

Humans

Linear Models

Middle Aged

Naphthalenes

Phenanthrenes

Polycyclic Hydrocarbons, Aromatic

Pyrenes

United States

Nicotiana tabacum

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :41

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 132-137

ST - Exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and serum inflammatory markers of cardiovascular disease

T2 - Environmental Research

TI - Exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and serum inflammatory markers of cardiovascular disease

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84864929811&doi=10.1016%2fj.envres.2012.04.012&partnerID=40&md5=9257bab859671bbfd917d128b5cd6294>

VL - 117

ID - 718

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Anthropogenic climate change is progressively transforming the environment despite political and technological attempts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to tackle global warming. Here we propose that greater insight and understanding of the health-related impacts of climate change can be gained by integrating the positivist approaches used in public health and epidemiology, with holistic social science perspectives on health in which the concept of 'wellbeing' is more explicitly recognised. Such an approach enables us to acknowledge and explore a wide range of more subtle, yet important health-related outcomes of climate change. At the same time, incorporating notions of wellbeing enables recognition of both the health co-benefits and dis-benefits of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies across different population groups and geographical contexts. The paper recommends that future adaptation and mitigation policies seek to ensure that benefits are available for all since current evidence suggests that they are spatially and socially differentiated, and their accessibility is dependent on a range of contextually specific socio-cultural factors. © 2014 Elsevier Ltd.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envsci.2014.08.011

KW - Adaptation

Climate change

Health

Mitigation

Wellbeing

Article

cultural factor

environmental impact

environmental planning

human

pollution

population group

priority journal

psychological well being

public health

social aspect

social justice

sociology

sustainable development

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :29

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 271-278

ST - Extended impacts of climate change on health and wellbeing

T2 - Environmental Science and Policy

TI - Extended impacts of climate change on health and wellbeing

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84914676894&doi=10.1016%2fj.envsci.2014.08.011&partnerID=40&md5=095160170adfd01f07e71e0903437e2b>

VL - 44

ID - 587

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Autochthonous (locally acquired) hepatitis E is increasingly recognised in developed countries, and is thought to be a porcine zoonosis. A range of extra-hepatic manifestations of hepatitis E infection have been described, but have never been systematically studied. Aim: To report the extra-hepatic manifestations of hepatitis E virus. Methods: Retrospective review of data of 106 cases of autochthonous hepatitis E (acute n = 105, chronic n = 1). Results: Eight (7.5%) cases presented with neurological syndromes, which included brachial neuritis, Guillain-Barré syndrome, peripheral neuropathy, neuromyopathy and vestibular neuritis. Patients with neurological syndromes were younger (median age 40 years, range 34-92 years, P = 0.048) and had a more modest transaminitis (median ALT 471 IU/L, P = 0.015) compared to cases without neurological symptoms [median age 64 years (range 18-88 years), median ALT 1135 IU/L]. One patient presented with a cardiac arrhythmia, twelve patients (11.3%) presented with thrombocytopenia, fourteen (13.2%) with lymphocytosis and eight (7.5%) with a lymphopenia, none of which had any clinical consequence. Serum electrophoresis was performed in 65 patients at presentation, of whom 17 (26%) had a monoclonal gammopathy of uncertain significance. Two cases developed haematological malignancies, acute myeloid leukaemia and duodenal plasmacytoma, 18 and 36 months after presenting with acute hepatitis E infection. Conclusions: A range of extra-hepatic manifestations can occur with hepatitis E. Neurological and haematological features of hepatitis E infection are relatively frequent in this UK cohort, and result in significant morbidity which warrants further study. © 2014 John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/apt.12986

IS - 11-12

KW - alanine aminotransferase

cytarabine

daunorubicin

abdominal pain

acute granulocytic leukemia

adult

aged

alanine aminotransferase blood level

arthralgia

Article

asymptomatic disease

backache

bilateral brachial neuritis

cohort analysis

controlled study

coronary artery obstruction

diarrhea

duodenal plasmacytoma
electrophoresis
female
fever
Guillain Barre syndrome
headache
heart arrhythmia
hepatitis E
Hepatitis E virus
human
hypertransaminasemia
jaundice
left ventricular systolic dysfunction
lethargy
loss of appetite
lymphocytopenia
lymphocytosis
major clinical study
malaise
male
monoclonal immunoglobulinemia
muscle weakness
myalgia
nausea and vomiting
neurologic disease
neuromuscular disease
peripheral neuropathy
plasmacytoma
pruritus
rash
retrospective study

small fibre neuropathy
thrombocytopenia
United Kingdom
vestibular neuronitis
weight reduction
adolescent
comorbidity
genetics
genotype
Hematologic Diseases
middle aged
molecular genetics
Nervous System Diseases
pathogenicity
pathology
pathophysiology
psychology
statistics and numerical data
symptom assessment
very elderly
young adult
Aged, 80 and over
England
Humans
Molecular Sequence Data
Retrospective Studies
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :97
Export Date: 28 January 2022
PY - 2014
SP - 1282-1291

ST - Extra-hepatic manifestations of autochthonous hepatitis E infection

T2 - Alimentary Pharmacology and Therapeutics

TI - Extra-hepatic manifestations of autochthonous hepatitis E infection

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84909587843&doi=10.1111%2fapt.12986&partnerID=40&md5=72ad434fa6a4c53a58e4178944d9e817>

VL - 40

ID - 588

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Hepatitis E virus can cause acute, fulminant and chronic hepatitis and has been associated with a range of extrahepatic manifestations. Guillain-Barré syndrome, neuralgic amyotrophy and encephalitis are the main neurological manifestations associated with acute and chronic hepatitis E virus infection. Renal injuries have been also reported, including membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis with or without cryoglobulinemia and membranous glomerulonephritis. Acute pancreatitis, haematological disorders and other autoimmune extrahepatic manifestations of hepatitis E virus, such as myocarditis and thyroiditis, have been also reported. In this comprehensive article, we review all published reports describing hepatitis E virus-associated extrahepatic manifestations. © 2016 John Wiley & Sons A/S.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/liv.13037

IS - 4

KW - Anaemia

Guillain-Barré syndrome

Hepatitis E virus

Kidney disease

Neuralgic amyotrophy

Pancreatitis

Thrombocytopenia

acute pancreatitis

anemia

Article

brachial plexus neuropathy

cryoglobulinemia

encephalitis

Guillain Barre syndrome

hematologic disease

human

kidney injury

monoclonal immunoglobulinemia

neurologic disease

nonhuman

acute disease

animal

complication

hepatitis E

host pathogen interaction

Kidney Diseases

Nervous System Diseases

pathogenicity

risk factor

virology

Animals

Host-Pathogen Interactions

Humans

Risk Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :62

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 467-472

ST - Extrahepatic manifestations of hepatitis E virus

T2 - Liver International

TI - Extrahepatic manifestations of hepatitis E virus

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84961822872&doi=10.1111%2fliv.13037&partnerID=40&md5=424cb982dd848de1a3b815e381f15677>

VL - 36

ID - 483

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - In key European cities, stabilizing climate warming at 1.5 °C would decrease extreme heat-related mortality by 15-22% per summer compared with stabilization at 2 °C. © 2018 The Publisher.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/s41558-018-0210-1

IS - 7

KW - extreme event

heating

mortality

stabilization

summer

temperature effect

urban area

Europe

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :24

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 551-553

ST - Extreme heat-related mortality avoided under Paris Agreement goals

T2 - Nature Climate Change

TI - Extreme heat-related mortality avoided under Paris Agreement goals

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85045554590&doi=10.1038%2fs41558-018-0210-1&partnerID=40&md5=fafcac530842564d655679c0a0a11ba8>

VL - 8

ID - 328

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background & Aims: Hepatitis E virus (HEV) infection can cause chronic hepatitis in recipients of solid organ transplants. However, the factors that contribute to chronic infection and the outcomes of these patients are incompletely understood. We performed a retrospective analysis of data from 17 centers from Europe and the United States that described the progression, outcomes, and factors associated with development of chronic HEV infection in recipients of transplanted solid organs. Methods: We studied data from 85 recipients of solid organ transplants who were infected with HEV. Chronic HEV infection was defined by the persistent increases in levels of liver enzymes and polymerase chain reaction evidence of HEV in the serum and/or stool for at least 6 months. Results: Fifty-six patients (65.9%) developed chronic hepatitis. Univariate analysis associated liver transplant, shorter times since transplant, lower levels of liver enzymes and serum creatinine, lower platelet counts, and tacrolimus-based immunosuppressive therapy (rather than cyclosporin A) with chronic hepatitis. On multivariate analysis, the independent predictive factors associated with chronic HEV infection were the use of tacrolimus rather than cyclosporin A (odds ratio [OR], 1.87; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.491.97; $P = .004$) and a low platelet count at the time of diagnosis with HEV infection (OR, 1.02; 95% CI, 1.0011.1; $P = .04$). Of patients with chronic hepatitis, 18 (32.1%) achieved viral clearance after the dose of immunosuppressive therapy was reduced. No HEV reactivation was observed after HEV clearance. Conclusions: HEV infection causes chronic hepatitis in more than 60% of recipients of solid organ transplants. Tacrolimus therapy is the main predictive factor for chronic hepatitis. Dose reductions of immunosuppressive therapy resulted in viral clearance in more than 30% of patients. © 2011 AGA Institute.

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AU - Chauvet, C.

AU - Dumortier, J.

AU - Cannesson, A.

AU - Cassutoviguier, E.

AU - Thervet, E.

AU - Conti, F.

AU - Lebray, P.

AU - Dalton, H. R.

AU - Santella, R.

AU - Kanaan, N.

AU - Essig, M.

AU - Mousson, C.

AU - Radenne, S.

AU - Roqueafonso, A. M.

AU - Izopet, J.

AU - Rostaing, L.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1053/j.gastro.2011.02.050

IS - 5

KW - Fibrosis

Liver Disease

Transplantation

Virus

creatinine

cyclosporin A

liver enzyme

tacrolimus

article

chronic hepatitis

creatinine blood level

disease course

dose response

graft recipient

graft rejection

hepatitis E

Hepatitis E virus

human

immunosuppressive treatment

liver transplantation

nonhuman

priority journal

thrombocyte count

viral clearance

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :427

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2011

SP - 1481-1489

ST - Factors associated with chronic hepatitis in patients with hepatitis e virus infection who have received solid organ transplants

T2 - Gastroenterology

TI - Factors associated with chronic hepatitis in patients with hepatitis e virus infection who have received solid organ transplants

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-79955424791&doi=10.1053%2fgastro.2011.02.050&partnerID=40&md5=ddf812baf140d2284428be3e1c695f5b>

VL - 140

ID - 774

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: More than a third of people over the age of 65 years fall each year. Falling can lead to a reduction in quality of life, mortality, and a risk of prolonged hospitalisation. Reducing and preventing falls has become an international health priority. To help understand why research evidence has often not been translated into changes in clinical practice, we undertook a systematic review and synthesis of qualitative research in order to identify what factors serve as barriers and facilitators to the successful implementation of fall-prevention programmes. Methods: We conducted a review of literature published between 1980 and January 2012 for qualitative research studies that examined barriers and facilitators to the effective implementation of fall-prevention interventions among community-dwelling older people and healthcare professionals. Two reviewers independently screened studies for inclusion, extracted data, and assessed methodological quality according to predefined criteria. Findings were synthesised using meta-ethnography. Results: Of the 5010 articles identified through database searching, 19 were included in the review. Analysis of the 19 studies revealed limited information about the mechanisms by which barriers to implementation

of fall-prevention interventions had been overcome. Data synthesis produced three overarching concepts: (1) practical considerations, (2) adapting for community, and (3) psychosocial. A line of argument synthesis describes the barriers and facilitators to the successful implementation of fall-prevention programmes. These concepts show that the implementation of fall-prevention programmes is complex and multifactorial. This is the first systematic review and synthesis of qualitative studies to examine factors influencing the implementation of fall-prevention programmes from the perspectives of both the healthcare professional and the community-dwelling older person. Conclusions: The current literature on barriers and facilitators to the implementation of fall-prevention programmes examines a variety of interventions. However, the ways in which the interventions are reported suggests there are substantial methodological challenges that often inhibit implementation into practice. We recommend that successful implementation requires individuals, professionals, and organisations to modify established behaviours, thoughts, and practice. The issues identified through this synthesis need to be fully considered and addressed if fall-prevention programmes are to be successfully implemented into clinical practice. © 2012 Child et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

AD - PenCLAHRC, University of Exeter Medical School, University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom

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AU - Child, S.

AU - Goodwin, V.

AU - Garside, R.

AU - Jones-Hughes, T.

AU - Boddy, K.

AU - Stein, K.

C7 - 91

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/1748-5908-7-91

IS - 1

KW - Fall prevention

Implementation

Meta-ethnography

Systematic review

accident prevention

aged

attitude to health

cost
economics
falling
health care delivery
human
meta analysis
methodology
orthopedic equipment
quality of life
review
self concept
time

Accidental Falls

Costs and Cost Analysis

Delivery of Health Care

Health Services Accessibility

Humans

Time Factors

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :88

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

ST - Factors influencing the implementation of fall-prevention programmes: A systematic review and synthesis of qualitative studies

T2 - Implementation Science

TI - Factors influencing the implementation of fall-prevention programmes: A systematic review and synthesis of qualitative studies

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84866162540&doi=10.1186%2f1748-5908-7-91&partnerID=40&md5=73a83c82ff065c6d267c6766529f78bc>

VL - 7

ID - 713

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective: The aim of this study was to explore the feasibility and acceptability of digital technology for improving health and wellbeing in social housing residents living in a deprived area in Cornwall, England., Methods: Qualitative scoping study with focus groups and telephone interviews (23 participants in total). Focus groups and interviews were audio-recorded, transcribed verbatim and analysed thematically., Results: Levels of use and experience with digital technology were diverse in this group, ranging from 'willing and unable' to 'expert' on a self-perceived scale. Overall, participants had positive perceptions of technology and were keen to try new technologies. Five categories of factors influencing technology use were identified: functional, physical / health, psychological and attitudinal, technology-associated barriers, and privacy, safety and security. Preferred types of digital technology were wearable activity monitors (e.g. Fitbit R), virtual assistants (e.g. Amazon Alexa) and social messaging (e.g. WhatsApp). There was a strong consensus that technology should be easy to use and should have a clear purpose. There was a need to improve awareness, knowledge and confidence in technology use and participants desired further training and support., Conclusions: There is a need and desire to use digital technology to improve health, wellbeing and social connectedness in social housing residents in Cornwall. The findings will be used to inform a digital training and support programme for the participants of the Smartline project. This study also serves as a template for future research that seeks to scope the feasibility and acceptability of different digital interventions in similar populations. Copyright © The Author(s) 2022.

AU - Buckingham, Sarah Ann

AU - Walker, Tim

AU - Morrissey, Karyn

AU - Smartline project, team

DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/20552076221074124>

PY - 2022

SE - Buckingham, Sarah Ann. European Centre for Environment and Human Health, Royal Cornwall Hospitals NHS Trust, University of Exeter Medical School, Truro, UK.

Walker, Tim. Centre for Geography and Environmental Science, University of Exeter, Penryn, UK.

Morrissey, Karyn. Sustainability Division, Department of Technology, Management and Economics, Technical University of Denmark.

SN - 2055-2076

SP - 20552076221074124

ST - The feasibility and acceptability of digital technology for health and wellbeing in social housing residents in Cornwall: A qualitative scoping study

T2 - Digital health

TI - The feasibility and acceptability of digital technology for health and wellbeing in social housing residents in Cornwall: A qualitative scoping study

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=pmnm&NEWS=N&AN=35096410>

VL - 8

Y2 - 20220124//

ID - 953

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - University of Exeter, United Kingdom

AU - Stahl-Timmins, W.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1068/a44514

IS - 8

M3 - Note

N1 - Export Date: 2 February 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 1779-1780

ST - Featured graphic: CO2 equivalent emissions from the UK in 2009, by sector

T2 - Environment and Planning A

TI - Featured graphic: CO2 equivalent emissions from the UK in 2009, by sector

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84866381275&doi=10.1068%2fa44514&partnerID=40&md5=c45602e1dcb4439ff8147d691b9f11db>

VL - 44

ID - 936

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Exposure to natural environments can help restore depleted emotional and cognitive resources. However, investigation of the relative impacts of different natural environments among large samples is limited. Using data from 4255 respondents drawn from Natural England's Monitoring Engagement with the Natural Environment survey (2009-2011), we investigated feelings of restoration (calm, relaxed, revitalized and refreshed) recalled by individuals after visits to different natural environments within the last week. Controlling for demographic and visit characteristics we found that of the broad environmental categories, coastal visits were associated with the most

restoration and town and urban parks with the least. In terms of specific environmental types two "green space" locations (woodlands/forests and hills/moorland/mountains) were associated with levels of restoration comparable to coastal locations. Urban playing fields were associated with the least restoration. Restoration was positively associated with visit duration (a potential dose-response effect), and visits with children were associated with less restoration than visits alone. There was little evidence that different activities (e.g. walking, exercising) were associated with differences in restoration. The data may improve our understanding of the "cultural eco-system services" provided by different natural environments and help decision makers keen to invest scarce resources in those environments most associated with psychological benefits. © 2013 Elsevier Ltd.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, United Kingdom

School of Psychology, Plymouth University, United Kingdom

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AU - White, M. P.

AU - Pahl, S.

AU - Ashbullby, K.

AU - Herbert, S.

AU - Depledge, M. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jenvp.2013.04.002

KW - Coastal environments

Monitoring engagement with the natural environment

Natural England

Natural environments

Restoration

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :217

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 40-51

ST - Feelings of restoration from recent nature visits

T2 - Journal of Environmental Psychology

TI - Feelings of restoration from recent nature visits

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84878189565&doi=10.1016%2fj.jenvp.2013.04.002&partnerID=40&md5=a01a03ac84022896fb4461fdc8ed42f2>

VL - 35

ID - 656

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - As increasing incidences in the occurrence of cylindrospermopsin (CYN) appear, in addition to further research on its toxicological nature, improved rapid methods to detect this toxin are required. Antibody based assays are renowned for their ability to provide rapid, portable, simple to use tests. As yet however there are no publications outlining how an antibody to CYN can be produced. A range of chemical approaches was investigated to synthesise CYN immunogens for antibody production but failed to generate a response. Finally, a modified Mannich reaction for immunogen synthesis was employed to couple the toxin to two carrier proteins. Both protein conjugates were successfully used to raise both polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies of high sensitivity to CYN. These antibodies were characterised employing competitive indirect ELISA and an optical biosensor assay. By ELISA the sensitivity achieved ranged from 27 to 131. pg/mL and by SPR 4.4 to 11.1. ng/mL thus demonstrating that the selection of immunoassay platform is important for the detection level required by the end user for their application. Low cross-reactivity to the much less toxic metabolite deoxyCYN was observed. This is the first reported production of antibodies to this toxin. © 2013 Elsevier B.V.

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AU - Elliott, C. T.

AU - Redshaw, C. H.

AU - George, S. E.

AU - Campbell, K.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.hal.2012.12.005

KW - Antibody

Cylindrospermopsin

Fresh water toxin

Immunoassay

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :13

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 10-19

ST - First development and characterisation of polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies to the emerging fresh water toxin cylindrospermopsin

T2 - Harmful Algae

TI - First development and characterisation of polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies to the emerging fresh water toxin cylindrospermopsin

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84875001475&doi=10.1016%2fj.hal.2012.12.005&partnerID=40&md5=893b5e7dc596bba763114cf5a5a5a210>

VL - 24

ID - 678

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - There is an emerging call for social scientists to pay greater attention to the social and cultural contexts of fishing and fishers. A resulting literature is evolving which focuses on individual life experiences, particularly relating to entering the fishing occupation, and what these might mean for the future sustainability of the fishing industry. However, the ways in which these lives are linked and intergenerationally connected remains somewhat of a blindspot. This article considers the potential of a lifecourse approach to help us better understand how fishers accumulate, utilise and share capital(s) in getting onto and moving along the 'fishing ladder'. Drawing on in-depth qualitative research with fishing families on the Llŷn peninsula small-scale fishery in north Wales (UK) the article explores how there are multiple social contexts from which 'prospective fishers' can begin their fishing career and which differentially (re)shape how they can accumulate capital over time. Later on in the lifecourse, fishers (re)negotiate their fishing identities in relation to the lives of others, within transitions such as parenthood as well as with older age. The article's findings offer a much-needed temporal dimension to our understanding of fishing lives and what it means to be a 'good fisher'. © 2017 The Authors. Sociologia Ruralis © 2017 European Society for Rural Sociology.

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AU - Gustavsson, M.

AU - Riley, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/soru.12181

IS - 3

KW - capital market

fishery economics

fishing community

fishing industry

qualitative analysis

research work

small scale industry

sustainability

Llyn Peninsula

United Kingdom

Wales

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :8

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 562-582

ST - The Fishing Lifecourse: Exploring the Importance of Social Contexts, Capitals and (More Than) Fishing Identities

T2 - Sociologia Ruralis

TI - The Fishing Lifecourse: Exploring the Importance of Social Contexts, Capitals and (More Than) Fishing Identities

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85021367603&doi=10.1111%2fsoru.12181&partnerID=40&md5=cae435f5fc1b90ee8fa978d5cfd219f2>

VL - 58

ID - 331

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Having demonstrated significant and persistent adverse changes in pulmonary function for asthmatics after 1. h exposure to brevetoxins in Florida red tide (*Karenia brevis* bloom) aerosols, we assessed the possible longer term health effects in asthmatics from intermittent environmental exposure to brevetoxins over 7 years. 125 asthmatic subjects were assessed for their pulmonary function and reported symptoms before and after 1. h of environmental exposure to Florida red tide aerosols for up to 11 studies over seven years. As a group, the asthmatics came to the studies with normal standardized percent predicted pulmonary function values. The 38 asthmatics who participated in only one exposure study were more reactive compared to the 36 asthmatics who participated in ≥ 4 exposure studies. The 36 asthmatics participating in ≥ 4 exposure studies demonstrated no significant change in their standardized percent predicted pre-exposure pulmonary function over the 7 years of the study. These results indicate that stable asthmatics living in areas with intermittent Florida red tides do not exhibit chronic respiratory effects from intermittent environmental exposure to aerosolized brevetoxins over a 7 year period. © 2011 Elsevier B.V.

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AU - Bean, J. A.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Kirkpatrick, B.

AU - Backer, L. C.

AU - Nierenberg, K.

AU - Reich, A.

AU - Cheng, Y. S.

AU - Wanner, A.

AU - Benson, J.

AU - Naar, J.

AU - Pierce, R.

AU - Abraham, W. M.

AU - Kirkpatrick, G.

AU - Hollenbeck, J.

AU - Zaias, J.

AU - Mendes, E.

AU - Baden, D. G.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.hal.2011.06.008

IS - 6

KW - Asthma

Harmful algal bloom (HAB)

Karenia brevis

Longitudinal health study

algae

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :8

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2011

SP - 744-748

ST - Florida red tide toxins (brevetoxins) and longitudinal respiratory effects in asthmatics

T2 - Harmful Algae

TI - Florida red tide toxins (brevetoxins) and longitudinal respiratory effects in asthmatics

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-80052970234&doi=10.1016%2fj.hal.2011.06.008&partnerID=40&md5=f294fdb0121d42b3c36ab559672777ab>

VL - 10

ID - 763

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Small Island Developing States (SIDS) have high and increasing rates of diet-related diseases. This situation is associated with a loss of food sovereignty and an increasing reliance on nutritionally poor food imports. A policy goal, therefore, is to improve local diets through improved local production of nutritious foods. Our aim in this study was to develop methods and collect preliminary data on the relationships between where people source their food, their socio-demographic characteristics and dietary quality in Fiji and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) in order to inform further work towards this policy goal. We developed a toolkit of methods to collect individual-level data, including measures of dietary intake, food sources, socio-demographic and health indicators. Individuals aged ≥ 15 years were eligible to participate. From purposively sampled urban and rural areas, we recruited 186 individuals from 95 households in Fiji, and 147 individuals from 86 households in SVG. Descriptive statistics and multiple linear regression were used to investigate associations. The mean dietary diversity score, out of 10, was 3.7 (SD1.4) in Fiji and 3.8 (SD1.5) in SVG. In both settings, purchasing was the most common way of sourcing food. However, 68% (Fiji) and 45% (SVG) of participants regularly ($>$ weekly) consumed their own produce, and 5% (Fiji) and 33% (SVG) regularly consumed borrowed/exchanged/bartered food. In regression models, independent positive associations with dietary diversity (DD) were: borrowing/exchanging/bartering food ($\beta = 0.73$ (0.21, 1.25)); age (0.01 (0.00, 0.03)); and greater than primary education (0.44 (0.06, 0.82)). DD was negatively associated with small shop purchasing (-0.52 (95% CIs $-0.91, -0.12$)) and rural residence (-0.46 ($-0.92, 0.00$)). The findings highlight associations between dietary diversity and food sources and indicate avenues for further research to inform policy actions aimed at improving local food production and diet. © 2020 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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AU - Samuels, T. A.

AU - Wairiu, M.

AU - Forouhi, N. G.

AU - Unwin, N.

AU - Community, Food

AU - Health, Team

C7 - 3350

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/nu12113350

IS - 11

KW - Backyard gardening

Diet

Farming

Food sources

Non-communicable diseases

Nutrition

Small islands developing states

antihypertensive agent

adolescent

adult
aged
Article
blood pressure measurement
body height
body mass
body weight
controlled study
demography
descriptive research
dietary intake
female
Fiji
food industry
food intake
food quality
health care survey
human
human experiment
hypertension
major clinical study
male
nutrition policy
obesity
prevalence
purchasing
rural area
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
social status
urban area
food

geography

health

island (geological)

multivariate analysis

young adult

Diet Surveys

Humans

Islands

M3 - Article

N1 - (CFaH)

Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 1-22

ST - Food sources and dietary quality in small island developing states: Development of methods and policy relevant novel survey data from the Pacific and Caribbean

T2 - Nutrients

TI - Food sources and dietary quality in small island developing states: Development of methods and policy relevant novel survey data from the Pacific and Caribbean

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85094620841&doi=10.3390%2fnu12113350&partnerID=40&md5=bd3dbc72a23752e6620f889aa54b4a44>

VL - 12

ID - 122

ER -

TY - JOUR

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AU - Fossi, M. C.

AU - Panti, C.

AU - Depledge, M. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/B978-0-12-812144-3.06001-0

M3 - Editorial

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - xvii-xx

ST - Foreword

T2 - Marine Mammal Ecotoxicology: Impacts of Multiple Stressors on Population Health

TI - Foreword

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85063248134&doi=10.1016%2fB978-0-12-812144-3.06001-0&partnerID=40&md5=152d3910d7701aa3cafb5f377cdaa2b3>

ID - 309

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Personas, based on customer or population data, are widely used to inform design decisions in the commercial sector. The variety of methods available means that personas can be produced from projects of different types and scale. Objective: This study aims to experiment with the use of personas that bring together data from a survey, household air measurements and electricity usage sensors, and an interview within a research and innovation project, with the aim of supporting eHealth and eWell-being product, process, and service development through broadening the engagement with and understanding of the data about the local community. Methods: The project participants were social housing residents (adults only) living in central Cornwall, a rural unitary authority in the United Kingdom. A total of 329 households were recruited between September 2017 and November 2018, with 235 (71.4%) providing complete baseline survey data on demographics, socioeconomic position, household composition, home environment, technology ownership, pet ownership, smoking, social cohesion, volunteering, caring, mental well-being, physical and mental health-related quality of life, and activity. K-prototype cluster analysis was used to identify 8 clusters among the baseline survey responses. The sensor and interview data were subsequently analyzed by cluster and the insights from all 3 data sources were brought together to produce the personas, known as the Smartline Archetypes. Results: The Smartline Archetypes proved to be an engaging way of presenting data, accessible to a broader group of stakeholders than those who accessed the raw anonymized data, thereby providing a vehicle for greater research engagement, innovation, and impact. Conclusions: Through the adoption of a tool widely used in practice, research projects could generate greater policy and practical impact, while also becoming more transparent and open to the public. © Andrew James Williams, Tamaryn Menneer, Mansi

Sidana, Tim Walker, Kath Maguire, Markus Mueller, Cheryl Paterson, Michael Leyshon, Catherine Leyshon, Emma Seymour, Zoë Howard, Emma Bland, Karyn Morrissey, Timothy J Taylor.

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AU - Mueller, M.

AU - Paterson, C.

AU - Leyshon, M.

AU - Leyshon, C.

AU - Seymour, E.

AU - Howard, Z.

AU - Bland, E.

AU - Morrissey, K.

AU - Taylor, T. J.

C7 - e25037

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.2196/25037

IS - 2

KW - Community

Mobile phone

Social network analysis

United Kingdom

User-centered design

adult

aged

cohort analysis

community participation

female

housing

human

male

mass communication

middle aged

procedures

questionnaire

telemedicine

Cell Phone

Cohort Studies

Diffusion of Innovation

Humans

Surveys and Questionnaires

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Fostering engagement with health and housing innovation: Development of participant personas in a social housing cohort

T2 - JMIR Public Health and Surveillance

TI - Fostering engagement with health and housing innovation: Development of participant personas in a social housing cohort

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85101445660&doi=10.2196%2f25037&partnerID=40&md5=55f5064e0138f672a54b6e33a75412bd>

VL - 7

ID - 74

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The approach of the Decade of the Ocean for Sustainable Development (2021–2030) provides a time to reflect on what we know about the complex interactions between the seas, oceans, and human health and well-being. In the past, these interactions have been seen primarily within a risk framework, for example, adverse impacts of extreme weather, chemical pollution and increasingly, climate change. However, new research is expanding our concept of the ‘health’ of the ‘Global Ocean’, with a broader recognition of its essential and beneficial contribution to the current and future health and well-being of humans. The seas and coasts not only provide an essential source of food, opportunities for trade and access to sustainable energy, but also the chance for people to interact with high-quality marine environments which can lead to improvements in mental and physical health and well-being, particularly of socio-economically deprived individuals. By going beyond this risk framework and a purely extractive anthropocentric point of view, we can capture the true benefits, value and importance of these resources. Articulating a vision of how humans might better interact with marine ecosystems in the future, is a key first step in identifying a range of policy and management actions that can deliver our goals of fostering health and well-being through the establishment of more sustainable interconnections with the Global Ocean. A free Plain Language Summary can be found within the Supporting Information of this article. © 2019 The Authors. People and Nature published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd on behalf of British Ecological Society

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AU - White, M. P.

AU - Depledge, M. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/pan3.10038

IS - 3

KW - benefits

health

oceans

planetary health

risks

wellbeing

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :34

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 276-283

ST - Fostering human health through ocean sustainability in the 21st century

T2 - People and Nature

TI - Fostering human health through ocean sustainability in the 21st century

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85091577950&doi=10.1002%2fpan3.10038&partnerID=40&md5=7b5b2481804ac3bd72f84ec9b3cb d5df>

VL - 1

ID - 229

ER -

TY - JOUR

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AU - Staddon, P. L.

AU - Depledge, M. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1021/acs.est.5b02441

IS - 14

KW - carbon dioxide

fossil fuel

methane

carbon footprint

climate change

energy conservation

environmental policy

environmental technology
global climate
greenhouse gas
health impact
human activity
hydraulic fracture
nature-society relations
pollution control
shale
sustainability
alternative energy
combustion
ecosystem
energy resource
environmental planning
food industry
fracking
fuel and fuel related phenomena
gas field
government
greenhouse effect
health service
human
renewable energy
shale gas
Short Survey
tar sand
North America
M3 - Short Survey
N1 - Cited By :14
Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 8269-8270

ST - Fracking Cannot Be Reconciled with Climate Change Mitigation Policies

T2 - Environmental Science and Technology

TI - Fracking Cannot Be Reconciled with Climate Change Mitigation Policies

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84937484973&doi=10.1021%2facst.5b02441&partnerID=40&md5=7eeb9af4a17a76469392f0d1af399872>

VL - 49

ID - 536

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - A growing body of research suggests positive links between coastal proximity, interaction, human health and wellbeing. In 2020, following the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic, many people in the UK could not engage in their usual coastal practices due to a national lockdown and associated restrictions, including government bans in entering the sea. This paper shares findings from an exploratory study examining how these restrictions shaped the recreational coastal practices, perceptions and emotions of residents in the case study region of Devon, South West England. In-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with a purposive sample of 12 residents, with varying domestic and employment circumstances in the pandemic. We foreground three key themes identified through an inductive thematic analysis of the interviews: feeling 'at home' with the sea, experiencing a fragmented sense of home with Covid-19, and reconfiguring the coast as a therapeutic landscape. While important to understand the links between coastal proximity, health and wellbeing, we highlight the value of gaining more nuanced insights into the emotional, social, material and temporal dynamics that can re-shape the therapeutic potential of coastal encounter in the largely unprecedented situation of a global pandemic. © 2021 Elsevier Ltd

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AU - Jellard, S.

AU - Bell, S. L.

C7 - 100818

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.emospa.2021.100818

KW - Coast

Covid-19

Qualitative

Therapeutic landscapes

Wellbeing

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - A fragmented sense of home: Reconfiguring therapeutic coastal encounters in Covid-19 times

T2 - Emotion, Space and Society

TI - A fragmented sense of home: Reconfiguring therapeutic coastal encounters in Covid-19 times

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85109537143&doi=10.1016%2fj.emospa.2021.100818&partnerID=40&md5=af3a55b024e48e414cb a612c73b0beeb>

VL - 40

ID - 40

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The paper problematises the reliability and ethics of using social media data, such as sourced from Twitter or Instagram, to carry out health-related research. As in many other domains, the opportunity to mine social media for information has been hailed as transformative for research on well-being and disease. Considerations around the fairness, responsibilities and accountabilities relating to using such data have often been set aside, on the understanding that as long as data were anonymised, no real ethical or scientific issue would arise. We first counter this perception by emphasising that the use of social media data in health research can yield problematic and unethical results. We then provide a conceptualisation of methodological data fairness that can complement data management principles such as FAIR by enhancing the actionability of social media data for future research. We highlight the forms that methodological data fairness can take at different stages of the research process and identify practical steps through which researchers can ensure that their practices and outcomes are scientifically sound as well as fair to society at large. We conclude that making research data fair as well as FAIR is inextricably linked to concerns around the adequacy of data practices. The failure to act on those concerns raises serious ethical, methodological and epistemic issues with the knowledge and evidence that are being produced. © The Author(s) 2021.

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AU - Lovell, R.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

AU - Fleming, L.

AU - Williams, H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1177/20539517211010310

IS - 1

KW - data ethics

data mining

data use

Fairness

injustice

research practice

social media

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - From FAIR data to fair data use: Methodological data fairness in health-related social media research

T2 - Big Data and Society

TI - From FAIR data to fair data use: Methodological data fairness in health-related social media research

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85105582243&doi=10.1177%2f20539517211010310&partnerID=40&md5=0d7242955fffb6f928c5e0fc0cfcf57b>

VL - 8

ID - 94

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - It is well verified that pig farms are an important reservoir and supplier of antibiotic resistance genes (ARGs). However, little is known about the transmission of ARGs between the breeding environment and subsequently produced pork. This study was conducted to investigate if ARGs and

associated host bacteria spread from the breeding environment onto the meat through the food production chain. We thus analyzed the occurrence and abundance of ARGs, as well as comparing both ARG and bacterial community compositions in farm soil, pig feces and pork samples from a large-scale pig farm located in Xiamen, People's Republic of China. Among the 26 target ARGs, genes conferring resistance to sulfonamide, trimethoprim, aminoglycoside, chloramphenicol, macrolide, florfenicol, and tetracycline were observed at high frequency in both the pig breeding environment and pork. The prevalence of ARGs in pork was surprisingly consistent with breeding environments, especially between the pork and feces. The relative abundance of 10 representative ARGs conferring resistance to six classes of antibiotics ranged from 3.01×10^{-1} to 1.55×10^{-6} copies/16S rRNA copies. The ARGs conferring resistance to sulfanilamide (sull and sullI), aminoglycoside (aadA), and tetracycline [tet(A) and tet(M)] were most highly abundant across most samples. Samples from feces and meat possessed a higher similarity in ARG compositions than samples from the farms soil. Enterobacteriaceae found on the meat samples were further identical with previously isolated multidrug-resistant bacteria from the same pig farm. Our results strongly indicate that ARGs can be potentially spreading from pig breeding environment to meat via the pork industry chain, such as feed supply, pig feeding and pork production. © 2019 Frontiers Media S.A. All Rights Reserved.

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AU - Li, M.

C7 - 43

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3389/fmicb.2019.00043

IS - JAN

KW - Antibiotic resistance genes

Bacterial community composition

Breeding environment

Pig farm

Pork

aminoglycoside

chloramphenicol
florfenicol
gentamicin
macrolide
sulfanilamide
sulfonamide
tetracycline
trimethoprim
antibiotic resistance
Arcobacter cryaerophilus
Article
biochemical composition
denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis
disease carrier
disease transmission
DNA extraction
feces analysis
GC rich sequence
genetic analysis
genetic similarity
host bacterium interaction
infection
microbial community
nonhuman
phylogeny
pig farming
prevalence
real time polymerase chain reaction
sequence homology
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :11

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - From pig breeding environment to subsequently produced pork: Comparative analysis of antibiotic resistance genes and bacterial community composition

T2 - Frontiers in Microbiology

TI - From pig breeding environment to subsequently produced pork: Comparative analysis of antibiotic resistance genes and bacterial community composition

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85064403964&doi=10.3389%2ffmicb.2019.00043&partnerID=40&md5=c2864d9499a05b045627371861fcaef5>

VL - 10

ID - 279

ER -

TY - CHAP

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AU - Aggleton, P.

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DB - Scopus

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 1-6

ST - From sex to sexuality: Sexual cultures and sexual selves

T2 - Culture, Health and Sexuality: An Introduction

TI - From sex to sexuality: Sexual cultures and sexual selves

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84941961159&partnerID=40&md5=186d71942696d59c520661e5b19f67ef>

ID - 550

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The term 'therapeutic landscapes' was first coined by health geographer, Wilbert Gesler, in 1992 to explore why certain environments seem to contribute to a healing sense of place. Since then, the concept and its applications have evolved and expanded as researchers have examined the dynamic material, affective and socio-cultural roots and routes to experiences of health and wellbeing in specific places. Drawing on a scoping review of studies of these wider therapeutic landscapes published between 2007 and 2016, this paper explores how, where, and to what benefit the 'therapeutic landscapes' concept has been applied to date, and how such applications have contributed to its critical evolution as a relevant and useful concept in health geography. Building on themes included in two earlier (1999, 2007) edited volumes on Therapeutic Landscapes, we summarise the key themes identified in the review, broadly in keeping with the core material, social, spiritual and symbolic dimensions of the concept initially posited by Gesler. Through this process, we identify strengths and limitations of the concept and its applications, as well as knowledge gaps and promising future directions for work in this field, reflecting critically on its value within health geography and its potential contribution to wider interdisciplinary discussions and debates around 'healthy' spaces, places, and related practices. © 2017 Elsevier Ltd

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AU - Maddrell, A.

AU - Williams, A. M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.socscimed.2017.11.035

KW - Scoping review

Therapeutic assemblage

Therapeutic landscapes

Therapeutic mobilities

Wellbeing

health geography

health impact

interdisciplinary approach

landscape structure

sense of place

drawing

human

landscape

medical geography

systematic review

environment

Geography, Medical

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :119

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 123-130

ST - From therapeutic landscapes to healthy spaces, places and practices: A scoping review

T2 - Social Science and Medicine

TI - From therapeutic landscapes to healthy spaces, places and practices: A scoping review

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85034837046&doi=10.1016%2fj.socscimed.2017.11.035&partnerID=40&md5=3376ef2bdcf54b916195a60a78b27f9c>

VL - 196

ID - 385

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Introduction: Fuel poverty affects 2.4 million UK homes leading to poor hygrothermal conditions and risk of mould and house dust mite contaminations, which in turn increases risk of asthma exacerbation. For the first time we assess how fuel poverty, occupants' risk perception and use of mechanical ventilation mediate the risk of mould contamination in social housing. Methods: Postal questionnaires were sent to 3867 social housing properties to collect adult risk perception, and demographic and environmental information on occupants. Participant details were linked to data pertaining to the individual properties. Multiple logistic regression was used to calculate odds ratios and confidence intervals while allowing for clustering of individuals coming from the same housing estate. We used Structured Equation Modelling and Goodness of Fit analysis in mediation analyses to examine the role of fuel poverty, risk perception, use of ventilation and energy efficiency. Results: Eighteen percent of our target social housing populations (671 households) were included into our study. High risk perception (score of 8-10) was associated with reduced risk of mould contamination in the bedrooms of children (OR 0.5 95% CI; 0.3-0.9) and adults (OR 0.4 95% CI; 0.3-0.7). High risk perception of living with inadequate heating and ventilation reduced the risk of mould contamination (OR 0.5 95% CI; 0.3-0.8 and OR 0.5 95% CI; 0.3-0.7, respectively). Participants living with inadequate heating and not heating due to the cost of fuel had an increased risk of mould contamination (OR 3.4 95% CI; 2.0-5.8 and OR 2.2 95% CI; 1.5-3.2, respectively). Increased risk perception and use of extractor fans did not mediate the association between fuel poverty behaviours and increased risk of mould contamination. Discussion: Fuel poverty behaviours increased the risk of mould contamination, which corresponds with existing literature. For the first time we used mediation analysis to assess how this association maybe modified by occupant behaviours. Increased risk perception and use of extractor fans did not modify the association between fuel poverty and mould contamination. This suggests that fuel poor populations may not benefit from energy efficiency interventions due to ineffective heating and ventilation practices of those occupants residing participating households. Our findings may be modified by a complex interaction between occupant behaviours and the built environment. We found that participant age, occupancy, SES, pets, drying washing indoors, geographic location, architectural design/age of the property, levels of insulation and type of heating regulated risk of mould contamination. Conclusion: Fuel poverty behaviours affected around a third of participating households and represent a risk factor for increased exposures to damp and mouldy conditions, regardless of adult risk perception, heating and ventilation practices. This requires multidisciplinary approach to assess the complex interaction between occupant behaviours, risk perception, the built environment and the effective use of heating and ventilation practices. Study implications: Our findings have implications for housing policies and future housing interventions. Effective communication strategies focusing on awareness and perception of risk may help address indoor air quality issues. This must be supported by improved household energy efficiency with the provision of more effective heating and ventilation strategies, specifically to help alleviate those suffering from fuel poverty. © 2015 Elsevier Ltd.

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AU - Nikolaou, V.

AU - Osborne, N. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envint.2015.03.009

KW - Asthma

Fuel poverty

Health

Mould

Risk

Ventilation

Air quality

Contamination

Diseases

Energy efficiency

Fuels

Health risks

Heating

Housing

Indoor air pollution

Logistic regression

Molds

Risk assessment

Risks

Surveys

Effective communication

Environmental information

Household energy efficiencies

Hygro-thermal conditions

Multi-disciplinary approach

Multiple logistic regression

Risk perception

fuel

fungus

health risk

housing policy

indoor air

poverty

social housing

adult

aged

air conditioning

Article

controlled study

cross-sectional study

environmental exposure

female

fungus contamination

fungus growth

human

male

priority journal

questionnaire

social status

adverse effects

analysis

attitude to health

cold

economics

isolation and purification

middle aged

odds ratio

risk factor

socioeconomics

standards

statistical model

United Kingdom

Pyroglyphidae

Air Pollution, Indoor

Cold Temperature

Cross-Sectional Studies

Fungi

Great Britain

Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice

Humans

Logistic Models

Public Housing

Risk Factors

Socioeconomic Factors

Surveys and Questionnaires

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :31

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 115-129

ST - Fuel poverty increases risk of mould contamination, regardless of adult risk perception & ventilation in social housing properties

T2 - Environment International

TI - Fuel poverty increases risk of mould contamination, regardless of adult risk perception & ventilation in social housing properties

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84925627746&doi=10.1016%2fj.envint.2015.03.009&partnerID=40&md5=cdf69d9a892b9d7173d67d14a1ea14c5>

VL - 79

ID - 544

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The environment harbours a significant diversity of uncultured bacteria and a potential source of novel and extant resistance genes which may recombine with clinically important bacteria disseminated into environmental reservoirs. There is evidence that pollution can select for resistance due to the aggregation of adaptive genes on mobile elements. The aim of this study was to establish the impact of waste water treatment plant (WWTP) effluent disposal to a river by using culture independent methods to study diversity of resistance genes downstream of the WWTP in comparison to upstream. Metagenomic libraries were constructed in *Escherichia coli* and screened for phenotypic resistance to amikacin, gentamicin, neomycin, ampicillin and ciprofloxacin. Resistance genes were identified by using transposon mutagenesis. A significant increase downstream of the WWTP was observed in the number of phenotypic resistant clones recovered in metagenomic libraries. Common β -lactamases such as blaTEM were recovered as well as a diverse range of acetyltransferases and unusual transporter genes, with evidence for newly emerging resistance mechanisms. The similarities of the predicted proteins to known sequences suggested origins of genes from a very diverse range of bacteria. The study suggests that waste water disposal increases the reservoir of resistance mechanisms in the environment either by addition of resistance genes or by input of agents selective for resistant phenotypes. © 2014 The Authors.

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AU - Zhang, L.

AU - Hawkey, P. M.

AU - Gaze, W. H.

AU - Wellington, E. M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.vetmic.2014.02.017

IS - 3-4

KW - Antibiotic resistance

Environmental resistance

Functional metagenomics

Sewage

Waste water

acyltransferase

amikacin

ampicillin

beta lactamase

ciprofloxacin

gentamicin

neomycin

antiinfective agent

article

controlled study

Escherichia coli

genetic variability

metagenomics

nonhuman

phenotype

river

transposon

waste water treatment plant

animal

cluster analysis

DNA sequence

gene library

genetics

microbiology

molecular genetics

mutagenesis

nucleotide sequence

phylogeny

procedures

uncultured bacterium

Animals

Anti-Bacterial Agents

Base Sequence

beta-Lactamases

Drug Resistance, Microbial

Genetic Variation

Molecular Sequence Data

Rivers

Sequence Analysis, DNA

Water Microbiology

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :107

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 441-447

ST - Functional metagenomic analysis reveals rivers are a reservoir for diverse antibiotic resistance genes

T2 - Veterinary Microbiology

TI - Functional metagenomic analysis reveals rivers are a reservoir for diverse antibiotic resistance genes

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84901918597&doi=10.1016%2fj.vetmic.2014.02.017&partnerID=40&md5=6421542f41b6457821524941260d7af9>

VL - 171

ID - 599

ER -

TY - JOUR

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AU - Johnson, A. C.

AU - Sumpter, J. P.

AU - Depledge, M. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/etc.5215

IS - 11

KW - chemical analysis

funding

human

information

Letter

risk assessment

skill

weight of evidence approach

M3 - Letter

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 2947-2949

ST - The Future of the Weight-of-Evidence Approach: A Response to Suter's Comments

T2 - Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry

TI - The Future of the Weight-of-Evidence Approach: A Response to Suter's Comments

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85118195016&doi=10.1002%2fetc.5215&partnerID=40&md5=31dc79faa40561b548acadf66a0c5bd9>

VL - 40

ID - 17

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Innovative approaches are required to move beyond individual approaches to behaviour change and develop more appropriate insights for the complex challenge of increasing population levels of activity. Recent research has drawn on social practice theory to describe the recursive and relational character of active living but to date most evidence is limited to small-scale qualitative research studies. To 'upscale' insights from individual contexts, we pooled data from five qualitative studies and used machine learning software to explore gendered patterns in the context of active travel. Methods: We drew on 280 transcripts from five research projects conducted in the UK, including studies of a range of populations, travel modes and settings, to conduct unsupervised 'topic modelling analysis'. Text analytics software, Leximancer, was used in the first phase of the analysis to produce inter-topic distance maps to illustrate inter-related 'concepts'. The outputs from this first phase guided a second researcher-led interpretive analysis of text excerpts to infer meaning from the computer-generated outputs. Results: Guided by social practice theory, we identified 'interrelated' and 'relating' practices across the pooled datasets. For this study we particularly focused on respondents' commutes, travelling to and from work, and on differentiated experiences by gender. Women largely described their commute as multifunctional journeys that included the school run or shopping, whereas men described relatively linear journeys from A to B but highlighted 'relating' practices resulting from or due to their choice of commute mode or journey such as showering or relaxing. Secondly, we identify a difference in discourses about practices across the included datasets. Women spoke more about 'subjective', internal feelings of safety ('I feel unsafe'), whereas men spoke more about external conditions ('it is a dangerous road'). Conclusion: This rare application of machine learning to qualitative social science research has helped to identify potentially important differences in co-occurrence of practices and discourses about practice between men's and women's accounts of travel across diverse contexts. These findings can inform future research and policy decisions for promoting travel-related social practices associated with increased physical activity that are appropriate across genders. © 2019 The Author(s).

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C7 - 135

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s12966-019-0904-4

IS - 1

KW - Active travel

Gender

Machine learning

Qualitative synthesis

Text analytics

adult

article

data synthesis

female

genetic transcription

human

male

meta analysis

physical activity

qualitative research

shopping

sociology

software

travel

adolescent

aged

child

middle aged

sex ratio

United Kingdom

young adult

Humans

Sex Distribution

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Gender and active travel: A qualitative data synthesis informed by machine learning

T2 - International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity

TI - Gender and active travel: A qualitative data synthesis informed by machine learning

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85077151013&doi=10.1186%2fs12966-019-0904-4&partnerID=40&md5=9495fcef713f4cb0c9288c77ffa822a5>

VL - 16

ID - 206

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This paper examines the need to embed gender in an empirical examination or conceptual use of Blue Justice. In developing the Blue Justice concept, there is a need to avoid reproducing ongoing and historical omissions of gender issues in small-scale fisheries governance and research. By drawing on the concepts of procedural and distributive justice, this paper explores how gender equity and equality and Blue Justice concerns interrelate, inform and shape each other in fisheries governance. These issues are explored through an analysis of four cases: Zanzibar (Tanzania), Chile, France and the United Kingdom (UK). We find that gendered power inequities in fisheries and women's marginalised participation in fisheries governance are associated with procedural injustices. These further shape the distributive outcomes in fisheries governance. We argue that any effort to integrate gender into Blue Justice has to address the way that power relations are gendered in a particular fishery – extending the focus beyond the sea and including issues and concerns that are not always included in traditional fisheries governance arrangements revolving around fish resource management. © 2021 Elsevier Ltd

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C7 - 104743

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.marpol.2021.104743

KW - Blue Justice

Distributive justice

Fisheries governance

Gender

Procedural justice

environmental justice

fishery management

gender issue

gender role

governance approach

small scale industry

Chile

France

Tanzania

United Kingdom

Zanzibar Island

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Gender and Blue Justice in small-scale fisheries governance

T2 - Marine Policy

TI - Gender and Blue Justice in small-scale fisheries governance

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85113546317&doi=10.1016%2fj.marpol.2021.104743&partnerID=40&md5=95c3a236b4492be5db56ab072fd576a0>

VL - 133

ID - 22

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Ammonia-oxidising archaea of the phylum Thaumarchaeota are important organisms in the nitrogen cycle, but the mechanisms driving their radiation into diverse ecosystems remain underexplored. Here, existing thaumarchaeotal genomes are complemented with 12 genomes belonging to the previously under-sampled Nitrososphaerales to investigate the impact of lateral gene transfer (LGT), gene duplication and loss across thaumarchaeotal evolution. We reveal a major role for gene duplication in driving genome expansion subsequent to early LGT. In particular, two large LGT events are identified into Nitrososphaerales and the fate of these gene families is highly lineage-specific, being lost in some descendant lineages, but undergoing extensive duplication in others, suggesting niche-specific roles. Notably, some genes involved in carbohydrate transport or coenzyme metabolism were duplicated, likely facilitating niche specialisation in soils and sediments. Overall, our results suggest that LGT followed by gene duplication drives Nitrososphaerales evolution, highlighting a previously under-appreciated mechanism of genome expansion in archaea. © 2020, The Author(s).

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C7 - 5494

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/s41467-020-19132-x

IS - 1

KW - ammonia

gene

gene expression

genome

nitrogen cycle

prokaryote

article

carbohydrate transport

coenzyme

gene duplication

horizontal gene transfer

metabolism

multigene family

nonhuman

progeny

sediment

soil

specialization

Thaumarchaeota

archaeal genome

archaeon

classification

ecosystem

genetics

metagenomics

molecular evolution

phylogeny

Langkat virus

proteome

Archaea

Evolution, Molecular

Gene Transfer, Horizontal

Genome, Archaeal

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :12

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Gene duplication drives genome expansion in a major lineage of Thaumarchaeota

T2 - Nature Communications

TI - Gene duplication drives genome expansion in a major lineage of Thaumarchaeota

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85094819778&doi=10.1038%2fs41467-020-19132-x&partnerID=40&md5=ab55b1160787e7bc741daabfe4b4a028>

VL - 11

ID - 112

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Previous studies have suggested that modern obesogenic environments accentuate the genetic risk of obesity. However, these studies have proven controversial as to which, if any, measures of the environment accentuate genetic susceptibility to high body mass index (BMI)., Methods: We used up to 120 000 adults from the UK Biobank study to test the hypothesis that high-risk obesogenic environments and behaviours accentuate genetic susceptibility

to obesity. We used BMI as the outcome and a 69-variant genetic risk score (GRS) for obesity and 12 measures of the obesogenic environment as exposures. These measures included Townsend deprivation index (TDI) as a measure of socio-economic position, TV watching, a 'Westernized' diet and physical activity. We performed several negative control tests, including randomly selecting groups of different average BMIs, using a simulated environment and including sun-protection use as an environment., Results: We found gene-environment interactions with TDI (Pinteraction = 3×10^{-10}), self-reported TV watching (Pinteraction = 7×10^{-5}) and self-reported physical activity (Pinteraction = 5×10^{-6}). Within the group of 50% living in the most relatively deprived situations, carrying 10 additional BMI-raising alleles was associated with approximately 3.8 kg extra weight in someone 1.73 m tall. In contrast, within the group of 50% living in the least deprivation, carrying 10 additional BMI-raising alleles was associated with approximately 2.9 kg extra weight. The interactions were weaker, but present, with the negative controls, including sun-protection use, indicating that residual confounding is likely., Conclusions: Our findings suggest that the obesogenic environment accentuates the risk of obesity in genetically susceptible adults. Of the factors we tested, relative social deprivation best captures the aspects of the obesogenic environment responsible. Copyright © The Author 2017. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the International Epidemiological Association

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DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1093/ije/dyw337>

IS - 2

KW - Adult

Aged

Biological Specimen Banks

*Body Mass Index

*Diet

Environment

*Exercise

Female

*Gene-Environment Interaction

Genetic Predisposition to Disease

Genetic Variation

Humans

Male

Middle Aged

*Obesity/ge [Genetics]

Regression Analysis

Risk Factors

Sedentary Behavior

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N1 - Comment in (CIN)

PY - 2017

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SN - 1464-3685

0300-5771

SP - 559-575

ST - Gene-obesogenic environment interactions in the UK Biobank study

T2 - International journal of epidemiology

T3 - Comment in: Int J Epidemiol. 2017 Apr 1;46(2):576-577; PMID: 28073953
[<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28073953>]

TI - Gene-obesogenic environment interactions in the UK Biobank study

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med14&NEWS=N&AN=28073954>

VL - 46

ID - 1237

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The health risks of coastal areas have long been researched, but the potential benefits for health are only recently being explored. The present study compared the general health of Belgian citizens a) according to the EU's definition of coastal (<50 km) vs. inland (>50 km), and b) between eight more refined categories of residential proximity to the coast (<5 km to >250 km). Data was drawn from the Belgian Health Interview Survey (n = 60,939) and investigated using linear regression models and mediation analyses on several hypothesized mechanisms. Results indicated that populations living <5 km of the coast reported better general health than populations living at >50–100 km. Four commonly hypothesized mechanisms were considered but no indirect associations were found: scores for mental health, physical activity levels and social contacts were not higher at 0–5 km from the coast, and air pollution (PM10 concentrations) was lower at 0–5 km from the coast but not statistically associated with better health. Results are controlled for typical variables such as age, sex, income, neighbourhood levels of green and freshwater blue space, etc. The spatial urban-rural-nature mosaic at the Belgian coast and alternative explanations are discussed. The positive associations between the ocean and human health observed in this study encourage policy makers to manage coastal areas sustainably to maintain associated public health benefits into the future. © 2020 Elsevier Inc.

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C7 - 109225

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envres.2020.109225

KW - Air pollution

Blue space

Mental health

Physical activity

Social interactions

fresh water

atmospheric pollution

general health

health risk

health survey

public health

adult

aged

Article

Belgium

bioremediation

coastal waters

comparative study

controlled study

cross-sectional study

female

health hazard

health status

household income

human
male
middle aged
neighborhood
particulate matter
population
priority journal
residential area
rural area
seashore
social behavior
social interaction
urban area
demography
sea

Cross-Sectional Studies

Health Surveys

Humans

Oceans and Seas

Residence Characteristics

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :19

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - General health and residential proximity to the coast in Belgium: Results from a cross-sectional health survey

T2 - Environmental Research

TI - General health and residential proximity to the coast in Belgium: Results from a cross-sectional health survey

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85079421096&doi=10.1016%2fj.envres.2020.109225&partnerID=40&md5=4b7a9eff7b5b3b334784832e05816318>

VL - 184

ID - 166

ER -

TY - CHAP

AB - This chapter presents the development and application of the BlueHealth Environmental Assessment Tool (BEAT). It also introduces the online tool, which is an output of the project and free to use by readers. The evidence-based approach to planning requires that various kinds of data be collected and analysed before and after any intervention is made. This provides the necessary understanding of the balance of risks and benefits associated with changes in an environment, in its usage, in the activities conducted in that space and in the health and well-being of its users and subsequently to plan in a way that maximises benefits and minimises risks. The BEAT is primarily designed to be used as an online tool, but it is also available for download, which allows for a printed version to be used on sites where assessors are not connected to the internet. There are several opportunities for using BEAT in tandem with the decision support tool. © 2022 selection and editorial matter, Simon Bell, Lora E. Fleming, James Grellier, Friedrich Kuhlmann, Mark J. Nieuwenhuijsen, and Mathew P. White.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.4324/9780429056161-7

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 91-100

ST - Generating evidence in support of site planning and design: The BlueHealth toolbox

T2 - Urban Blue Spaces: Planning and Design for Water, Health and Well-Being

TI - Generating evidence in support of site planning and design: The BlueHealth toolbox

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85118065884&doi=10.4324%2f9780429056161-7&partnerID=40&md5=5af97bafa5998ca0ec80aef980c14a3f>

ID - 84

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - IMPORTANCE Neonates born to overweight or obese women are larger and at higher risk of birth complications. Many maternal obesity-related traits are observationally associated with birth weight, but the causal nature of these associations is uncertain. **OBJECTIVE** To test for genetic evidence of causal associations of maternal body mass index (BMI) and related traits with birth weight. **DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS** Mendelian randomization to test whether maternal BMI and obesity-related traits are potentially causally related to offspring birth weight. Data from 30 487 women in 18 studies were analyzed. Participants were of European ancestry from population-or community-based studies in Europe, North America, or Australia and were part of the Early Growth Genetics Consortium. Live, term, singleton offspring born between 1929 and 2013 were included. **EXPOSURES** Genetic scores for BMI, fasting glucose level, type 2 diabetes, systolic blood pressure (SBP), triglyceride level, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) level, vitamin D status, and adiponectin level. **MAIN OUTCOME AND MEASURE** Offspring birthweight from 18 studies. **RESULTS** Among the 30 487 newborns the mean birth weight in the various cohorts ranged from 3325 g to 3679 g. The maternal genetic score for BMI was associated with a 2-g (95%CI, 0 to 3 g) higher offspring birth weight per maternal BMI-raising allele ($P = .008$). The maternal genetic scores for fasting glucose and SBP were also associated with birth weight with effect sizes of 8 g (95%CI, 6 to 10 g) per glucose-raising allele ($P = 7 \times 10^{-14}$) and -4 g (95%CI, -6 to -2g) per SBP-raising allele ($P = 1 \times 10^{-5}$), respectively. A 1-SD (≈ 4 points) genetically higher maternal BMI was associated with a 55-g higher offspring birth weight (95%CI, 17 to 93 g). A 1-SD (≈ 7.2 mg/dL) genetically higher maternal fasting glucose concentration was associated with 114-g higher offspring birth weight (95%CI, 80 to 147 g). However, a 1-SD (≈ 10 mmHg) genetically higher maternal SBP was associated with a 208-g lower offspring birth weight (95%CI, -394 to -21 g). For BMI and fasting glucose, genetic associations were consistent with the observational associations, but for systolic blood pressure, the genetic and observational associations were in opposite directions. **CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE** In this mendelian randomization study, genetically elevated maternal BMI and blood glucose levels were potentially causally associated with higher offspring birth weight, whereas genetically elevated maternal SBP was potentially causally related to lower birth weight. If replicated, these findings may have implications for counseling and managing pregnancies to avoid adverse weight-related birth outcomes. Copyright 2016 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1001/jama.2016.1975

IS - 11

KW - adiponectin

high density lipoprotein cholesterol

triacylglycerol

vitamin D

glucose blood level

adult

allele

birth weight

body mass

Conference Paper

controlled study

female

fetus growth

fetus outcome

genetic association

genetic risk

human

hypertension

major clinical study
maternal obesity
Mendelian randomization analysis
non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
priority journal
progeny
systolic blood pressure
blood
blood pressure
Caucasian
diet restriction
ethnology
genetics
genotype
newborn
obesity
pregnancy
single nucleotide polymorphism
Blood Glucose
Body Mass Index
Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2
European Continental Ancestry Group
Fasting
Humans
Infant, Newborn
Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide
Triglycerides
M3 - Conference Paper
N1 - Cited By :138
Export Date: 28 January 2022
PY - 2016

SP - 1129-1140

ST - Genetic evidence for causal relationships between maternal obesity-related traits and birth weight

T2 - JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association

TI - Genetic evidence for causal relationships between maternal obesity-related traits and birth weight

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84962534148&doi=10.1001%2fjama.2016.1975&partnerID=40&md5=3629e671469304281f8a0b8b669a21b7>

VL - 315

ID - 485

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - With white blood cell count emerging as an important risk factor for chronic inflammatory diseases, genetic associations of differential leukocyte types, specifically monocyte count, are providing novel candidate genes and pathways to further investigate. Circulating monocytes play a critical role in vascular diseases such as in the formation of atherosclerotic plaque. We performed a joint and ancestry-stratified genomewide association analyses to identify variants specifically associated with monocyte count in 11 014 subjects in the electronic Medical Records and Genomics Network. In the joint and European ancestry samples, we identified novel associations in the chromosome 16 interferon regulatory factor 8 (IRF8) gene (P -value = 2.7×10^{-16} , $\beta = -0.22$). Other monocyte associations include novel missense variants in the chemokine-binding protein 2 (CCBP2) gene (P -value = 1.88×10^{-7} , $\beta = 0.30$) and a region of replication found in ribophorin I (RPN1) (P -value = 2.63×10^{-16} , $\beta = -0.23$) on chromosome 3. The CCBP2 and RPN1 region is located near GATA binding protein2 gene that has been previously shown to be associated with coronary heart disease. On chromosome 9, we found a novel association in the prostaglandin reductase 1 gene (P -value = 2.29×10^{-7} , $\beta = 0.16$), which is downstream from lysophosphatidic acid receptor 1. This region has previously been shown to be associated with monocyte count. We also replicated monocyte associations of genome-wide significance (P -value = 5.68×10^{-17} , $\beta = -0.23$) at the integrin, alpha 4 gene on chromosome 2. The novel IRF8 results and further replications provide supporting evidence of genetic regions associated with monocyte count. © The Author 2013. Published by Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1093/hmg/ddt010

IS - 10

KW - alpha4 integrin

chemokine binding protein 2

GATA binding protein 2

interferon consensus sequence binding protein

membrane protein

prostaglandin reductase 1

ribophorin I

unclassified drug

aged

article

cell count

chromosome 16

chromosome 2

chromosome 3

chromosome 9

female

gene replication

genetic association

genetic variability

human

human cell

ischemic heart disease

male

missense mutation

monocyte

priority journal

protein localization

Adult

Atherosclerosis

Chromosomes, Human

GATA2 Transcription Factor

Genome-Wide Association Study

Humans

Integrin alpha4

Interferon Regulatory Factors

Leukocyte Count

Membrane Proteins

Middle Aged

Monocytes

Mutation, Missense

Receptors, Chemokine

Receptors, Lysophosphatidic Acid

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :42

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 2119-2127

ST - Genetic variation associated with circulating monocyte count in the eMERGE Network

T2 - Human Molecular Genetics

TI - Genetic variation associated with circulating monocyte count in the eMERGE Network

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84877051959&doi=10.1093%2fhmg%2fddt010&partnerID=40&md5=ff287515bc0f34f6ec4431321302bfc1>

VL - 22

ID - 670

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Maternal smoking during pregnancy is associated with low birth weight. Common variation at rs1051730 is robustly associated with smoking quantity and was recently shown to influence smoking cessation during pregnancy, but its influence on birth weight is not clear. We aimed to investigate the association between this variant and birth weight of term, singleton offspring in a well-powered meta-analysis. We stratified 26 241 European origin study participants by smoking status (women who smoked during pregnancy versus women who did not smoke during pregnancy) and, in each stratum, analysed the association between maternal rs1051730 genotype and offspring birth weight. There was evidence of interaction between genotype and smoking (P = 0.007). In women who smoked during pregnancy, each additional smoking-related T-allele was associated with a 20 g [95% confidence interval (95% CI): 4-36 g] lower birth weight (P = 0.014). However, in women who did not smoke during pregnancy, the effect size estimate was 5 g per T-allele (95% CI: 24 to 14 g; P = 0.268). To conclude, smoking status during pregnancy modifies the association between maternal rs1051730 genotype and offspring birth weight. This strengthens the evidence that smoking during pregnancy is causally related to lower offspring birth weight and suggests that population interventions that effectively reduce smoking in pregnant women would result in a reduced prevalence of low birth weight. © The Author 2012. Published by Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.

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AU - Smith, G. D.

AU - Freathy, R. M.

C7 - dds372

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1093/hmg/dds372

IS - 24

KW - CHRNA3 protein

chrna5 protein

chrnb4 protein

nicotinic receptor

unclassified drug

adult

allele

article

birth weight

controlled study

correlational study

female

gene cluster

gene interaction

genetic variability

genotype

gestational age

human

low birth weight

major clinical study

male

maternal smoking

newborn

pregnant woman

priority journal

progeny

self report

Genetic Predisposition to Disease

Genetic Variation

Humans

Infant

Nerve Tissue Proteins

Pregnancy

Receptors, Nicotinic

Smoking

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :49

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 5344-5358

ST - Genetic variation in the 15q25 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor gene cluster (CHRNA5- CHRNA3- CHRNB4) interacts with maternal selfreported smoking status during pregnancy to influence birth weight

T2 - Human Molecular Genetics

TI - Genetic variation in the 15q25 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor gene cluster (CHRNA5- CHRNA3- CHRNB4) interacts with maternal selfreported smoking status during pregnancy to influence birth weight

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84870330686&doi=10.1093%2fhmg%2fdds372&partnerID=40&md5=047905eef75275d2e66115a5b068b75e>

VL - 21

ID - 706

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Maternal smoking during pregnancy is associated with low birth weight. Common variation at rs1051730 is robustly associated with smoking quantity and was recently shown to influence smoking cessation during pregnancy, but its influence on birth weight is not clear. We aimed to

investigate the association between this variant and birth weight of term, singleton offspring in a well-powered meta-analysis. We stratified 26 241 European origin study participants by smoking status (women who smoked during pregnancy versus women who did not smoke during pregnancy) and, in each stratum, analysed the association between maternal rs1051730 genotype and offspring birth weight. There was evidence of interaction between genotype and smoking ($P = 0.007$). In women who smoked during pregnancy, each additional smoking-related T-allele was associated with a 20 g [95% confidence interval (95% CI): 4-36 g] lower birth weight ($P = 0.014$). However, in women who did not smoke during pregnancy, the effect size estimate was 5 g per T-allele (95% CI: -4 to 14 g; $P = 0.268$). To conclude, smoking status during pregnancy modifies the association between maternal rs1051730 genotype and offspring birth weight. This strengthens the evidence that smoking during pregnancy is causally related to lower offspring birth weight and suggests that population interventions that effectively reduce smoking in pregnant women would result in a reduced prevalence of low birth weight.

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AU - Paternoster, Lavinia

AU - Myhre, Ronny

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AU - Johnson, Paul C. D.

AU - Ebrahim, Shah

AU - Feenstra, Bjarke

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AU - Hattersley, Andrew T.

AU - Hofman, Albert

AU - Kaakinen, Marika

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AU - McConnachie, Alex

AU - Melbye, Mads

AU - Ng, Jane W. Y.

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AU - Sorensen, Thorkild I. A.
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AU - Lawlor, Debbie A.
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AU - Jaddoe, Vincent W. V.
AU - Hypponen, Elina
AU - Lowe, William L., Jr.
AU - Jarvelin, Marjo-Riitta
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AU - Freathy, Rachel M.
AU - Early Growth Genetics, Consortium
DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1093/hmg/dds372>
IS - 24
KW - *Birth Weight/ge [Genetics]
Female
Genetic Predisposition to Disease/ge [Genetics]
*Genetic Variation/ge [Genetics]
Humans
Infant
Nerve Tissue Proteins/ge [Genetics]

Pregnancy

*Receptors, Nicotinic/ge [Genetics]

*Smoking/ae [Adverse Effects]

N1 - (EGG)

PY - 2012

SE - Tyrrell, Jessica. European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter, The Knowledge Spa, Truro, UK.

SN - 1460-2083

0964-6906

SP - 5344-58

ST - Genetic variation in the 15q25 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor gene cluster (CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRNA4) interacts with maternal self-reported smoking status during pregnancy to influence birth weight

T2 - Human molecular genetics

TI - Genetic variation in the 15q25 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor gene cluster (CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRNA4) interacts with maternal self-reported smoking status during pregnancy to influence birth weight

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med9&NEWS=N&AN=22956269>

VL - 21

Y2 - 20120905//

ID - 1418

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Genome-wide association studies of birth weight have focused on fetal genetics, whereas relatively little is known about the role of maternal genetic variation. We aimed to identify maternal genetic variants associated with birth weight that could highlight potentially relevant maternal determinants of fetal growth. We meta-analysed data on up to 8.7 million SNPs in up to 86 577 women of European descent from the Early Growth Genetics (EGG) Consortium and the UK Biobank. We used structural equation modelling (SEM) and analyses of mother-child pairs to quantify the separate maternal and fetal genetic effects. Maternal SNPs at 10 loci (MTNR1B, HMGA2, SH2B3, KCNAB1, L3MBTL3, GCK, EBF1, TCF7L2, ACTL9, CYP3A7) were associated with offspring birth weight at $P < 5 \times 10^{-8}$. In SEM analyses, at least 7 of the 10 associations were consistent with effects of the maternal genotype acting via the intrauterine environment, rather than via effects of shared alleles with the fetus. Variants, or correlated proxies, at many of the loci had been previously associated with adult traits, including fasting glucose (MTNR1B, GCK and TCF7L2) and sex hormone levels

(CYP3A7), and one (EBF1) with gestational duration. The identified associations indicate that genetic effects on maternal glucose, cytochrome P450 activity and gestational duration, and potentially on maternal blood pressure and immune function, are relevant for fetal growth. Further characterization of these associations in mechanistic and causal analyses will enhance understanding of the potentially modifiable maternal determinants of fetal growth, with the goal of reducing the morbidity and mortality associated with low and high birth weights. © The Author(s) 2018.

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AU - Feenstra, B.
AU - Freathy, R. M.
AU - Early Growth Genetics, Consortium

C7 - ddx429

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1093/hmg/ddx429

IS - 4

KW - cytochrome P450 3A7

high mobility group A2 protein

sex hormone

transcription factor 7 like 2

actin

ACTL9 protein, human

CYP3A7 protein, human

cytochrome P450 3A

DNA binding protein

EBF1 protein, human

germinal center kinases

HMGA2 protein, human

KCNAB1 protein, human

L3MBTL3 protein, human

LNK protein, human

melatonin 2 receptor

MTNR1B protein, human

potassium channel Kv1.3

protein

protein serine threonine kinase

transactivator protein

ACTL9 gene

allele

Article

birth weight

blood pressure

diet restriction

EBF1 gene
female
fetus
fetus growth
GCK gene
gene locus
genome-wide association study
genotype
glucose blood level
heredity
high birth weight
human
human experiment
KCNAB1 gene
L3MBTL3 gene
low birth weight
MTNR1B gene
priority journal
progeny
SH2B3 gene
single nucleotide polymorphism
uterus
genetic variation
genetics
gestational age
physiology
procedures
Actins
Alleles
Cytochrome P-450 CYP3A
DNA-Binding Proteins

HMGA2 Protein

Humans

Kv1.3 Potassium Channel

Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide

Protein-Serine-Threonine Kinases

Proteins

Receptor, Melatonin, MT2

Trans-Activators

Transcription Factor 7-Like 2 Protein

M3 - Article

N1 - (EGG)

Cited By :86

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 742-756

ST - Genome-wide association study of offspring birth weight in 86 577 women identifies five novel loci and highlights maternal genetic effects that are independent of fetal genetics

T2 - Human Molecular Genetics

TI - Genome-wide association study of offspring birth weight in 86 577 women identifies five novel loci and highlights maternal genetic effects that are independent of fetal genetics

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85041549951&doi=10.1093%2fhmg%2fddx429&partnerID=40&md5=1e994202dde1b1cad4db6e2c548806b9>

VL - 27

ID - 360

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Birth weight (BW) has been shown to be influenced by both fetal and maternal factors and in observational studies is reproducibly associated with future risk of adult metabolic diseases including type 2 diabetes (T2D) and cardiovascular disease¹. These lifecourse associations have often been attributed to the impact of an adverse early life environment. Here, we performed a multi-ancestry genome-wide association study (GWAS) meta-analysis of BW in 153,781 individuals, identifying 60 loci where fetal genotype was associated with BW ($P < 5 \times 10^{-8}$). Overall,

approximately 15% of variance in BW was captured by assays of fetal genetic variation. Using genetic association alone, we found strong inverse genetic correlations between BW and systolic blood pressure ($R_g = -0.22$, $P = 5.5 \times 10^{-13}$), T2D ($R_g = -0.27$, $P = 1.1 \times 10^{-6}$) and coronary artery disease ($R_g = -0.30$, $P = 6.5 \times 10^{-9}$). In addition, using large-cohort datasets, we demonstrated that genetic factors were the major contributor to the negative covariance between BW and future cardiometabolic risk. Pathway analyses indicated that the protein products of genes within BW-associated regions were enriched for diverse processes including insulin signalling, glucose homeostasis, glycogen biosynthesis and chromatin remodelling. There was also enrichment of associations with BW in known imprinted regions ($P = 1.9 \times 10^{-4}$). We demonstrate that life-course associations between early growth phenotypes and adult cardiometabolic disease are in part the result of shared genetic effects and identify some of the pathways through which these causal genetic effects are mediated. © 2016 Macmillan Publishers Limited, part of Springer Nature.

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KW - high mobility group A1a protein

protein kinase Fes

protein Patched 1

receptor interacting protein 140

glucose

glycogen

insulin

blood

cardiovascular disease

correlation

data set

diabetes

genetic analysis

genome

homeostasis

maternal effect

meta-analysis

metabolism

phenotype

protein

weight

ADCY5 gene

ADRB1 gene

adult

adult disease

ancestry group

ANK1 gene

Article

birth length

birth weight

body height

body mass

cardiometabolic risk

CDKAL1 gene

coronary artery disease

EBF1 gene

FES gene

gene

gene linkage disequilibrium

gene locus

genetic association

genetic risk
genetic variation
genotype
glucose homeostasis
glycogen synthesis
GNA12 gene
heredity
HHEX IDE gene
HHIP gene
high risk population
HMGA1 gene
human
intracellular signaling
non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
NRIP1 gene
NT5C2 gene
parameters concerning the fetus, newborn and pregnancy
priority journal
PTCH1 gene
PTH1R gene
risk assessment
single nucleotide polymorphism
systolic blood pressure
waist circumference
ZBTB7B gene
aging
anthropometry
biosynthesis
blood pressure
chromatin assembly and disassembly
cohort analysis

female

fetus

genetic predisposition

genetics

genome imprinting

genome-wide association study

information processing

male

meta analysis

signal transduction

Cohort Studies

Datasets as Topic

Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2

Genetic Loci

Genetic Predisposition to Disease

Genomic Imprinting

Humans

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AB - Few genome-wide association studies (GWAS) account for environmental exposures, like smoking, potentially impacting the overall trait variance when investigating the genetic contribution to obesity-related traits. Here, we use GWAS data from 51,080 current smokers and 190,178 nonsmokers (87% European descent) to identify loci influencing BMI and central adiposity, measured as waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio both adjusted for BMI. We identify 23 novel genetic loci, and 9 loci with convincing evidence of gene-smoking interaction (GxSMK) on obesity-related traits. We show consistent direction of effect for all identified loci and significance for 18 novel and for 5 interaction loci in an independent study sample. These loci highlight novel biological functions, including response to oxidative stress, addictive behaviour, and regulatory functions emphasizing the importance of accounting for environment in genetic analyses. Our results suggest that tobacco smoking may alter the genetic susceptibility to overall adiposity and body fat distribution. © The Author(s) 2017.

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C7 - 14977

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/ncomms14977

KW - HOXC4 protein

HOXC6 protein

protein

transcription factor JunD

unclassified drug

adult

gene expression

genetic analysis

genome

human behavior

meta-analysis

obesity

smoking

addiction

allele

Article

body fat distribution

body mass

comparative study

controlled study

environmental exposure

genetic association

genetic predisposition

genetic susceptibility

genetic trait

genome-wide association study

heredity

hip circumference

human

oxidative stress

single nucleotide polymorphism

waist circumference

waist hip ratio

Europe

Nicotiana tabacum

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :87

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

ST - Genome-wide meta-analysis of 241,258 adults accounting for smoking behaviour identifies novel loci for obesity traits

T2 - Nature Communications

TI - Genome-wide meta-analysis of 241,258 adults accounting for smoking behaviour identifies novel loci for obesity traits

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85019322396&doi=10.1038%2fncomms14977&partnerID=40&md5=e12f14fcdf77b98b42f44d5e0a4eca37>

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ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: This study investigates the geography of non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) in England, and ecological associations with three widespread environmental hazards: radon, arsenic and ultraviolet radiation from the sun. Methods: Age-/sex-standardised registration rates of NMSC were mapped for local authority (LA) areas (n=326), along with geographical data on bright sunshine, household radon and arsenic. Associations between NMSC and environmental variables, adjusted for socio-economic confounders, were investigated. Results: There was a substantial geographical variation in NMSC rates across English local authorities and between cancer registration regions. Forty percent of variance in rates was at registry region level and 60% at LA level. No association was observed between environmental arsenic and NMSC rates. Rates were associated with area-mean bright sunshine hours. An association with area-mean radon concentration was suggested, although the strength of statistical evidence was sensitive to model specification. Conclusion: The significant geographical variation across England in NMSC registration rate is likely to be partly, but not wholly, explained by registry differences. Findings tentatively support suggestions that environmental radon may be a risk factor for NMSC. Although NMSC is rarely fatal, it has significant implications for individuals and health services, and further research into NMSC geographical and environmental risk factors is warranted. © 2013 Cancer Research UK. All rights reserved.

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AU - Wheeler, B. W.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/bjc.2013.288

IS - 1

KW - arsenic

radon

article

cancer incidence

demography

disease association

ecology

environmental factor

geographic distribution

human

major clinical study

non melanoma skin cancer

priority journal

radiation exposure

risk factor

socioeconomics

sunlight

ultraviolet radiation

United Kingdom

England

Environmental Exposure

Geography

Humans

Neoplasms, Radiation-Induced

Risk Factors

Skin Neoplasms

Socioeconomic Factors

Ultraviolet Rays

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :17

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PY - 2013

SP - 235-241

ST - Geography of non-melanoma skin cancer and ecological associations with environmental risk factors in England

T2 - British Journal of Cancer

TI - Geography of non-melanoma skin cancer and ecological associations with environmental risk factors in England

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84880330383&doi=10.1038%2fbjc.2013.288&partnerID=40&md5=19e0af6ea958fdbec3e6ad3cb81f6b9d>

VL - 109

ID - 660

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - In industrialised Western nations suicide rates tend to be high in inner city areas and socially fragmented neighbourhoods. Few studies have investigated spatial variations in suicide in non-Western settings. We estimated smoothed standardised mortality ratios (1999-2007) for suicide for each of the 358 Taiwanese districts (median population aged 15+: 27,000) and investigated their associations with area characteristics using Bayesian hierarchical models. The geographic distribution of suicide was similar in men and women; young people showed the greatest spatial variation in rates. Rates were highest in East Taiwan, a mostly mountainous rural area. There was no evidence of above average rates in large cities. Spatial patterns of method-specific suicide rates varied markedly, with solids/liquids poisonings showing the greatest geographic variation and hangings the least. Factors most strongly associated with area suicide rates were median household income, population density and lone-parent households. Spatial patterning of suicide in Taiwan differed from that observed in Western nations. Suicide prevention strategies should take into account unique local patterns. © 2011 Elsevier Ltd.

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AU - Gunnell, D.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.healthplace.2011.01.003

IS - 2

KW - Bayesian hierarchical models

Ecological study

Mapping

Socioeconomic environment

Suicide

Suicide methods

Bayesian analysis

estimation method

mortality

neighborhood

numerical model

socioeconomic conditions

spatial variation

adolescent

adult

age distribution

aged

article

educational status

female

geographic distribution

human

lowest income group

major clinical study

male

population density

population research

priority journal

rural area

sex difference

socioeconomics

Taiwan

unemployment

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :80

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2011

SP - 641-650

ST - Geography of suicide in Taiwan: Spatial patterning and socioeconomic correlates

T2 - Health and Place

TI - Geography of suicide in Taiwan: Spatial patterning and socioeconomic correlates

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-79952488970&doi=10.1016%2fj.healthplace.2011.01.003&partnerID=40&md5=a6ed54f579f1627a3804b2f6b6c95725>

VL - 17

ID - 775

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Technology is transforming societies worldwide. A major innovation is the emergence of robotics and autonomous systems (RAS), which have the potential to revolutionize cities for both people and nature. Nonetheless, the opportunities and challenges associated with RAS for urban ecosystems have yet to be considered systematically. Here, we report the findings of an online horizon scan involving 170 expert participants from 35 countries. We conclude that RAS are likely to transform land use, transport systems and human–nature interactions. The prioritized opportunities were primarily centred on the deployment of RAS for the monitoring and management of biodiversity and ecosystems. Fewer challenges were prioritized. Those that were emphasized concerns surrounding waste from unrecovered RAS, and the quality and interpretation of RAS-collected data. Although the future impacts of RAS for urban ecosystems are difficult to predict, examining potentially important developments early is essential if we are to avoid detrimental consequences but fully realize the benefits. © 2021, The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer Nature Limited.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/s41559-020-01358-z

IS - 2

KW - biodiversity

city

ecosystem

forecasting

human

Cities

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :13

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 219-230

ST - A global horizon scan of the future impacts of robotics and autonomous systems on urban ecosystems

T2 - Nature Ecology and Evolution

TI - A global horizon scan of the future impacts of robotics and autonomous systems on urban ecosystems

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85098750734&doi=10.1038%2fs41559-020-01358-z&partnerID=40&md5=d022e623208ec61fa187318ca5cd7287>

VL - 5

ID - 75

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The World Health Organization Global Action Plan recommends integrated surveillance programs as crucial strategies for monitoring antibiotic resistance. Although several national surveillance programs are in place for clinical and veterinary settings, no such schemes exist for monitoring antibiotic-resistant bacteria in the environment. In this transnational study, we developed, validated, and tested a low-cost surveillance and easy to implement approach to evaluate antibiotic resistance in wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) by targeting cefotaxime-resistant (CTX-R) coliforms as indicators. The rationale for this approach was: i) coliform quantification methods are internationally accepted as indicators of fecal contamination in recreational waters and are therefore routinely applied in analytical labs; ii) CTX-R coliforms are clinically relevant, associated with extended-spectrum β -lactamases (ESBLs), and are rare in pristine environments. We analyzed 57 WWTPs in 22 countries across Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and North America. CTX-R coliforms were ubiquitous in raw sewage and their relative abundance varied significantly (0.1% to 38.3%), being positively correlated ($p < 0.001$) with regional atmospheric temperatures. Although most WWTPs removed large proportions of CTX-R coliforms, loads over 103 colony-forming units per mL were occasionally observed in final effluents. We demonstrate that CTX-R coliform monitoring is a feasible and affordable approach to assess wastewater antibiotic resistance status. © 2020 The Authors

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C7 - 106035

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envint.2020.106035

KW - Antibiotic resistance

Coliforms

ESBLs

Wastewater treatment

Water reuse

Antibiotics

Effluents

Monitoring

Sewage

Sewage pumping plants

Water treatment plants

Antibiotic-resistant bacteria

Colony forming units

Pristine environments

Quantification methods

Urban wastewater treatment plants

Wastewater treatment plants

World Health Organization

Sewage treatment plants

beta lactam antibiotic

cefotaxime

extended spectrum beta lactamase

antiinfective agent
coliform bacterium
concentration (composition)
urban area
wastewater treatment plant
water use efficiency
air temperature
Article
Citrobacter
colony forming unit
contamination
controlled study
effluent
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Anti-Bacterial Agents

Surveys and Questionnaires

Waste Water

Water Purification

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :16

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - A global multinational survey of cefotaxime-resistant coliforms in urban wastewater treatment plants

T2 - Environment International

TI - A global multinational survey of cefotaxime-resistant coliforms in urban wastewater treatment plants

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85089582870&doi=10.1016%2fj.envint.2020.106035&partnerID=40&md5=bd380bac19feb9c9045f6ea19ae9b34a>

VL - 144

ID - 125

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Survey calibration methods modify minimally sample weights to satisfy domain-level benchmark constraints (BC), e.g. census totals. This allows exploitation of auxiliary information to improve the representativeness of sample data (addressing coverage limitations, non-response) and the quality of sample-based estimates of population parameters. Calibration methods may fail with samples presenting small/zero counts for some benchmark groups or when range restrictions (RR), such as positivity, are imposed to avoid unrealistic or extreme weights. User-defined modifications of BC/RR performed after encountering non-convergence allow little control on the solution, and penalisation approaches modelling infeasibility may not guarantee convergence. Paradoxically, this has led to underuse in calibration of highly disaggregated information, when available. We present an always-convergent flexible two-step global optimisation (GO) survey calibration approach. The feasibility of the calibration problem is assessed, and automatically controlled minimum errors in BC

or changes in RR are allowed to guarantee convergence in advance, while preserving the good properties of calibration estimators. Modelling alternatives under different scenarios using various error/change and distance measures are formulated and discussed. The GO approach is validated by calibrating the weights of the 2012 Health Survey for England to a fine age–gender–region cross-tabulation (378 counts) from the 2011 Census in England and Wales. © 2017, The Author(s).

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/s11222-017-9739-5

IS - 2

KW - Calibration estimation

Calibration weighting

Design-based inference

Generalised regression

Penalised calibration

Raking

Range restrictions

Ridge calibration

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 427-439

ST - A global optimisation approach to range-restricted survey calibration

T2 - Statistics and Computing

TI - A global optimisation approach to range-restricted survey calibration

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85015772703&doi=10.1007%2fs11222-017-9739-5&partnerID=40&md5=9a4ab2a275e12292c87e7ea03ea5fb8f>

VL - 28

ID - 359

ER -

TY - CHAP

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DB - Scopus

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 197-255

ST - Global perspectives on wildlife toxicology emerging issues

T2 - Wildlife Toxicology: Emerging Contaminant and Biodiversity Issues

TI - Global perspectives on wildlife toxicology emerging issues

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84955174591&partnerID=40&md5=e22db23d049ffd829292b4941d1c27ed>

ID - 856

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Atmospheric chemistry transport models (ACTMs) are widely used to underpin policy decisions associated with the impact of potential changes in emissions on future pollutant concentrations and deposition. It is therefore essential to have a quantitative understanding of the uncertainty in model output arising from uncertainties in the input pollutant emissions. ACTMs incorporate complex and non-linear descriptions of chemical and physical processes which means that interactions and non-linearities in input-output relationships may not be revealed through the local one-at-a-time sensitivity analysis typically used. The aim of this work is to demonstrate a global sensitivity and uncertainty analysis approach for an ACTM, using as an example the FRAME model, which is extensively employed in the UK to generate source-receptor matrices for the UK Integrated Assessment Model and to estimate critical load exceedances. An optimised Latin hypercube sampling design was used to construct model runs within $\pm 40\%$ variation range for the UK emissions of SO₂, NO, and NH₃, from which regression coefficients for each input-output combination and each model grid (≈ 10000 across the UK) were calculated. Surface concentrations of SO₂, NO_x, and NH₃ (and of deposition of S and N) were found to be predominantly sensitive to the emissions of the respective pollutant, while sensitivities of secondary species such as HNO₃ and particulate SO₄²⁻, NO₃⁻, and NH₄⁺ to pollutant emissions were more complex and geographically variable. The uncertainties in model output variables were propagated from the uncertainty ranges

reported by the UK National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory for the emissions of SO₂, NO_x, and NH₃ (± 4 , ± 10 , and $\pm 20\%$ respectively). The uncertainties in the surface concentrations of NH₃ and NO_x and the depositions of NH_x and NO_y were dominated by the uncertainties in emissions of NH₃, and NO_x respectively, whilst concentrations of SO₂ and deposition of SO_y were affected by the uncertainties in both SO₂ and NH₃ emissions. Likewise, the relative uncertainties in the modelled surface concentrations of each of the secondary pollutant variables (NH₄⁺, NO₃⁻, SO₄²⁻, and HNO₃) were due to uncertainties in at least two input variables. In all cases the spatial distribution of relative uncertainty was found to be geographically heterogeneous. The global methods used here can be applied to conduct sensitivity and uncertainty analyses of other ACTMs. © 2018 Author(s).

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AU - Aleksankina, K.

AU - Heal, M. R.

AU - Dore, A. J.

AU - Van Oijen, M.

AU - Reis, S.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.5194/gmd-11-1653-2018

IS - 4

KW - atmospheric chemistry

atmospheric deposition

atmospheric transport

concentration (composition)

critical load

emission

model

pollutant

sampling

sensitivity analysis

spatial distribution

uncertainty analysis

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :10

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 1653-1664

ST - Global sensitivity and uncertainty analysis of an atmospheric chemistry transport model: The FRAME model (version 9.15.0) as a case study

T2 - Geoscientific Model Development

TI - Global sensitivity and uncertainty analysis of an atmospheric chemistry transport model: The FRAME model (version 9.15.0) as a case study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85046139191&doi=10.5194%2fgmd-11-1653-2018&partnerID=40&md5=e442ab354d016dbe589fbd8dff68cd53>

VL - 11

ID - 899

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This paper investigates the relationship between gender, attitudes, and test scores in mathematics. The study argues that measures of children's capability in mathematics must include some indicators of attitudes toward the subject. These are particularly important when analyzing gender gaps because attitudes toward mathematics differ by gender. To this end, the study first analyzes the gender gap in attitudes and test scores separately using school fixed effects models. Second, it estimates a structural equation model, which takes into account that mathematical capability is a latent construct for which some indicators (test scores and attitudes) are observed. Using data from the Italian National Institute for the Evaluation of Education Systems (INVALSI) for school years 5 and 10 in 2014 and 2015, results confirm that when mathematics capability, including both attitudes and test scores, is measured, the gap between boys and girls changes, and it is therefore relevant to consider both concepts. HIGHLIGHTS Italy has one of the highest gender gaps in mathematics in the OECD. Gender gaps are substantial both in children's attitudes and their test scores. Tackling gender stereotypes may improve women's self-confidence in mathematics and the gender gap in scores. This may also help close the gender gap in STEM occupations. © 2021 IAFFE.

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University of Wollongong - School of Accounting, Finance North WollongongNSW, Australia

AU - Di Tommaso, M. L.

AU - Maccagnan, A.

AU - Mendolia, S.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/13545701.2021.1908574

IS - 3

KW - attitudes

Math gender gap

school achievement

structural equation models

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 161-187

ST - Going Beyond Test Scores: The Gender Gap in Italian Children's Mathematical Capability

T2 - Feminist Economics

TI - Going Beyond Test Scores: The Gender Gap in Italian Children's Mathematical Capability

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85107497383&doi=10.1080%2f13545701.2021.1908574&partnerID=40&md5=c3d2a35de8106c06e85abdca723f227d>

VL - 27

ID - 93

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - People are often more satisfied with a choice (e.g., chocolates, pens) when the number of options in the choice set is "just right" (e.g., 10-12), neither too few (e.g., 2-4) nor too many (e.g., 30-40). We investigated this "Goldilocks effect" in the context of a placebo treatment. Participants reporting nonspecific complaints (e.g., headaches) chose one of Bach's 38 Flower Essences from a choice set of 2 (low choice), 12 (optimal choice), or 38 (full choice) options to use for a 2-week period. Replicating earlier findings in the novel context of a health-related choice, participants were initially more satisfied with the essence they selected when presented with 12 versus either 2 or 38 options. More importantly, self-reported symptoms were significantly lower 2 weeks later in the optimal (12) versus nonoptimal choice conditions (2 and 38). Because there is no known active ingredient in Bach's Flower Essences, we refer to this as the Goldilocks placebo effect. Supporting a counterfactual thinking account of the Goldilocks effect, and despite significantly fewer symptoms after 2 weeks, those in the optimal choice set condition were no longer significantly more satisfied

with their choice at the end of testing. Implications for medical practice, especially patient choice, are discussed. © 2018 by the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois.

AD - Plymouth University, United Kingdom

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Macquarie University, Australia

AU - Hafner, R. J.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Handley, S. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.5406/amerjpsyc.131.2.0175

IS - 2

KW - Bach's Flower Essences

Choice optimization

Choice overload

Decision making

Expectation disconfirmation

Goldilocks effect for choice

Health

Placebo effect

Satisfaction

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 175-184

ST - The goldilocks placebo effect: Placebo effects are stronger when people select a treatment from an optimal number of choices

T2 - American Journal of Psychology

TI - The goldilocks placebo effect: Placebo effects are stronger when people select a treatment from an optimal number of choices

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85046780192&doi=10.5406%2famerjpsyc.131.2.0175&partnerID=40&md5=730df1da0680e91851526ffc5ad4ed27>

VL - 131

ID - 844

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Building on evidence of the links between bluespace and public health, this study explores the governance of bluespace infrastructure to promote human health and well-being in Plymouth (UK). Using in-depth retrospective interviews and document analysis, this study focused on the role of governance in urban planning and development, specifically, the implementation phase of a bluespace infrastructure intervention. A deductive qualitative approach categorised content into themes related to pre-established water governance frameworks. Key findings from this study emphasise: the importance of health and welfare concerns around blue spaces as an incentive to getting started; collaborative stakeholder participation and engagement; the necessity of adequate funding; and the importance of continued monitoring and maintenance of urban blue space infrastructure. Based on reflective accounts of stakeholder experiences, the successes of the implementation process of the redevelopment are highlighted. More successful and sustainable bluespace interventions can be realised through ongoing considerations of effective water governance. © 2021 Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.

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AU - Adade, E. A.

AU - R Elliott, L.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Wuijts, S.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/19463138.2021.1885038

IS - 2

KW - global change

implementation

urban infrastructure

Water governance

governance approach

infrastructure

public health

urban design

urban planning

England

Plymouth [England]

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 279-296

ST - GOVERNANCE STRATEGIES TO PROMOTE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: URBAN BLUE SPACE INFRASTRUCTURE INITIATIVES IN PLYMOUTH (UK)

T2 - International Journal of Urban Sustainable Development

TI - GOVERNANCE STRATEGIES TO PROMOTE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: URBAN BLUE SPACE INFRASTRUCTURE INITIATIVES IN PLYMOUTH (UK)

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85101491865&doi=10.1080%2f19463138.2021.1885038&partnerID=40&md5=480c35e37bbd05247cd1033ef68bec0d>

VL - 13

ID - 98

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective: We describe the socio-demographic, occupational, and health characteristics of "green collar" workers, a vital and emerging workforce in energy-efficiency and sustainability. Methods: We linked data from the 2004 to 2012 National Health Interview Surveys (NHIS) and US Occupational Information Network (O*NET). Descriptive and logistic regression analyses were conducted using green collar worker status as the outcome (n=143,346). Results: Green collar workers are more likely than non-green workers to be men, age 25 to 64 years, obese, and with less than or equal to high school (HS) education. They are less likely to be racial/ethnic minorities and employed in small companies or government jobs. Conclusions: Green collar workers have a distinct socio-demographic and occupational profile, and this workforce deserves active surveillance to protect its workers' safety. The NHIS-O*NET linkage represents a valuable resource to further identify the unique exposures and characteristics of this occupational sector. Copyright © 2017 American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine.

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AU - McClure, L. A.

AU - LeBlanc, W. G.

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AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Lee, D. J.

AU - Moore, K. J.

AU - Caban-Martinez, A. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1097/JOM.0000000000000986

IS - 5

KW - adult

aged

Article

Black person

cross-sectional study

demography

employment status

environmental sustainability

ethnic group

female

government employee

green collar worker

health behavior

health hazard

health survey

hearing impairment

high school

Hispanic
human
job characteristics
job interview
major clinical study
male
medically uninsured
nonmedical occupations
occupational exposure
occupational health
occupational safety
private sector
self employment
social status
work environment
adolescent
African American
Caucasian
commercial phenomena
educational status
employment
energy conservation
factual database
middle aged
obesity
occupation
public sector
risk factor
sex ratio
statistics and numerical data
United States

young adult

African Americans

Conservation of Energy Resources

Cross-Sectional Studies

Databases, Factual

European Continental Ancestry Group

Health Surveys

Hispanic Americans

Humans

Occupations

Risk Factors

Sex Distribution

Small Business

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 440-445

ST - Green collar workers: An emerging workforce in the environmental sector

T2 - Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine

TI - Green collar workers: An emerging workforce in the environmental sector

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85017477813&doi=10.1097%2fJOM.0000000000000986&partnerID=40&md5=e267938d9b90f84214e718073aca8246>

VL - 59

ID - 444

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This essay examines the assumptions of green space use underpinning much existing green space and health research. It considers opportunities to move the field forward through exploring two often overlooked aspects of individual agency: the influence of shifting life circumstances on personal wellbeing priorities and place practices, and the role of personal orientations to nature in

shaping how green space wellbeing opportunities are perceived and experienced. It suggests such efforts could provide more nuanced insights into the complex, personal factors that define and drive individual choices regarding the use of green spaces for wellbeing over time, thereby strengthening our understanding of the salutogenic potential (and limits) of green spaces. © 2014 Elsevier Ltd.

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AU - Bell, S. L.

AU - Phoenix, C.

AU - Lovell, R.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.healthplace.2014.10.005

KW - Connectedness with nature

Green space

Health

Individual agency

Wellbeing

greenspace

health status

research

community living

home environment

human

life event

neighborhood

psychosocial environment

Review

self care agency

social attitude

social disability

social interaction

social participation

environmental planning

female

plant

satisfaction

Environment Design

Humans

Personal Satisfaction

Plants

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :72

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 287-292

ST - Green space, health and wellbeing: Making space for individual agency

T2 - Health and Place

TI - Green space, health and wellbeing: Making space for individual agency

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84920182708&doi=10.1016%2fj.healthplace.2014.10.005&partnerID=40&md5=0486a6459f4cb6e119e8e455b63f1011>

VL - 30

ID - 590

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - Usher Institute of Population Health Sciences & Informatics, Centre for Medical Informatics, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom

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AU - Soyiri, I. N.

AU - Alcock, I.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/S2213-2600(17)30441-1

IS - 1

KW - air pollutant

asthma

England

environment

environmental planning

greenspace

hospital admission

hospitalization

human

Letter

priority journal

residential area

urban area

urban population

vegetation

Humans

Patient Admission

M3 - Letter

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - e1

ST - Green spaces could reduce asthma admissions

T2 - The Lancet Respiratory Medicine

TI - Green spaces could reduce asthma admissions

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85039932425&doi=10.1016%2fS2213-2600%2817%2930441-1&partnerID=40&md5=c8aab07824c30ce28ba851741a96d196>

VL - 6

ID - 383

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The rise in greenhouse gas emissions from air travel could be reduced by individuals voluntarily abstaining from, or reducing, flights for leisure and recreational purposes. In theory, we might expect that people with pro-environmental value orientations and concerns about the risks of climate change, and those who engage in more pro-environmental household behaviours, would also be more likely to abstain from such voluntary air travel, or at least to fly less far. Analysis of two large datasets from the United Kingdom, weighted to be representative of the whole population, tested these associations. Using zero-inflated Poisson regression models, we found that, after accounting for potential confounders, there was no association between individuals' environmental attitudes, concern over climate change, or their routine pro-environmental household behaviours, and either their propensity to take non-work related flights, or the distances flown by those who do so. These findings contrasted with those for pro-environmental household behaviours, where associations with environmental attitudes and concern were observed. Our results offer little encouragement for policies aiming to reduce discretionary air travel through pro-environmental advocacy, or through 'spill-over' from interventions to improve environmental impacts of household routines. © 2016 Elsevier Ltd

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AU - Alcock, I.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Taylor, T.

AU - Coldwell, D. F.

AU - Gribble, M. O.

AU - Evans, K. L.

AU - Corner, A.

AU - Vardoulakis, S.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2016.11.005

KW - Attitude-behaviour consistency

Climate change concerns

Discretionary air travel

Pro-environmental behaviour

Pro-environmental spill-over

Voluntary air travel

advocacy

air transportation

climate change

environmental values

greenhouse gas

household survey

human behavior

public attitude

recreational activity

spillover effect

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :66

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 136-147

ST - 'Green' on the ground but not in the air: Pro-environmental attitudes are related to household behaviours but not discretionary air travel

T2 - Global Environmental Change

TI - 'Green' on the ground but not in the air: Pro-environmental attitudes are related to household behaviours but not discretionary air travel

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85009798979&doi=10.1016%2fj.gloenvcha.2016.11.005&partnerID=40&md5=02ca8027589fa0fd092bc5866a6e80f0>

VL - 42

ID - 447

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Outdoor walking groups are nature-based interventions (NBIs) that promote health and wellbeing by modifying individual behaviour. The challenges of such NBIs include the motivation of inactive adults to participate and measurement issues. This feasibility study investigates a 12-week group outdoor health walk (GOHW) incorporating activity trackers and use of a holistic health and wellbeing measure, the Self-assessment of Change (SAC) scale. A mixed methods design explored participant recruitment and retention, programme delivery, and measures of physical activity and health and wellbeing. Walker data included: Pre-post questionnaires, daily step counts, and interviews. Programme delivery information included: Weekly checklists, staff reflections, stakeholder meeting minutes, and a report. Thirteen adults (age 63-81, 76% female) joined and completed the activity tracker GOHW. Activity trackers motivated walkers to join and be more active but complicated programme delivery. Activity trackers allowed the quantification of physical activity and the SAC health and wellbeing measure was easy to use. By week 12, all participants met national physical activity guidelines. Clinically relevant changes on the SAC scale included: Sleeping well, experiencing vibrant senses, and feeling energised, focused, joyful, calm and whole. Results illustrate the feasibility of using activity trackers to motivate engagement in and provide a measure of physical activity from GOHWs. The SAC scale offers a promising measure for nature-health research. A conceptual model is provided for the development of future large-scale studies of NBIs, such as group outdoor health walks. © 2020 by the author.

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AU - Marselle, M. R.

AU - Melrose, A.

AU - Warber, S. L.

C7 - 2515

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/ijerph17072515

IS - 7

KW - Biopsychosocial-spiritual health

Green exercise

Health promotion

Implementation research

Nature-based interventions

Nature-based therapies

Nearby nature

Older adults

Physical activity

Wellbeing

health impact

health policy

health risk

policy implementation

public health

self assessment

tracking

walking

adult

aged

Article

conceptual model

feasibility study

female

group outdoor health walking

human

interview

male

medical research

observational study

philosophy

physical well-being

practice guideline

questionnaire

scoring system

Self assessment of Change scale

step count

activity tracker

exercise

group process

middle aged

very elderly

Aged, 80 and over

Feasibility Studies

Fitness Trackers

Group Processes

Humans

Sedentary Behavior

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Group outdoor health walks using activity trackers: Measurement and implementation insight from a mixed methods feasibility study

T2 - International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

TI - Group outdoor health walks using activity trackers: Measurement and implementation insight from a mixed methods feasibility study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85083233550&doi=10.3390%2fijerph17072515&partnerID=40&md5=6e47ca551f7c3b40992261e13501d1dc>

VL - 17

ID - 171

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Organised walking groups are increasingly widespread in the UK and elsewhere and have been shown to have many benefits for participants. They tend to attract more women than men, but little is known about how and why walking groups 'recruit' women. This is of particular importance given observed inequalities in physical activity participation by gender, in favour of men. To explore women's participation in walking groups, we conducted ethnographic fieldwork (in May–August 2017) with women members of five different walking groups in deprived areas of north-east England. Participant observation and informal 'go along' interviewing were conducted on 25 group walks, and 20 semi-structured interviews were undertaken. Fieldnotes and interview transcripts were analysed thematically. This paper presents five portraits to show how the identified themes played out in women's lives. For many of the women, the act of moving and socialising together in outdoor environments was highly valued. We show how walking groups found a place within the lives of women, becoming spaces of sharing, healing and enjoyment and acting as a positive resource or "lifeline", often around time-spaces of change (biographical disruptions). We contribute new understandings of how walking groups work by showing how women's reasons for participating were intimately intertwined with their life circumstances and relationships, thus furthering the ongoing theoretical shift from investigating health 'behaviours' to health 'practices'. We conclude that walking groups work well for some people at particular times in their lives, especially (but not only) for older women and, more generally, that life transitions offer an opportunity for interventions to enhance health if they work within the lives of prospective participants. © 2019 Elsevier Ltd

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AU - Morris, S.

AU - Guell, C.

AU - Pollard, T. M.

C7 - 112489

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.socscimed.2019.112489

KW - Ethnography

Life transitions

Social practice

Walking groups

physical activity
social participation
walking
womens health
womens status
adult
art
article
England
female
field work
genetic transcription
human
human experiment
semi structured interview
theoretical study
adolescent
aged
group process
human relation
interview
middle aged
natural science
procedures
psychology
qualitative research
very elderly
United Kingdom
Aged, 80 and over
Group Processes
Humans

Interpersonal Relations

Interviews as Topic

Nature

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :11

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Group walking as a “lifeline”: Understanding the place of outdoor walking groups in women's lives

T2 - Social Science and Medicine

TI - Group walking as a “lifeline”: Understanding the place of outdoor walking groups in women's lives

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85070751003&doi=10.1016%2fj.socscimed.2019.112489&partnerID=40&md5=8acbb8016a519e724632b0c6a23773d4>

VL - 238

ID - 862

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Nature-based activities have been used as therapeutic interventions for those experiencing stress and mental ill health. This study investigates whether group walks could be a nature-based intervention to foster resilience, by buffering the effects of recent stressful life events on mental health. An observational research design with propensity score-matched samples compared the mental health of individuals who did (Nature Group Walkers, n = 1081) or did not (Non-Group Walkers, n = 435) attend nature group walks. A sub-sample of Frequent Nature Group Walkers (at least once per week, n = 631) was also investigated. Data were analyzed using multiple regression with an interaction term. All analyses were controlled for age, gender, and recent physical activity. Results showed that neither nature group walking, nor doing this frequently, moderated the effects of stressful life events on mental health. Using a main effects model, the positive associations of group walks in nature were at a greater magnitude than the negative associations of stressful life events on depression, positive affect, and mental well-being, suggesting an ‘undoing’ effect of nature group walks. Group walking schemes in natural environments may be an important public health promotion intervention for mental health. © 2019 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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C7 - 986

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/ijerph16060986

IS - 6

KW - Depression

Health promotion

Moderation

Nature walks

Stress buffering

mental health

nature-society relations

public health

walking

adult

affect

age

Article

comparative study

controlled study

female

gender

human

life event

male

multiple regression

negative affect

observational study

physical activity

positive affect

propensity score

psychological resilience

psychological well-being

social well-being

stressful life event

wellbeing

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :21

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Growing resilience through interaction with nature: Can group walks in nature buffer the effects of stressful life events on mental health?

T2 - International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

TI - Growing resilience through interaction with nature: Can group walks in nature buffer the effects of stressful life events on mental health?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85063603331&doi=10.3390%2fijerph16060986&partnerID=40&md5=34533abc8bbf40e62c09cb3f8a0cf81f>

VL - 16

ID - 263

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - BACKGROUND: Modeling suggests that climate change mitigation actions can have substantial human health benefits that accrue quickly and locally. Documenting the benefits can help drive more ambitious and health-protective climate change mitigation actions; however, documenting the

adverse health effects can help to avoid them. Estimating the health effects of mitigation (HEM) actions can help policy makers prioritize investments based not only on mitigation potential but also on expected health benefits. To date, however, the wide range of incompatible approaches taken to developing and reporting HEM estimates has limited their comparability and usefulness to policymakers. OBJECTIVE: The objective of this effort was to generate guidance for modeling studies on scoping, estimating, and reporting population health effects from climate change mitigation actions. METHODS: An expert panel of HEM researchers was recruited to participate in developing guidance for conducting HEM studies. The primary literature and a synthesis of HEM studies were provided to the panel. Panel members then participated in a modified Delphi exercise to identify areas of consensus regarding HEM estimation. Finally, the panel met to review and discuss consensus findings, resolve remaining differences, and generate guidance regarding conducting HEM studies. RESULTS: The panel generated a checklist of recommendations regarding stakeholder engagement: HEM modeling, including model structure, scope and scale, demographics, time horizons, counterfactuals, health response functions, and metrics; parameterization and reporting; approaches to uncertainty and sensitivity analysis; accounting for policy uptake; and discounting. DISCUSSION: This checklist provides guidance for conducting and reporting HEM estimates to make them more comparable and useful for policymakers. Harmonization of HEM estimates has the potential to lead to advances in and improved synthesis of policy-relevant research that can inform evidence-based decision making and practice. <https://doi.org/10.1289/EHP6745>. © 2020, Public Health Services, US Dept of Health and Human Services. All rights reserved.

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climate change

consensus

decision making

demography

exercise

human

note

population health

practice guideline

sensitivity analysis

stakeholder engagement

synthesis

uncertainty

air pollution

Coronavirinae

epidemic

epidemiology

severe acute respiratory syndrome

Coronavirus

COVID-19

Disease Outbreaks

Epidemiologic Studies

Humans

SARS-CoV-2

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AU - Chen, Y.
AU - Chen, Y. J.
AU - Chen, Y. Q.
AU - Chen, Y.
AU - Chen, Z.
AU - Chen, Z.
AU - Cheng, A.
AU - Cheng, C. H. K.
AU - Cheng, H.
AU - Cheong, H.
AU - Cherry, S.
AU - Chesney, J.
AU - Cheung, C. H. A.
AU - Chevet, E.
AU - Chi, H. C.
AU - Chi, S. G.
AU - Chiacchiera, F.
AU - Chiang, H. L.
AU - Chiarelli, R.
AU - Chiariello, M.
AU - Chieppa, M.
AU - Chin, L. S.

AU - Chiong, M.
AU - Chiu, G. N. C.
AU - Cho, D. H.
AU - Cho, S. G.
AU - Cho, W. C.
AU - Cho, Y. Y.
AU - Cho, Y. S.
AU - Choi, A. M. K.
AU - Choi, E. J.
AU - Choi, E. K.
AU - Choi, J.
AU - Choi, M. E.
AU - Choi, S. I.
AU - Chou, T. F.
AU - Chouaib, S.
AU - Choubey, D.
AU - Choubey, V.
AU - Chow, K. C.
AU - Chowdhury, K.
AU - Chu, C. T.
AU - Chuang, T. H.
AU - Chun, T.
AU - Chung, H.
AU - Chung, T.
AU - Chung, Y. L.
AU - Chwae, Y. J.
AU - Cianfanelli, V.
AU - Ciarcia, R.
AU - Ciechomska, I. A.
AU - Ciriolo, M. R.
AU - Cirone, M.

AU - Claerhout, S.
AU - Clague, M. J.
AU - Clària, J.
AU - Clarke, P. G. H.
AU - Clarke, R.
AU - Clementi, E.
AU - Cleyrat, C.
AU - Cnop, M.
AU - Coccia, E. M.
AU - Cocco, T.
AU - Codogno, P.
AU - Coers, J.
AU - Cohen, E. E. W.
AU - Colecchia, D.
AU - Coletto, L.
AU - Coll, N. S.
AU - Colucci-Guyon, E.
AU - Comincini, S.
AU - Condello, M.
AU - Cook, K. L.
AU - Coombs, G. H.
AU - Cooper, C. D.
AU - Cooper, J. M.
AU - Coppens, I.
AU - Corasaniti, M. T.
AU - Corazzari, M.
AU - Corbalan, R.
AU - Corcelle-Termeau, E.
AU - Cordero, M. D.
AU - Corral-Ramos, C.
AU - Corti, O.

AU - Cossarizza, A.
AU - Costelli, P.
AU - Costes, S.
AU - Cotman, S. L.
AU - Coto-Montes, A.
AU - Cottet, S.
AU - Couve, E.
AU - Covey, L. R.
AU - Cowart, L. A.
AU - Cox, J. S.
AU - Coxon, F. P.
AU - Coyne, C. B.
AU - Cragg, M. S.
AU - Craven, R. J.
AU - Crepaldi, T.
AU - Crespo, J. L.
AU - Criollo, A.
AU - Crippa, V.
AU - Cruz, M. T.
AU - Cuervo, A. M.
AU - Cuezva, J. M.
AU - Cui, T.
AU - Cutillas, P. R.
AU - Czaja, M. J.
AU - Czyzyk-Krzeska, M. F.
AU - Dagda, R. K.
AU - Dahmen, U.
AU - Dai, C.
AU - Dai, W.
AU - Dai, Y.
AU - Dalby, K. N.

AU - Valle, L. D.
AU - Dalmasso, G.
AU - D'Amelio, M.
AU - Damme, M.
AU - Darfeuille-Michaud, A.
AU - Dargemont, C.
AU - Darley-Usmar, V. M.
AU - Dasarathy, S.
AU - Dasgupta, B.
AU - Dash, S.
AU - Dass, C. R.
AU - Davey, H. M.
AU - Davids, L. M.
AU - Dávila, D.
AU - Davis, R. J.
AU - Dawson, T. M.
AU - Dawson, V. L.
AU - Daza, P.
AU - de Belleruche, J.
AU - de Figueiredo, P.
AU - de Figueiredo, R. C. B. Q.
AU - de la Fuente, J.
AU - De Martino, L.
AU - De Matteis, A.
AU - De Meyer, G. R. Y.
AU - De Milito, A.
AU - De Santi, M.
AU - de Souza, W.
AU - De Tata, V.
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AU - Debnath, J.

AU - Dechant, R.
AU - Decuypere, J. P.
AU - Deegan, S.
AU - Dehay, B.
AU - Del Bello, B.
AU - Del Re, D. P.
AU - Delage-Mourroux, R.
AU - Delbridge, L. M. D.
AU - Deldicque, L.
AU - Delorme-Axford, E.
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AU - Dengjel, J.
AU - Denizot, M.
AU - Dent, P.
AU - Der, C. J.
AU - Deretic, V.
AU - Derrien, B.
AU - Deutsch, E.
AU - Devarenne, T. P.
AU - Devenish, R. J.
AU - Di Bartolomeo, S.
AU - Di Daniele, N.
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AU - Di Nardo, A.
AU - Di Paola, S.
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AU - Di Renzo, L.
AU - Di Antonio, A.
AU - Díaz-Araya, G.
AU - Díaz-Laviada, I.
AU - Diaz-Meco, M. T.

AU - Diaz-Nido, J.
AU - Dickey, C. A.
AU - Dickson, R. C.
AU - Diederich, M.
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AU - Dikic, I.
AU - Dinesh-Kumar, S. P.
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AU - Ding, Z.
AU - Dini, L.
AU - Distler, J. H. W.
AU - Diwan, A.
AU - Djavaheri-Mergny, M.
AU - Dmytruk, K.
AU - Dobson, R. C. J.
AU - Doetsch, V.
AU - Dokladny, K.
AU - Dokudovskaya, S.
AU - Donadelli, M.
AU - Dong, X. C.
AU - Dong, X.
AU - Dong, Z.
AU - Donohue, T. M., Jr.
AU - Donohue-Jr, T. M.
AU - Doran, K. S.
AU - D'Orazi, G.
AU - Dorn, G. W., II
AU - Dosenko, V.
AU - Dridi, S.
AU - Drucker, L.

AU - Du, J.
AU - Du, L. L.
AU - Du, L.
AU - du Toit, A.
AU - Dua, P.
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AU - Duchen, M. R.
AU - Duchosal, M. A.
AU - Duez, H.
AU - Dugail, I.
AU - Dumit, V. I.
AU - Duncan, M. C.
AU - Dunlop, E. A.
AU - Dunn, W. A., Jr.
AU - Dupont, N.
AU - Dupuis, L.
AU - Durán, R. V.
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AU - Duvezin-Caubet, S.
AU - Duvvuri, U.
AU - Eapen, V.
AU - Ebrahimi-Fakhari, D.
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AU - Eckhart, L.
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AU - Edinger, A. L.
AU - Eichinger, L.
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AU - Eisenberg-Lerner, A.

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AU - El-Khoury, V.
AU - Elazar, Z.
AU - Eldar-Finkelman, H.
AU - Elliott, C. J. H.
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AU - Erenpreisa, J.
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AU - Fernandez-Barrena, M. G.
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AU - Ferreira-Halder, C. V.
AU - Fesus, L.
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AU - Frey, N.
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AU - Garcia-Ruiz, C.
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AU - Ghavami, S.
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AU - Ghosh, D.
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AU - Giampieri, F.
AU - Giampietri, C.
AU - Giatromanolaki, A.
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AU - Gibellini, L.
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AU - Ginet, V.
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AU - Giorgini, F.
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AU - Gispert, S.

AU - Giuliano, S.
AU - Gladson, C. L.
AU - Glavic, A.
AU - Gleave, M.
AU - Godefroy, N.
AU - Gogal, R. M., Jr.
AU - Gokulan, K.
AU - Goldman, G. H.
AU - Goletti, D.
AU - Goligorsky, M. S.
AU - Gomes, A. V.
AU - Gomes, L. C.
AU - Gomez, H.
AU - Gomez-Manzano, C.
AU - Gómez-Sánchez, R.
AU - Gonçalves, D. A. P.
AU - Goncu, E.
AU - Gong, Q.
AU - Gongora, C.
AU - Gonzalez, C. B.
AU - Gonzalez-Alegre, P.
AU - Gonzalez-Cabo, P.
AU - González-Polo, R. A.
AU - Goping, I. S.
AU - Gorbea, C.
AU - Gorbunov, N. V.
AU - Goring, D. R.
AU - Gorman, A. M.
AU - Gorski, S. M.
AU - Goruppi, S.
AU - Goto-Yamada, S.

AU - Gotor, C.
AU - Gottlieb, R. A.
AU - Gozes, I.
AU - Gozuacik, D.
AU - Graba, Y.
AU - Graef, M.
AU - Granato, G. E.
AU - Grant, G. D.
AU - Grant, S.
AU - Gravina, G. L.
AU - Green, D. R.
AU - Greenhough, A.
AU - Greenwood, M. T.
AU - Grimaldi, B.
AU - Gros, F.
AU - Grose, C.
AU - Groulx, J. F.
AU - Gruber, F.
AU - Grumati, P.
AU - Grune, T.
AU - Guan, J. L.
AU - Guan, K. L.
AU - Guerra, B.
AU - Guillen, C.
AU - Gulshan, K.
AU - Gunst, J.
AU - Guo, C.
AU - Guo, L.
AU - Guo, M.
AU - Guo, W.
AU - Guo, X. G.

AU - Gust, A. A.
AU - Gustafsson, Å B.
AU - Gutierrez, E.
AU - Gutierrez, M. G.
AU - Gwak, H. S.
AU - Haas, A.
AU - Haber, J. E.
AU - Hadano, S.
AU - Hagedorn, M.
AU - Hahn, D. R.
AU - Halayko, A. J.
AU - Hamacher-Brady, A.
AU - Hamada, K.
AU - Hamai, A.
AU - Hamann, A.
AU - Hamasaki, M.
AU - Hamer, I.
AU - Hamid, Q.
AU - Hammond, E. M.
AU - Han, F.
AU - Han, W.
AU - Handa, J. T.
AU - Hanover, J. A.
AU - Hansen, M.
AU - Harada, M.
AU - Harhaji-Trajkovic, L.
AU - Harper, J. W.
AU - Harrath, A. H.
AU - Harris, A. L.
AU - Harris, J.
AU - Hasler, U.

AU - Hasselblatt, P.
AU - Hasui, K.
AU - Hawley, R. G.
AU - Hawley, T. S.
AU - He, C.
AU - He, C. Y.
AU - He, F.
AU - He, G.
AU - He, R. R.
AU - He, X. H.
AU - He, Y. W.
AU - He, Y. Y.
AU - Heath, J. K.
AU - Hébert, M. J.
AU - Heinzen, R. A.
AU - Helgason, G. V.
AU - Hensel, M.
AU - Henske, E. P.
AU - Her, C.
AU - Herman, P. K.
AU - Hernández, A.
AU - Hernandez, C.
AU - Hernández-Tiedra, S.
AU - Hetz, C.
AU - Hiesinger, P. R.
AU - Higaki, K.
AU - Hilfiker, S.
AU - Hill, B. G.
AU - Hill, J. A.
AU - Hill, W. D.
AU - Hino, K.

AU - Hofius, D.
AU - Hofman, P.
AU - Höglinger, G. U.
AU - Höhfeld, J.
AU - Holz, M. K.
AU - Hong, Y.
AU - Hood, D. A.
AU - Hoozemans, J. J. M.
AU - Hoppe, T.
AU - Hsu, C.
AU - Hsu, C. Y.
AU - Hsu, L. C.
AU - Hu, D.
AU - Hu, G.
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AU - Hu, H.
AU - Hu, M. C.
AU - Hu, Y. C.
AU - Hu, Z. W.
AU - Hua, F.
AU - Hua, Y.
AU - Huang, C.
AU - Huang, H. L.
AU - Huang, K. H.
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AU - Huang, S.
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AU - Huang, W. P.
AU - Huang, Y. R.
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AU - Huber, T. B.
AU - Huebbe, P.
AU - Huh, W. K.
AU - Hulmi, J. J.
AU - Hur, G. M.
AU - Hurley, J. H.
AU - Husak, Z.
AU - Hussain, S. N. A.
AU - Hussain, S.
AU - Hwang, J. J.
AU - Hwang, S.
AU - Hwang, T. I. S.
AU - Ichihara, A.
AU - Imai, Y.
AU - Imbriano, C.
AU - Inomata, M.
AU - Into, T.
AU - Iovane, V.
AU - Iovanna, J. L.
AU - Iozzo, R. V.
AU - Ip, N. Y.
AU - Irazoqui, J. E.
AU - Iribarren, P.
AU - Isaka, Y.
AU - Isakovic, A. J.
AU - Ischiropoulos, H.
AU - Isenberg, J. S.
AU - Ishaq, M.
AU - Ishida, H.
AU - Ishii, I.
AU - Ishmael, J. E.

AU - Isidoro, C.
AU - Isobe, K. I.
AU - Isono, E.
AU - Issazadeh-Navikas, S.
AU - Itahana, K.
AU - Itakura, E.
AU - Ivanov, A. I.
AU - Iyer, A. K. V.
AU - Izquierdo, J. M.
AU - Izumi, Y.
AU - Izzo, V.
AU - Jäättelä, M.
AU - Jaber, N.
AU - Jackson, D. J.
AU - Jackson, W. T.
AU - Jacob, T. G.
AU - Jacques, T. S.
AU - Jagannath, C.
AU - Jain, A.
AU - Jana, N. R.
AU - Jang, B. K.
AU - Jani, A.
AU - Janji, B.
AU - Jannig, P. R.
AU - Jansson, P. J.
AU - Jean, S.
AU - Jendrach, M.
AU - Jeon, J. H.
AU - Jessen, N.
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AU - Jiménez, A.
AU - Jin, C.
AU - Jin, H.
AU - Jin, L.
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AU - Jinwal, U. K.
AU - Jo, E. K.
AU - Johansen, T.
AU - Johnson, D. E.
AU - Johnson, G. V. W.
AU - Johnson, J. D.
AU - Jonasch, E.
AU - Jones, C.
AU - Joosten, L. A. B.
AU - Jordan, J.
AU - Joseph, A. M.
AU - Joseph, B.
AU - Joubert, A. M.
AU - Ju, D.
AU - Ju, J.
AU - Juan, H. F.

AU - Juenemann, K.
AU - Juhász, G.
AU - Jung, H. S.
AU - Jung, J. U.
AU - Jung, Y. K.
AU - Jungbluth, H.
AU - Justice, M. J.
AU - Jutten, B.
AU - Kaakoush, N. O.
AU - Kaarniranta, K.
AU - Kaasik, A.
AU - Kabuta, T.
AU - Kaeffer, B.
AU - Kågedal, K.
AU - Kahana, A.
AU - Kajimura, S.
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AU - Kalia, M.
AU - Kalvakolanu, D. V.
AU - Kamada, Y.
AU - Kambas, K.
AU - Kaminsky, V. O.
AU - Kampinga, H. H.
AU - Kandouz, M.
AU - Kang, C.
AU - Kang, R.
AU - Kang, T. C.
AU - Kanki, T.
AU - Kanneganti, T. D.
AU - Kanno, H.
AU - Kanthasamy, A. G.

AU - Kantorow, M.
AU - Kaparakis-Liaskos, M.
AU - Kapuy, O.
AU - Karantza, V.
AU - Karim, M. R.
AU - Karmakar, P.
AU - Kaser, A.
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AU - Kawula, T.
AU - Kaynar, A. M.
AU - Ke, P. Y.
AU - Ke, Z. J.
AU - Kehrl, J. H.
AU - Keller, K. E.
AU - Kemper, J. K.
AU - Kenworthy, A. K.
AU - Kepp, O.
AU - Kern, A.
AU - Kesari, S.
AU - Kessel, D.
AU - Ketteler, R.
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AU - Khambu, B.
AU - Khan, M. M.
AU - Khandelwal, V. K. M.
AU - Khare, S.
AU - Kiang, J. G.
AU - Kiger, A. A.
AU - Kihara, A.
AU - Kim, A. L.
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AU - Kimchi, A.
AU - Kimmelman, A. C.
AU - Kimura, T.
AU - King, J. S.
AU - Kirkegaard, K.
AU - Kirkin, V.
AU - Kirshenbaum, L. A.
AU - Kishi, S.
AU - Kitajima, Y.
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AU - Kley, R. A.
AU - Klimecki, W. T.

AU - Klinkenberg, M.
AU - Klucken, J.
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AU - Knecht, E.
AU - Knuppertz, L.
AU - Ko, J. L.
AU - Kobayashi, S.
AU - Koch, J. C.
AU - Koechlin-Ramonatxo, C.
AU - Koenig, U.
AU - Koh, Y. H.
AU - Köhler, K.
AU - Kohlwein, S. D.
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AU - Kong, D.
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AU - Konstantakou, E. G.
AU - Kopp, B. T.
AU - Korcsmaros, T.
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AU - Koshkina, N. V.
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AU - Koukourakis, M. I.
AU - Koumenis, C.
AU - Kovács, A. L.
AU - Kovács, T.
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AU - Koya, D.

AU - Kraft, C.
AU - Krainc, D.
AU - Kramer, H.
AU - Kravic-Stevovic, T.
AU - Krek, W.
AU - Kretz-Remy, C.
AU - Krick, R.
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AU - Kriston-Vizi, J.
AU - Kroemer, G.
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AU - Kruger, R.
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AU - Kung, H. J.
AU - Kuno, A.
AU - Kuo, S. H.
AU - Kuret, J.
AU - Kurz, T.
AU - Kwok, T.
AU - Kwon, T. K.
AU - Kwon, Y. T.

AU - Kyrmizi, I.
AU - La Spada, A. R.
AU - Lafont, F.
AU - Lahm, T.
AU - Lakkaraju, A.
AU - Lam, T.
AU - Lamark, T.
AU - Lancel, S.
AU - Landowski, T. H.
AU - Lane, D. J. R.
AU - Lane, J. D.
AU - Lanzi, C.
AU - Lapaquette, P.
AU - Lapierre, L. R.
AU - Laporte, J.
AU - Laukkarinen, J.
AU - Laurie, G. W.
AU - Lavandero, S.
AU - Lavie, L.
AU - Lavoie, M. J.
AU - Law, B. Y. K.
AU - Law, H. K. W.
AU - Law, K. B.
AU - Layfield, R.
AU - Lazo, P. A.
AU - Le Cam, L.
AU - Le Roch, K. G.
AU - Le Stunff, H.
AU - Leardkamolkarn, V.
AU - Lecuit, M.
AU - Lee, B. H.

AU - Lee, C. H.

AU - Lee, E. F.

AU - Lee, G. M.

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AU - Lee, S.

AU - Lee, Y. R.

AU - Lee, Y. J.

AU - Lee, Y. H.

AU - Leeuwenburgh, C.

AU - Lefort, S.

AU - Legouis, R.

AU - Lei, J.

AU - Lei, Q. Y.

AU - Leib, D. A.

AU - Leibowitz, G.

AU - Lekli, I.

AU - Lemaire, S. D.
AU - Lemasters, J. J.
AU - Lemberg, M. K.
AU - Lemoine, A.
AU - Leng, S.
AU - Lenz, G.
AU - Lenzi, P.
AU - Lerman, L. O.
AU - Barbato, D. L.
AU - Leu, J. I. J.
AU - Leung, H. Y.
AU - Levine, B.
AU - Lewis, P. A.
AU - Lezoualch, F.
AU - Li, C.
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AU - Liang, C.
AU - Liang, Q.
AU - Liao, Y.

AU - Liberal, J.
AU - Liberski, P. P.
AU - Lie, P.
AU - Lieberman, A. P.
AU - Lim, H. J.
AU - Lim, K. L.
AU - Lim, K.
AU - Lima, R. T.
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AU - Linkermann, A.
AU - Liotta, L. A.
AU - Lipinski, M. M.
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AU - Ljubic, M.
AU - Lodhi, I. J.
AU - Logue, S. E.
AU - Lokeshwar, B. L.

AU - Long, Y. C.
AU - Lonial, S.
AU - Loos, B.
AU - López-Otín, C.
AU - López-Vicario, C.
AU - Lorente, M.
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AU - Lotze, M. T.
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AU - Luckhart, S.
AU - Lucocq, J. M.
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AU - Lukacs, N. W.
AU - Lum, J. J.
AU - Lund, A. H.
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AU - Lyons, T.

AU - Ma, J.
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AU - Macleod, K. F.
AU - MacMicking, J. D.
AU - MacMillan-Crow, L. A.
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AU - Mami-Chouaib, F.
AU - Man, N.

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AU - Mandelkow, E. M.
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AU - Martín-Sanz, P.
AU - Martinand-Mari, C.
AU - Martinet, W.

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AU - Martínez-Velázquez, M.
AU - Martinez-Vicente, M.
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AU - Michaeli, S.
AU - Michiels, C.
AU - Migliaccio, A. R.
AU - Mihailidou, A. S.
AU - Mijaljica, D.
AU - Mikoshiba, K.
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AU - Mills, I. G.
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AU - Ming, X. F.
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AU - Mintern, J. D.
AU - Minucci, S.
AU - Miranda-Vizuete, A.
AU - Mitchell, C. H.
AU - Miyamoto, S.
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AU - Morrison, L. A.
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AU - Mpakou, V. E.
AU - Mukhtar, H.
AU - Levy, J. M. M.
AU - Muller, S.

AU - Muñoz-Moreno, R.
AU - Muñoz-Pinedo, C.
AU - Münz, C.
AU - Murphy, M. E.
AU - Murray, J. T.
AU - Murthy, A.
AU - Mysorekar, I. U.
AU - Nabi, I. R.
AU - Nabissi, M.
AU - Nader, G. A.
AU - Nagahara, Y.
AU - Nagai, Y.
AU - Nagata, K.
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AU - Nair, S.
AU - Nakano, H.
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AU - Nanjundan, M.
AU - Napolitano, G.
AU - Naqvi, N. I.
AU - Nardacci, R.
AU - Narendra, D. P.
AU - Narita, M.
AU - Nascimbeni, A. C.
AU - Natarajan, R.
AU - Navegantes, L. C.
AU - Nawrocki, S. T.
AU - Nazarko, T. Y.
AU - Nazarko, V. Y.

AU - Neill, T.
AU - Neri, L. M.
AU - Netea, M. G.
AU - Netea-Maier, R. T.
AU - Neves, B. M.
AU - Ney, P. A.
AU - Nezis, I. P.
AU - Nguyen, H. T. T.
AU - Nguyen, H. P.
AU - Nicot, A. S.
AU - Nilsen, H.
AU - Nilsson, P.
AU - Nishimura, M.
AU - Nishino, I.
AU - Niso-Santano, M.
AU - Niu, H.
AU - Nixon, R. A.
AU - Njar, V. C. O.
AU - Noda, T.
AU - Noegel, A. A.
AU - Nolte, E. M.
AU - Norberg, E.
AU - Norga, K. K.
AU - Noureini, S. K.
AU - Notomi, S.
AU - Notterpek, L.
AU - Nowikovsky, K.
AU - Nukina, N.
AU - Nürnberger, T.
AU - O'Donnell, V. B.
AU - O'Donovan, T.

AU - O'Dwyer, P. J.
AU - Oehme, I.
AU - Oeste, C. L.
AU - Ogawa, M.
AU - Ogretmen, B.
AU - Ogura, Y.
AU - Oh, Y. J.
AU - Ohmuraya, M.
AU - Ohshima, T.
AU - Ojha, R.
AU - Okamoto, K.
AU - Okazaki, T.
AU - Oliver, F. J.
AU - Ollinger, K.
AU - Olsson, S.
AU - Orban, D. P.
AU - Ordonez, P.
AU - Orhon, I.
AU - Orosz, L.
AU - O'Rourke, E. J.
AU - Orozco, H.
AU - Ortega, A. L.
AU - Ortona, E.
AU - Osellame, L. D.
AU - Oshima, J.
AU - Oshima, S.
AU - Osiewacz, H. D.
AU - Otomo, T.
AU - Otsu, K.
AU - Ou, J. H. J.
AU - Outeiro, T. F.

AU - Ouyang, D. Y.
AU - Ouyang, H.
AU - Overholtzer, M.
AU - Ozbun, M. A.
AU - Ozdinler, P. H.
AU - Ozpolat, B.
AU - Pacelli, C.
AU - Paganetti, P.
AU - Page, G.
AU - Pages, G.
AU - Pagnini, U.
AU - Pajak, B.
AU - Pak, S. C.
AU - Pakos-Zebrucka, K.
AU - Pakpour, N.
AU - Palková, Z.
AU - Palladino, F.
AU - Pallauf, K.
AU - Pallet, N.
AU - Palmieri, M.
AU - Paludan, S. R.
AU - Palumbo, C.
AU - Palumbo, S.
AU - Pampliega, O.
AU - Pan, H.
AU - Pan, W.
AU - Panaretakis, T.
AU - Pandey, A.
AU - Pantazopoulou, A.
AU - Papackova, Z.
AU - Papademetrio, D. L.

AU - Papassideri, I.
AU - Papini, A.
AU - Parajuli, N.
AU - Pardo, J.
AU - Parekh, V. V.
AU - Parenti, G.
AU - Park, J. I.
AU - Park, J.
AU - Park, O. K.
AU - Parker, R.
AU - Parlato, R.
AU - Parys, J. B.
AU - Parzych, K. R.
AU - Pasquet, J. M.
AU - Pasquier, B.
AU - Pasumarthi, K. B. S.
AU - Patterson, C.
AU - Pattingre, S.
AU - Pattison, S.
AU - Pause, A.
AU - Pavenstädt, H.
AU - Pavone, F.
AU - Pedrozo, Z.
AU - Peña, F. J.
AU - Peñalva, M. A.
AU - Pende, M.
AU - Peng, J.
AU - Penna, F.
AU - Penninger, J. M.
AU - Pensalfini, A.
AU - Pepe, S.

AU - Pereira, G. J. S.
AU - Pereira, P. C.
AU - de la Cruz, V. P.
AU - Pérez-Pérez, M. E.
AU - Pérez-Rodríguez, D.
AU - Pérez-Sala, D.
AU - Perier, C.
AU - Perl, A.
AU - Perlmutter, D. H.
AU - Perrotta, I.
AU - Pervaiz, S.
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AU - Pessin, J. E.
AU - Peters, G. J.
AU - Petersen, M.
AU - Petrache, I.
AU - Petrof, B. J.
AU - Petrovski, G.
AU - Phang, J. M.
AU - Piacentini, M.
AU - Pierdominici, M.
AU - Pierre, P.
AU - Pierrefite-Carle, V.
AU - Pietrocola, F.
AU - Pimentel-Muiños, F. X.
AU - Pinar, M.
AU - Pineda, B.
AU - Pinkas-Kramarski, R.
AU - Pinti, M.
AU - Pinton, P.
AU - Piperdi, B.

AU - Piret, J. M.
AU - Plataniias, L. C.
AU - Platta, H. W.
AU - Plowey, E. D.
AU - Pöggeler, S.
AU - Poirot, M.
AU - Polčić, P.
AU - Poletti, A.
AU - Poon, A. H.
AU - Popelka, H.
AU - Popova, B.
AU - Poprawa, I.
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AU - Poulton, J.
AU - Powers, S. K.
AU - Powers, T.
AU - Pozuelo-Rubio, M.
AU - Prak, K.
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AU - Prescott, M.
AU - Priault, M.
AU - Prince, S.
AU - Proia, R. L.
AU - Proikas-Cezanne, T.
AU - Prokisch, H.
AU - Promponas, V. J.
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AU - Puertollano, R.
AU - Pugazhenthii, S.
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AU - Qi, X.
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AU - Quadrilatero, J.
AU - Quinn, F.
AU - Raben, N.
AU - Rabinowich, H.
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AU - Ragusa, M. J.
AU - Rahmani, M.
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AU - Ramesh, R.
AU - Rami, A.
AU - Randall-Demllo, S.
AU - Randow, F.
AU - Rao, H.
AU - Rao, V. A.
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AU - Ray, S. K.
AU - Razani, B.
AU - Reed, B. H.
AU - Reggiori, F.
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AU - Richardson, R.
AU - Richetta, C.
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AU - Roberge, M.
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AU - Roccheri, M. C.
AU - Rocha, S.
AU - Rodrigues, C. M. P.
AU - Rodríguez, C. I.

AU - de Cordoba, S. R.
AU - Rodriguez-Muela, N.
AU - Roelofs, J.
AU - Rogov, V. V.
AU - Rohn, T. T.
AU - Rohrer, B.
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AU - Roth, K. A.
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AU - Ruan, D. T.
AU - Ruano, D.
AU - Rubinsztein, D. C.
AU - Rucker, E. B., III
AU - Rudich, A.
AU - Rudolf, E.
AU - Rudolf, R.
AU - Ruegg, M. A.
AU - Ruiz-Roldan, C.
AU - Ruparelia, A. A.
AU - Rusmini, P.
AU - Russ, D. W.

AU - Russo, G. L.
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AU - Russo, R.
AU - Rusten, T. E.
AU - Ryabovol, V.
AU - Ryan, K. M.
AU - Ryter, S. W.
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AU - Saluja, A. K.
AU - Salvaterra, P. M.
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AU - Samali, A.
AU - Sanchez, A. M. J.
AU - Sánchez-Alcázar, J. A.
AU - Sanchez-Prieto, R.
AU - Sandri, M.

AU - Sanjuan, M. A.
AU - Santaguida, S.
AU - Santambrogio, L.
AU - Santoni, G.
AU - Dos Santos, C. N.
AU - Saran, S.
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AU - Seguí-Simarro, J. M.
AU - Segura-Aguilar, J.
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AU - Seki, E.
AU - Sell, C.
AU - Semenkovich, C. F.
AU - Semenza, G. L.
AU - Sen, U.
AU - Serra, A. L.

AU - Serrano-Puebla, A.
AU - Sesaki, H.
AU - Setoguchi, T.
AU - Settembre, C.
AU - Shacka, J. J.
AU - Shajahan-Haq, A. N.
AU - Shapiro, I. M.
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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/15548627.2015.1100356

IS - 1

KW - Autolysosome

Autophagosome

Chaperonemediated autophagy

Flux

LC3

Lysosome

Macroautophagy

Phagophore

Stress

Vacuole

animal

autophagy

bioassay

computer simulation

human

physiology

procedures

standards

Animals

Biological Assay

Humans

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :3622

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PY - 2016

SP - 1-222

ST - Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy (3rd edition)

T2 - Autophagy

TI - Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy (3rd edition)

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85013763791&doi=10.1080%2f15548627.2015.1100356&partnerID=40&md5=c7b9c89e5113f0c72d642ba75e5097c9>

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ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - In 2008, we published the first set of guidelines for standardizing research in autophagy. Since then, this topic has received increasing attention, and many scientists have entered the field. Our knowledge base and relevant new technologies have also been expanding. Thus, it is important to formulate on a regular basis updated guidelines for monitoring autophagy in different organisms.

Despite numerous reviews, there continues to be confusion regarding acceptable methods to evaluate autophagy, especially in multicellular eukaryotes. Here, we present a set of guidelines for investigators to select and interpret methods to examine autophagy and related processes, and for reviewers to provide realistic and reasonable critiques of reports that are focused on these processes. These guidelines are not meant to be a dogmatic set of rules, because the appropriateness of any assay largely depends on the question being asked and the system being used. Moreover, no individual assay is perfect for every situation, calling for the use of multiple techniques to properly monitor autophagy in each experimental setting. Finally, several core components of the autophagy machinery have been implicated in distinct autophagic processes (canonical and noncanonical autophagy), implying that genetic approaches to block autophagy should rely on targeting two or more autophagy-related genes that ideally participate in distinct steps of the pathway. Along similar lines, because multiple proteins involved in autophagy also regulate other cellular pathways including apoptosis, not all of them can be used as a specific marker for bona fide autophagic responses. Here, we critically discuss current methods of assessing autophagy and the information they can, or cannot, provide. Our ultimate goal is to encourage intellectual and technical innovation in the field. © 2020 Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.

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AU - Chao, J.
AU - Chapman, T.
AU - Charlet-Berguerand, N.
AU - Chatterjee, S.
AU - Chaube, S. K.
AU - Chaudhary, A.
AU - Chauhan, S.
AU - Chaum, E.
AU - Checler, F.
AU - Cheetham, M. E.
AU - Chen, C. S.
AU - Chen, G. C.
AU - Chen, J. F.
AU - Chen, L. L.
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AU - Chen, R. H.
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AU - Cheong, J. K.
AU - Chernyak, B. V.
AU - Cherry, S.

AU - Cheung, C. F. R.
AU - Cheung, C. H. A.
AU - Cheung, K. H.
AU - Chevet, E.
AU - Chi, R. J.
AU - Chiang, A. K. S.
AU - Chiaradonna, F.
AU - Chiarelli, R.
AU - Chiariello, M.
AU - Chica, N.
AU - Chiocca, S.
AU - Chiong, M.
AU - Chiou, S. H.
AU - Chiramel, A. I.
AU - Chiurchiù, V.
AU - Cho, D. H.
AU - Choe, S. K.
AU - Choi, A. M. K.
AU - Choi, M. E.
AU - Choudhury, K. R.
AU - Chow, N. S.
AU - Chu, C. T.
AU - Chua, J. P.
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AU - Chung, S. H.
AU - Chung, Y. L.
AU - Cianfanelli, V.
AU - Ciechomska, I. A.

AU - Cifuentes, M.
AU - Cinque, L.
AU - Cirak, S.
AU - Cirone, M.
AU - Clague, M. J.
AU - Clarke, R.
AU - Clementi, E.
AU - Coccia, E. M.
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AU - Cohen, M. M.
AU - Colasanti, T.
AU - Colasuonno, F.
AU - Colbert, R. A.
AU - Colell, A.
AU - Čolić, M.
AU - Coll, N. S.
AU - Collins, M. O.
AU - Colombo, M. I.
AU - Colón-Ramos, D. A.
AU - Combaret, L.
AU - Comincini, S.
AU - Cominetti, M. R.
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AU - Contu, V. R.
AU - Cookson, M. R.
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AU - Corasaniti, M. T.

AU - Corkery, D. P.
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AU - Coto-Montes, A.
AU - Crack, P. J.
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AU - Csizmadia, T.
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AU - D'Adamo, S.
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AU - D'Orazi, G.
AU - da Silva, J. A.
AU - Dafsari, H. S.
AU - Dagda, R. K.

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AU - Daglia, M.
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AU - Dalhaimer, P.
AU - Dalla Valle, L.
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AU - Dasarathy, S.
AU - Dasari, S. K.
AU - Dash, S.
AU - Daumke, O.
AU - Dauphinee, A. N.
AU - Davies, J. S.
AU - Dávila, V. A.
AU - Davis, R. J.
AU - Davis, T.
AU - Dayalan Naidu, S.
AU - De Amicis, F.
AU - De Bosscher, K.
AU - De Felice, F.
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AU - de Mattos Barbosa, M. G.

AU - De Meyer, G. R. Y.
AU - De Milito, A.
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AU - Der, C. J.
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AU - Descoteaux, A.

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AU - Devuyt, O.
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AU - Dinić, J.
AU - Dinic, M.

AU - Dinkova-Kostova, A. T.

AU - Dionne, M. S.

AU - Distler, J. H. W.

AU - Diwan, A.

AU - Dixon, I. M. C.

AU - Djavaheri-Mergny, M.

AU - Dobrinski, I.

AU - Dobrovinskaya, O.

AU - Dobrowolski, R.

AU - Dobson, R. C. J.

AU - Đokić, J.

AU - Dokmeci Emre, S.

AU - Donadelli, M.

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AU - Dong, X.

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AU - Dorn li, G. W.

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AU - Dou, H.

AU - Dou, J.

AU - Dowaidar, M.

AU - Dridi, S.

AU - Drucker, L.

AU - Du, A.

AU - Du, C.

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AU - Duarte, S. P.
AU - Dubrovska, A.
AU - Dunlop, E. A.
AU - Dupont, N.
AU - Durán, R. V.
AU - Dwarakanath, B. S.
AU - Dyshlovoy, S. A.
AU - Ebrahimi-Fakhari, D.
AU - Eckhart, L.
AU - Edelstein, C. L.
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AU - El Andaloussi, A.
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AU - El-Shafey, E. S.
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AU - Fernández-Veledo, S.
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AU - Gaffke, L.

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AU - Gallolu Kankanamalage, S.
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AU - García-Del Portillo, F.
AU - Garcia-Escudero, V.
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AU - Gluschko, A.
AU - Goder, V.
AU - Goginashvili, A.
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AU - Golebiewska, A.
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AU - Gomez, R.
AU - Gómez-Sánchez, R.
AU - Gomez-Puerto, M. C.
AU - Gomez-Sintes, R.
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AU - González-Gallego, J.
AU - Gonzalez-Hernandez, T.
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AU - González-Rodríguez, P.
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AU - Gorbatyuk, M. S.
AU - Gorbunov, N. V.
AU - Görgülü, K.
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AU - H.B, R.
AU - Haapasalo, A.
AU - Haber, J. E.
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AU - Hasima Nagoor, N.
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AU - Haynes, C. M.
AU - Hayrabyan, S. B.
AU - Hays, T. S.
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AU - Hwang, S.

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AU - Ikeda, F.
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AU - Izquierdo, J. M.
AU - Izumi, M.
AU - Jäättelä, M.
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AU - Jackson, W. T.
AU - Jacobo-Herrera, N.
AU - Jacomin, A. C.

AU - Jacquin, E.
AU - Jadiya, P.
AU - Jaeschke, H.
AU - Jagannath, C.
AU - Jakobi, A. J.
AU - Jakobsson, J.
AU - Janji, B.
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AU - Jean, S.
AU - Jeltsch-David, H.
AU - Jendelova, P.
AU - Jenny, A.
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AU - Joffre, C.
AU - Johansen, T.
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AU - Johnston, S. A.
AU - Jokitalo, E.
AU - Jolly, M. K.
AU - Joosten, L. A. B.
AU - Jordan, J.
AU - Joseph, B.
AU - Ju, D.
AU - Ju, J. S.
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AU - Juárez, E.
AU - Judith, D.
AU - Juhász, G.
AU - Jun, Y.
AU - Jung, C. H.
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AU - Jungbluth, H.
AU - Jungverdorben, J.
AU - Just, S.
AU - Kaarniranta, K.
AU - Kaasik, A.
AU - Kabuta, T.

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AU - Kahana, A.
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AU - Karim, M. R.
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AU - Kim, H. R.
AU - Kim, H. S.
AU - Hyung-Ryong, Kim
AU - Kim, J. H.
AU - Kim, J. K.
AU - Kim, J. H.
AU - Kim, J.
AU - Kim, J. H.
AU - Kim, K. I.
AU - Kim, P. K.
AU - Kim, S. J.
AU - Kimball, S. R.
AU - Kimchi, A.
AU - Kimmelman, A. C.
AU - Kimura, T.
AU - King, M. A.
AU - Kinghorn, K. J.
AU - Kinsey, C. G.
AU - Kirkin, V.
AU - Kirshenbaum, L. A.
AU - Kiselev, S. L.
AU - Kishi, S.
AU - Kitamoto, K.
AU - Kitaoka, Y.
AU - Kitazato, K.
AU - Kitsis, R. N.
AU - Kittler, J. T.
AU - Kjaerulff, O.
AU - Klein, P. S.

AU - Klopstock, T.
AU - Klucken, J.
AU - Knævelsrud, H.
AU - Knorr, R. L.
AU - Ko, B. C. B.
AU - Ko, F.
AU - Ko, J. L.
AU - Kobayashi, H.
AU - Kobayashi, S.
AU - Koch, I.
AU - Koch, J. C.
AU - Koenig, U.
AU - Kögel, D.
AU - Koh, Y. H.
AU - Koike, M.
AU - Kohlwein, S. D.
AU - Kocaturk, N. M.
AU - Komatsu, M.
AU - König, J.
AU - Kono, T.
AU - Kopp, B. T.
AU - Korcsmaros, T.
AU - Korkmaz, G.
AU - Korolchuk, V. I.
AU - Korsnes, M. S.
AU - Koskela, A.
AU - Kota, J.
AU - Kotake, Y.
AU - Kotler, M. L.
AU - Kou, Y.
AU - Koukourakis, M. I.

AU - Koustas, E.
AU - Kovacs, A. L.
AU - Kovács, T.
AU - Koya, D.
AU - Kozako, T.
AU - Kraft, C.
AU - Krainc, D.
AU - Krämer, H.
AU - Krasnodembskaya, A. D.
AU - Kretz-Remy, C.
AU - Kroemer, G.
AU - Ktistakis, N. T.
AU - Kuchitsu, K.
AU - Kuenen, S.
AU - Kuerschner, L.
AU - Kukar, T.
AU - Kumar, A.
AU - Kumar, A.
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AU - Kumar, S.
AU - Kume, S.
AU - Kumsta, C.
AU - Kundu, C. N.
AU - Kundu, M.
AU - Kunnumakkara, A. B.
AU - Kurgan, L.
AU - Kutateladze, T. G.
AU - Kutlu, O.
AU - Kwak, S.
AU - Kwon, H. J.

AU - Kwon, T. K.
AU - Kwon, Y. T.
AU - Kyrmizi, I.
AU - La Spada, A.
AU - Labonté, P.
AU - Ladoire, S.
AU - Laface, I.
AU - Lafont, F.
AU - Lagace, D. C.
AU - Lahiri, V.
AU - Lai, Z.
AU - Laird, A. S.
AU - Lakkaraju, A.
AU - Lamark, T.
AU - Lan, S. H.
AU - Landajuela, A.
AU - Lane, D. J. R.
AU - Lane, J. D.
AU - Lang, C. H.
AU - Lange, C.
AU - Langel, Ü
AU - Langer, R.
AU - Lapaquette, P.
AU - Laporte, J.
AU - LaRusso, N. F.
AU - Lastres-Becker, I.
AU - Lau, W. C. Y.
AU - Laurie, G. W.
AU - Lavandero, S.
AU - Law, B. Y. K.
AU - Law, H. K. W.

AU - Layfield, R.
AU - Le, W.
AU - Le Stunff, H.
AU - Leary, A. Y.
AU - Lebrun, J. J.
AU - Leck, L. Y. W.
AU - Leduc-Gaudet, J. P.
AU - Lee, C.
AU - Lee, C. P.
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AU - Lefebvre, C.
AU - Legouis, R.
AU - Lei, Y. L.
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AU - Leschczyk, C.
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AU - Librizzi, M.
AU - Lie, P. P. Y.
AU - Lilly, M. A.

AU - Lim, H. J.
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AU - Lizard, G.
AU - Lizcano, J. M.
AU - Ljubojevic-Holzer, S.

AU - Lleonart, M. E.
AU - Llobet-Navàs, D.
AU - Llorente, A.
AU - Lo, C. H.
AU - Lobato-Márquez, D.
AU - Long, Q.
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AU - López-Doménech, G.
AU - López-Guerrero, J. A.
AU - López-Jiménez, A. T.
AU - López-Pérez, Ó
AU - López-Valero, I.
AU - Lorenowicz, M. J.
AU - Lorente, M.
AU - Lorincz, P.
AU - Lossi, L.
AU - Lotersztajn, S.
AU - Lovat, P. E.
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AU - Lów, P.
AU - Lu, G.
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AU - Luciani, A.

AU - Lucocq, J. M.
AU - Ludovico, P.
AU - Luftig, M. A.
AU - Luhr, M.
AU - Luis-Ravelo, D.
AU - Lum, J. J.
AU - Luna-Dulcey, L.
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AU - Lyamzaev, K. G.
AU - Lystad, A. H.
AU - Lytvynchuk, L.
AU - Ma, A. C.
AU - Ma, C.
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AU - MacDougald, O. A.

AU - Macian, F.
AU - MacIntosh, G. C.
AU - MacKeigan, J. P.
AU - Macleod, K. F.
AU - Maday, S.
AU - Madeo, F.
AU - Madesh, M.
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AU - Madrigal-Matute, J.
AU - Maeda, A.
AU - Maejima, Y.
AU - Magarinos, M.
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AU - Maiese, K.
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AU - Makareeva, E.
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AU - Martín-Acebes, M. A.
AU - Martin-Burriel, I.
AU - Martin-Rincon, M.
AU - Martin-Sanz, P.

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AU - Martinez Velazquez, M.
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AU - Martins, W. K.
AU - Martins-Marques, T.
AU - Marzetti, E.
AU - Masaldan, S.
AU - Masclaux-Daubresse, C.
AU - Mashek, D. G.
AU - Massa, V.
AU - Massieu, L.
AU - Masson, G. R.
AU - Masuelli, L.
AU - Masyuk, A. I.
AU - Masyuk, T. V.
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AU - Matheu, A.
AU - Matoba, S.
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AU - Mattoscio, D.
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AU - Mazzoccoli, G.
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AU - McCarty, N.
AU - McDonald, C.
AU - McGill, M. R.
AU - McKenna, S. L.
AU - McLaughlin, B.
AU - McLoughlin, F.
AU - McNiven, M. A.
AU - McWilliams, T. G.
AU - Mechta-Grigoriou, F.
AU - Medeiros, T. C.
AU - Medina, D. L.
AU - Megeney, L. A.
AU - Megyeri, K.
AU - Mehrpour, M.
AU - Mehta, J. L.
AU - Meijer, A. J.
AU - Meijer, A. H.
AU - Mejlvang, J.
AU - Meléndez, A.
AU - Melk, A.
AU - Memisoglu, G.
AU - Mendes, A. F.
AU - Meng, D.
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AU - Meng, T.
AU - Menna-Barreto, R.
AU - Menon, M. B.
AU - Mercer, C.
AU - Mercier, A. E.
AU - Mergny, J. L.
AU - Merighi, A.
AU - Merkley, S. D.
AU - Merla, G.
AU - Meske, V.
AU - Mestre, A. C.
AU - Metur, S. P.
AU - Meyer, C.
AU - Meyer, H.
AU - Mi, W.
AU - Mialet-Perez, J.
AU - Miao, J.
AU - Micale, L.
AU - Miki, Y.
AU - Milan, E.
AU - Milczarek, M.
AU - Miller, D. L.
AU - Miller, S. I.
AU - Miller, S.
AU - Millward, S. W.
AU - Milosevic, I.
AU - Minina, E. A.
AU - Mirzaei, H.
AU - Mirzaei, H. R.
AU - Mirzaei, M.
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AU - Mishra, P. K.
AU - Misirkic Marjanovic, M.
AU - Misasi, R.
AU - Misra, A.
AU - Misso, G.
AU - Mitchell, C.
AU - Mitou, G.
AU - Miura, T.
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AU - Miyazaki, T.
AU - Miyazawa, K.
AU - Mizushima, N.
AU - Mogensen, T. H.
AU - Mograbi, B.
AU - Mohammadinejad, R.
AU - Mohamud, Y.
AU - Mohanty, A.
AU - Mohapatra, S.
AU - Möhlmann, T.
AU - Mohmmed, A.
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AU - Moley, K. H.
AU - Molinari, M.
AU - Mollace, V.
AU - Møller, A. B.
AU - Mollereau, B.
AU - Mollinedo, F.
AU - Montagna, C.

AU - Monteiro, M. J.
AU - Montella, A.
AU - Montes, L. R.
AU - Montico, B.
AU - Mony, V. K.
AU - Monzio Compagnoni, G.
AU - Moore, M. N.
AU - Moosavi, M. A.
AU - Mora, A. L.
AU - Mora, M.
AU - Morales-Alamo, D.
AU - Moratalla, R.
AU - Moreira, P. I.
AU - Morelli, E.
AU - Moreno, S.
AU - Moreno-Blas, D.
AU - Moresi, V.
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AU - Morgan, A. H.
AU - Morin, F.
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AU - Moritz, O. L.
AU - Moriyama, M.
AU - Moriyasu, Y.
AU - Morleo, M.
AU - Morselli, E.
AU - Moruno-Manchon, J. F.
AU - Moscat, J.
AU - Mostowy, S.
AU - Motori, E.
AU - Moura, A. F.

AU - Moustaid-Moussa, N.
AU - Mrakovcic, M.
AU - Muciño-Hernández, G.
AU - Mukherjee, A.
AU - Mukhopadhyay, S.
AU - Mulcahy Levy, J. M.
AU - Mulero, V.
AU - Muller, S.
AU - Münch, C.
AU - Munjal, A.
AU - Munoz-Canoves, P.
AU - Muñoz-Galdeano, T.
AU - Münz, C.
AU - Murakawa, T.
AU - Muratori, C.
AU - Murphy, B. M.
AU - Murphy, J. P.
AU - Murthy, A.
AU - Myöhänen, T. T.
AU - Mysorekar, I. U.
AU - Mytych, J.
AU - Nabavi, S. M.
AU - Nabissi, M.
AU - Nagy, P.
AU - Nah, J.
AU - Nahimana, A.
AU - Nakagawa, I.
AU - Nakamura, K.
AU - Nakatogawa, H.
AU - Nandi, S. S.
AU - Nanjundan, M.

AU - Nanni, M.
AU - Napolitano, G.
AU - Nardacci, R.
AU - Narita, M.
AU - Nassif, M.
AU - Nathan, I.
AU - Natsumeda, M.
AU - Naude, R. J.
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AU - Naveiras, O.
AU - Navid, F.
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AU - Nazarko, T. Y.
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AU - Nguyen, H. T. T.
AU - Nguyen, L. T.
AU - Ni, H. M.

AU - Ní Cheallaigh, C.
AU - Ni, Z.
AU - Nicolao, M. C.
AU - Nicoli, F.
AU - Nieto-Diaz, M.
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AU - Noda, T.
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AU - O'Donovan, T. R.
AU - O'Leary, S. M.
AU - O'Rourke, E. J.
AU - O'Sullivan, M. P.
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AU - Ogretmen, B.
AU - Oh, G. T.
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AU - Orellana-Muñoz, S.
AU - Ortega-Villaizan, M. D. M.
AU - Ortiz-Gonzalez, X. R.
AU - Ortona, E.
AU - Osiewacz, H. D.

AU - Osman, A. H. K.

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AU - Otsu, K.

AU - Ott, C.

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AU - Ou, J. H. J.

AU - Outeiro, T. F.

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AU - Pereira, L. C.
AU - Pereira de Almeida, L.
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AU - Perez-Oliva, A. B.
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AU - Pierzynowska, K.
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AU - Pinkas-Kramarski, R.
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AU - Plaza-Zabala, A.
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AU - Popova, B.
AU - Porta, H.
AU - Porte Alcon, S.
AU - Portilla-Fernandez, E.

AU - Post, M.
AU - Potts, M. B.
AU - Poulton, J.
AU - Powers, T.
AU - Prahlad, V.
AU - Prajsnar, T. K.
AU - Praticò, D.
AU - Prencipe, R.
AU - Priault, M.
AU - Proikas-Cezanne, T.
AU - Promponas, V. J.
AU - Proud, C. G.
AU - Puertollano, R.
AU - Puglielli, L.
AU - Pulinilkunnil, T.
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AU - Puri, R.
AU - Puyal, J.
AU - Qi, X.
AU - Qi, Y.
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AU - Qiang, L.
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AU - Quadrilatero, J.
AU - Quarleri, J.
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AU - Ragusa, M. J.
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AU - Rahmati, M.

AU - Raia, V.
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AU - Rajasekaran, N. S.
AU - Ramachandra Rao, S.
AU - Rami, A.
AU - Ramírez-Pardo, I.
AU - Ramsden, D. B.
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AU - Tettamanti, G.
AU - Tharoux, P. L.
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AU - Thirumalaikumar, V. P.
AU - Thomas, S. M.
AU - Thomes, P. G.
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AU - Torres-López, L.
AU - Torriglia, A.
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AU - Towns, R.
AU - Toyokuni, S.
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AU - Tuxworth, R. I.
AU - Tyler, J. K.
AU - Tyutereva, E. V.
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AU - Zaragoza, P.
AU - Zarbalis, K. S.
AU - Zarebkohan, A.
AU - Zarrouk, A.
AU - Zeitlin, S. O.
AU - Zeng, J.
AU - Zeng, J. D.
AU - Žerovnik, E.
AU - Zhan, L.
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AU - Zheng, Y.
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AU - Zhivotovsky, B.
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AU - Zhou, X. J.
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AU - Zhou, Z. Y.
AU - Zhou, Z.
AU - Zhu, B.
AU - Zhu, C.

AU - Zhu, G. Q.
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AU - Zhu, W. G.
AU - Zhu, Y.
AU - Zhu, Y.
AU - Zhuang, H.
AU - Zhuang, X.
AU - Zientara-Rytter, K.
AU - Zimmermann, C. M.
AU - Ziviani, E.
AU - Zoladek, T.
AU - Zong, W. X.
AU - Zorov, D. B.
AU - Zorzano, A.
AU - Zou, W.
AU - Zou, Z.
AU - Zou, Z.
AU - Zuryn, S.
AU - Zwerschke, W.
AU - Brand-Saberi, B.
AU - Dong, X. C.
AU - Kenchappa, C. S.
AU - Li, Z.
AU - Lin, Y.
AU - Oshima, S.
AU - Rong, Y.
AU - Sluimer, J. C.
AU - Stallings, C. L.
AU - Tong, C. K.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/15548627.2020.1797280

IS - 1

KW - Autophagosome

cancer

flux

LC3

lysosome

macroautophagy

neurodegeneration

phagophore

stress

vacuole

adenylate kinase

atg16l1 protein

autophagy related protein

autophagy related protein 14

autophagy related protein 18

autophagy related protein 5

autophagy related protein 8 family

beclin 1

biological marker

dfcp1 protein

DNA

gamma interferon

green fluorescent protein

mammalian target of rapamycin

nanoparticle

phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase

protein

RNA

sequestosome 1
serine threonine protein kinase ULK1
SNARE protein
sphingolipid
stx17 protein
tecpr1 protein
ubiquitin
unclassified drug
aggrephagy
apicoplast
assay
autophagy (cellular)
bimolecular fluorescence complementation
Caenorhabditis elegans
cell death
cell nucleus
cell stress
cell vacuole
chlorophagy
chromatophagy
clockophagy
crinophagy
data base
doryphagy
Drosophila melanogaster
DT40 cell line
enzyme activity
erythroid cell
ferritinophagy
filamentous fungus
flow cytometry

fluorescence microscopy
food biotechnology
gene dosage
genomics
granulophagy
helminth
honeybee
human
Hydra
immunofluorescence assay
immunohistochemistry
induced pluripotent stem cell
Lepidoptera
lipophagocytosis
lysophagy
malignant neoplasm
marine invertebrate
mathematical model
microautophagy
mitophagy
myelinophagy
Neotropical teleosts
nerve degeneration
nonhuman
nucleophagocytosis
odontoblast
Oncorhynchus mykiss
oxiapoptophagy
pexography
plant
practice guideline

protein analysis
protein degradation
protein processing
proteomics
proteophagy
protist
reticulophagy
retinal pigment epithelium
Review
ribophagy
sea urchin
selective autophagy
tick
transcription regulation
transmission electron microscopy
Turbellaria
virophagy
Western blotting
xenophagy
yeast
zebra fish
zymophagy
M3 - Review
N1 - Cited By :277
Export Date: 28 January 2022
PY - 2021
SP - 1-382
ST - Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy (4th edition)1
T2 - Autophagy
TI - Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy (4th edition)1

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85102619204&doi=10.1080%2f15548627.2020.1797280&partnerID=40&md5=32bc24d3ffd8e3f626d0d619cf3a8fc8>

VL - 17

ID - 97

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective: The aim of the study was to determine whether Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) is associated with preceding hepatitis E virus infection. Methods: The frequency of hepatitis E virus (HEV) infections was determined by anti-HEV serology in a cohort of 201 patients with GBS and 201 healthy controls with a similar distribution in age, sex, and year of sampling. Blood samples from patients with GBS were obtained in the acute phase before treatment. In a subgroup of patients with GBS, blood, stool, and CSF samples were tested for HEV RNA. Results: An increased ratio of anti-HEV immunoglobulin (Ig) M antibodies was found in 10 patients with GBS (5.0%) compared with 1 healthy control (0.5%, odds ratio 10.5, 95% confidence interval 1.3-82.6, $p = 0.026$). HEV RNA was detected in blood from 3 of these patients and additionally in feces from 1 patient. Seventy percent of anti-HEV IgM-positive patients had mildly increased liver function tests. All CSF samples tested negative for HEV RNA. The presence of anti-HEV IgM in patients with GBS was not related to age, sex, disease severity, or clinical outcome after 6 months. Conclusions: In the Netherlands, 5% of patients with GBS have an associated acute HEV infection. Further research is required to determine whether HEV infections also precede GBS in other geographical areas. © 2014 American Academy of Neurology.

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AU - Van Den Berg, B.

AU - Van Der Eijk, A. A.

AU - Pas, S. D.

AU - Hunter, J. G.

AU - Madden, R. G.

AU - Tio-Gillen, A. P.

AU - Dalton, H. R.

AU - Jacobs, B. C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1212/WNL.000000000000111

IS - 6

KW - immunoglobulin M antibody

virus RNA

adult

aged

article

blood sampling

cerebrospinal fluid

controlled study

disease association

feces

female

Guillain Barre syndrome

hepatitis E

Hepatitis E virus

human

liver function test

major clinical study

male

middle aged

Netherlands

priority journal

RNA analysis

Case-Control Studies

Cohort Studies

Guillain-Barre Syndrome

Hepatitis Antibodies

Humans

Immunoglobulin M

Logistic Models

Odds Ratio

RNA, Viral

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :146

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 491-497

ST - Guillain-Barré syndrome associated with preceding hepatitis E virus infection

T2 - Neurology

TI - Guillain-Barré syndrome associated with preceding hepatitis E virus infection

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84895743676&doi=10.1212%2fWNL.000000000000111&partnerID=40&md5=4983602322cff3f45727036ae632c81c>

VL - 82

ID - 605

ER -

TY - BOOK

AB - Migration is now firmly embedded as a leading global policy issue of the twenty-first century. Whilst not a new phenomenon, it has altered significantly in recent decades, with changing demographics, geopolitics, conflict, climate change and patterns of global development shaping new types of migration. Against this evolving backdrop, this Handbook offers an authoritative overview of key debates underpinning migration and health in a contemporary global context. © The Editor and Contributors Severally 2016. All rights reserved.

AD - University of Exeter, United Kingdom

AU - Thomas, F.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.4337/9781784714789

M3 - Book

N1 - Cited By :13

Export Date: 3 February 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 1-544

ST - Handbook of migration and health

T2 - Handbook of Migration and Health

TI - Handbook of migration and health

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85075826326&doi=10.4337%2f9781784714789&partnerID=40&md5=a82b2d8ef927a4ada51add900bba037c>

ID - 1527

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Urban tree planting initiatives are being actively promoted as a planning tool to enable urban areas to adapt to and mitigate against climate change, enhance urban sustainability and improve human health and well-being. However, opportunities for creating new areas of green space within cities are often limited and tree planting initiatives may be constrained to kerbside locations. At this scale, the net impact of trees on human health and the local environment is less clear, and generalised approaches for evaluating their impact are not well developed. In this review, we use an urban ecosystems services framework to evaluate the direct, and locally-generated, ecosystems services and disservices provided by street trees. We focus our review on the services of major importance to human health and well-being which include 'climate regulation', 'air quality regulation' and 'aesthetics and cultural services'. These are themes that are commonly used to justify new street tree or street tree retention initiatives. We argue that current scientific understanding of the impact of street trees on human health and the urban environment has been limited by predominantly regional-scale reductionist approaches which consider vegetation generally and/or single out individual services or impacts without considering the wider synergistic impacts of street trees on urban ecosystems. This can lead planners and policymakers towards decision making based on single parameter optimisation strategies which may be problematic when a single intervention offers different outcomes and has multiple effects and potential trade-offs in different places. We suggest that a holistic approach is required to evaluate the services and disservices provided by street trees at different scales. We provide information to guide decision makers and planners in their attempts to evaluate the value of vegetation in their local setting. We show that by ensuring that the specific aim of the intervention, the scale of the desired biophysical effect and an awareness of a range of impacts guide the choice of i) tree species, ii) location and iii) density of tree placement, street trees can be an important tool for urban planners and designers in developing resilient and resourceful cities in an era of climatic change. © 2016 Salmond et al.

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AU - Salmond, J. A.

AU - Tadaki, M.

AU - Vardoulakis, S.

AU - Arbuthnott, K.

AU - Coutts, A.

AU - Demuzere, M.

AU - Dirks, K. N.

AU - Heaviside, C.

AU - Lim, S.

AU - MacIntyre, H.

AU - McInnes, R. N.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

C7 - 36

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s12940-016-0103-6

KW - Climate

Ecosystems services

Health impacts

Street trees

volatile organic compound

climate change

decision making
ecosystem service
greenspace
health impact
health services
holistic approach
public health
sustainability
trade-off
tree planting
urban area
urban planning
vegetation dynamics
air quality
atmospheric deposition
atmospheric dispersion
city planning
cultural factor
cultural value
environmental management
health status
human
microclimate
noise reduction
pollen
priority journal
qualitative analysis
quantitative analysis
Review
tree
vegetation

wellbeing

air pollution

city

environmental health

prevention and control

urban health

Cities

Humans

Trees

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :208

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

ST - Health and climate related ecosystem services provided by street trees in the urban environment

T2 - Environmental Health: A Global Access Science Source

TI - Health and climate related ecosystem services provided by street trees in the urban environment

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84995543025&doi=10.1186%2fs12940-016-0103-6&partnerID=40&md5=73362d8420dad1eee0d4068a37697b4>

VL - 15

ID - 503

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective. To explore what is known on community-based food production initiatives (CFPIs) in Small Island Developing States, particularly the health, social, economic, and environmental impacts of and on CFPIs. Methods. This was a systematic scoping review using 14 electronic databases to identify articles published from 1997 to 2016 on the topic of CFPIs in Small Island Developing States. From 8 215 articles found, 153 were eligible and abstracted. Analysis focused on geographic location, typology, methodology, study design, theoretical frameworks, and impacts. Results. Most research was conducted in the Pacific or Caribbean (49% and 43% of studies, respectively) and primarily focused on fishing and crop farming (40%, 34%). Findings indicate a predominance of research focusing on the environmental impact of marine and coastal resources on CFPIs, and very limited evidence of CFPI impact on human health, particularly nutrition and diet-related outcomes.

There was a lack of explicit theoretical frameworks to explain the impacts of CFPs. Conclusions. Evidence of impacts of CFPs in Small Island Developing States is limited and the approaches taken are inconsistent. This review demonstrates the need and provides a basis for developing a coherent body of methods to examine the impacts of CFPs and provide evidence to guide policy, especially as it relates to health. © 2018 Pan American Health Organization. All rights reserved.

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AU - Haynes, E.

AU - Brown, C. R.

AU - Wou, C.

AU - Vogliano, C.

AU - Guell, C.

AU - Unwin, N.

C7 - e176

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.26633/RPSP.2018.176

KW - Agricultural cultivation

Animal husbandry

Caribbean region

Environment and public health

Fishing industry

Food and nutrition security

Food production

Noncommunicable diseases

Pacific Islands

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

ST - Health and other impacts of community food production in small island developing states: A systematic scoping review

T2 - Revista Panamericana de Salud Publica/Pan American Journal of Public Health

TI - Health and other impacts of community food production in small island developing states: A systematic scoping review

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85087697703&doi=10.26633%2fRPSP.2018.176&partnerID=40&md5=0b8cfaa1e78fcea4794d66350aacffe>

VL - 42

ID - 377

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The global literature on drought and health highlights a variety of health effects for people in developing countries where certain prevailing social, economic and environmental conditions increase their vulnerability especially with climate change. Despite increased focus on climate change, relatively less is known about the health-drought impacts in the developed country context. In the UK, where climate change-related risk of water shortages has been identified as a key area for action, there is need for better understanding of drought-health linkages. This paper assesses people's narratives of drought on health and well-being in the UK using a source-receptor-impact framing. Stakeholder narratives indicate that drought can present perceived health and well-being effects through reduced water quantity, water quality, compromised hygiene and sanitation, food security, and air quality. Heatwave associated with drought was also identified as a source of health effects through heat and wildfire, and drought-related vectors. Drought was viewed as potentially attributing both negative and positive effects for physical and mental health, with emphasis on mental health. Health impacts were often complex and cross-sectoral in nature indicating the need for a management approach across several sectors that targets drought and health in risk assessment and adaptation planning processes. Two recurring themes in the UK narratives were the health consequences of drought for 'at-risk' groups and the need to target them, and that drought in a changing climate presented potential health implications for at-risk groups. © 2020, The Author(s).

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AU - Bryan, K.

AU - Ward, S.

AU - Roberts, L.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Landeg, O.

AU - Taylor, T.

AU - McEwen, L.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/s10584-020-02916-x

IS - 4

KW - At-risk

Climate change

Drought

Health

Mental health

Narratives

Outdoor recreation

Air quality

Binary alloys

Developing countries

Food supply

Risk assessment

Water quality

Changing climate

Developed countries

Environmental conditions

Health consequences

Multi-stakeholder perspectives

Planning process

Potential health

Water quantities

Health risks

drought stress

food security

heat wave

hygiene

socioeconomic status

stakeholder

vulnerability

wildfire

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 2073-2095

ST - The health and well-being effects of drought: assessing multi-stakeholder perspectives through narratives from the UK

T2 - Climatic Change

TI - The health and well-being effects of drought: assessing multi-stakeholder perspectives through narratives from the UK

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85097296868&doi=10.1007%2fs10584-020-02916-x&partnerID=40&md5=a54dcb9190ec6031b475f12059986089>

VL - 163

ID - 108

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Adults on the autism spectrum are affected by health disparities which significantly reduce life expectancy and experience barriers to accessing healthcare. Social prescribing is a holistic approach that diverts patients from primary care to health-enhancing activities in communities. However, there has been a lack of research attention to how autistic people navigate the social prescribing pathway and the ability of these approaches to address existing disparities. This mapping review aimed to synthesise features of non-medical, community-based interventions for autistic adults to assess their suitability for a social prescribing approach. A systematic search and screening process was used to identify literature reviews from medical databases (Embase, Medline, PsycINFO, CINAHL and Cochrane reviews) and grey literature. We extracted data from 24 reviews and 19 studies including types of services, participants, outcomes, settings and procedures. A narrative and visual synthesis is used to map the variety of services and interventions identified, the outcome measures

used, and the barriers and facilitators to progression through services in relation to a realist social prescribing framework. The review found that there has been minimal evaluation of holistic, low intensity services for autistic adults, such as those offered in social prescribing approaches. Outcome measures remain focused on features of autism and reveal less about the effects of interventions on health and wellbeing. Aspects of the social prescribing model were identified in the features of service pathways, but findings also suggested how social prescribing could be adapted to improve accessibility for autistic people. © 2021 John Wiley & Sons Ltd

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AU - Sharpe, R. A.

AU - Axford, N.

AU - Asthana, S.

AU - Husk, K.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/hsc.13635

KW - access to health care

autism

community participation

health services

primary healthcare

social prescribing

M3 - Review

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Health and wellbeing outcomes and social prescribing pathways in community-based support for autistic adults: A systematic mapping review of reviews

T2 - Health and Social Care in the Community

TI - Health and wellbeing outcomes and social prescribing pathways in community-based support for autistic adults: A systematic mapping review of reviews

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85118500654&doi=10.1111%2fhsc.13635&partnerID=40&md5=5a161a8460a396904b14b778a014d4e4>

ID - 80

ER -

TY - CHAP

AB - We use the term 'Blue Exercise' to refer to physical activity undertaken in and around outdoor 'natural' aquatic environments such as lakes, rivers, canals and the coast (Depledge and Bird, 2009). These activities could involve being in the water (e.g. outdoor swimming/diving), on the water (e.g. sailing/canoeing), or simply by the water (e.g. walking along a canal tow-path). Given its popularity we also include recreational angling as a form of blue exercise. Although angling may seem to be associated with very little physical activity, energy expenditure estimates are similar to those for walking at a slow to moderate pace (Ainsworth et al., 2011). We do not, however, include swimming in man-made swimming pools, despite the fact that it is one of the most popular physical activities in the country with 13 per cent of men and 15 per cent of women reporting having been swimming within the past month (Stamatakis and Chaudhury, 2008). Although the motivations behind, and experiences of, such swimming are of interest and may promote positive outcomes (Barton et al., 2012) they are beyond the scope of the current chapter. Rather, consistent with the other chapters in this volume (as well as related articles, e.g. Pretty et al., 2005; Gladwell et al., 2013), our focus is on outdoor activities in natural, and in this case aquatic, environments. © 2016 Jo Barton, Rachel Bragg, Carly Wood and Jules Pretty, selection and editorial material; individual chapters, the authors.

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AU - Jenkin, R.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

AU - Depledge, M. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.4324/9781315750941-13

N1 - Cited By :14

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 69-78

ST - The health benefits of blue exercise in the UK

T2 - Green Exercise: Linking Nature, Health and Well-being

TI - The health benefits of blue exercise in the UK

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85107239037&doi=10.4324%2f9781315750941-13&partnerID=40&md5=fb8ca6eb5acae490a249c88d0f754ded>

ID - 498

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The promotion of physical activity through better urban design is one pathway by which health and well-being improvements can be achieved. This study aimed to quantify health and health-related economic impacts associated with physical activity in an urban riverside park regeneration project in Barcelona, Spain. We used data from Barcelona local authorities and metaanalysis assessing physical activity and health outcomes to develop and apply the “Blue Active Tool”. We estimated park user health impacts in terms of all-cause mortality, morbidity (ischemic heart disease; ischemic stroke; type 2 diabetes; cancers of the colon and breast; and dementia), disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) and health-related economic impacts. We estimated that 5753 adult users visited the riverside park daily and performed different types of physical activity (walking for leisure or to/from work, cycling, and running). Related to the physical activity conducted on the riverside park, we estimated an annual reduction of 7.3 deaths (95% CI: 5.4; 10.2), and 6.2 cases of diseases (95% CI: 2.0; 11.6). This corresponds to 11.9 DALYs (95% CI: 3.4; 20.5) and an annual health-economic impact of 23.4 million euros (95% CI: 17.2 million; 32.8 million). The urban regeneration intervention of this riverside park provides health and health-related economic benefits to the population using the infrastructure. © 2019 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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AU - Grellier, J.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - White, M. P.

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C7 - 462

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/ijerph16030462

IS - 3

KW - Blue spaces

Health impacts

Physical activity

Urban health

Urban regeneration

estimation method

health impact

meta-analysis

public health

public space

urban design

urban renewal

adult

aged

all cause mortality

Article

brain ischemia

breast cancer

colon cancer

dementia

disability-adjusted life year

ecosystem regeneration

environmental health

environmental impact

female

geographic mapping
health economics
health impact assessment
health status
human
human experiment
ischemic heart disease
limit of quantitation
male
morbidity
non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
normal human
outcome assessment
riparian ecosystem
sensitivity analysis
Spain
urban area
adolescent
city planning
cost benefit analysis
economics
environmental planning
exercise
health promotion
middle aged
procedures
quality adjusted life year
recreational park
very elderly
young adult
Barcelona [Barcelona (PRV)]

Barcelona [Catalonia]

Catalonia

Aged, 80 and over

Cost-Benefit Analysis

Environment Design

Humans

Parks, Recreational

Quality-Adjusted Life Years

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :24

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Health benefits of physical activity related to an urban riverside regeneration

T2 - International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

TI - Health benefits of physical activity related to an urban riverside regeneration

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85061609184&doi=10.3390%2fijerph16030462&partnerID=40&md5=2f036ca8321bce723fea5c5236586f4d>

VL - 16

ID - 792

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The manufacture, use and disposal of nanomaterials will result in increased human exposures to engineered nanoparticles (ENPs), potentially via the lung. ENPs differ physically and chemically from natural- or combustion-derived nanoparticles (NP) in important respects. While there are parallels with ultrafine aerosol particles in the atmosphere and colloids in water, there remain some unique issues and impacts of engineered materials on lung health that require consideration and urgent study. The study of toxicity of nanomaterials in biological systems-nanotoxicology-emerged from the observed effects of inhaled particulate matter (PM) and NP. Some engineered nanomaterials deserve special toxicological examination because of their unique properties in biological systems; novel toxicological approaches may be required for their assessment. Translocation in biological systems-a key feature of ENPs-is dependent on ENP size and surface interactions with macromolecules at the portal of entry, upstream of cellular interaction. Of particular significance is the agglomeration processes associated with macromolecule adsorption at ENP surfaces, which determine clearance rates and cellular response. ENP toxicity is therefore

dominated by three linked physico-chemical factors: size-shape, surface and 'corona' (formed by adhering macromolecules from the susceptible host). Measuring and predicting ENP translocation and effects following lung entry have proven to be particularly challenging, but understanding ENP behaviour in vivo is fundamental for safe design for effective and targeted drug delivery. Human exposures via medical and dental applications appear important in terms of dose and toxicity, and may need to be assessed for risk on a case-by-case basis. © 2012 Asian Pacific Society of Respiriology.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, Peninsula College of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Exeter, Truro, United Kingdom

III Division, Faculty of Medicine, Southampton General Hospital, Southampton, United Kingdom

AU - Kendall, M.

AU - Holgate, S.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/j.1440-1843.2012.02171.x

IS - 5

KW - engineered nanoparticle (ENP)

exposure

mechanisms of toxicity

nanoparticle (NP)

toxicology

antineoplastic agent

gold nanoparticle

ligand

macrogol

nanomaterial

nanoparticle

reactive oxygen metabolite

titanium dioxide

water

adaptive immunity

adsorption

aerosol

asthma

atmosphere
cardiovascular disease
cardiovascular risk
cell interaction
chronic obstructive lung disease
clearance
colloid
combustion
drug delivery system
drug design
drug targeting
environmental exposure
human
immune response
immunological tolerance
immunostimulation
innate immunity
lung toxicity
nanobiotechnology
nanoengineering
nanotechnology
nanotoxicology
nonhuman
occupational exposure
oxidative stress
particle size
particulate matter
physical chemistry
pneumonia
priority journal
public health

review

risk factor

surface property

Cell Communication

Health Status

Humans

Lung

Models, Biological

Nanoparticles

Nanostructures

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :56

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 743-758

ST - Health impact and toxicological effects of nanomaterials in the lung

T2 - Respiriology

TI - Health impact and toxicological effects of nanomaterials in the lung

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84862979827&doi=10.1111%2fj.1440-1843.2012.02171.x&partnerID=40&md5=f76aae9d7826714c6ff6400bb31e0d30>

VL - 17

ID - 721

ER -

TY - JOUR

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University of California, Berkeley, CA, United States

AU - Kovats, S.

AU - Depledge, M.

AU - Haines, A.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Wilkinson, P.

AU - Shonkoff, S. B.

AU - Scovronick, N.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)62700-2

IS - 9919

KW - air pollutant

carbon footprint

environmental exploitation

environmental exposure

fracking

greenhouse gas

health impact assessment

human

note

occupational hazard

oil and gas field

priority journal

renewable energy

United Kingdom

Environmental Health

Environmental Pollutants

Extraction and Processing Industry

Gas, Natural

Great Britain

Greenhouse Effect

Humans

M3 - Note

N1 - Cited By :51

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 757-758

ST - The health implications of fracking

T2 - The Lancet

TI - The health implications of fracking

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84896870350&doi=10.1016%2fS0140-6736%2813%2962700-2&partnerID=40&md5=19e7620d0730bb937381c6687d3a084c>

VL - 383

ID - 630

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Studies of commercial fishing have shown that it is a hazardous occupation with high rates of injury and fatal accidents. Research has also identified a range of other health risks faced by fishers, yet the general health outcomes of fishers have not been compared to those of workers in other industries. This study aimed to assess self-reported health outcomes among workers in the fishing industry, and to compare this to those working in other industries. Drawing on 2011 census data for England and Wales we used generalised linear models to compare self-reported measures of 1) general health and 2) limiting long-term illness across industry categories, calculating odds ratios adjusted for age, geographic region and socio-economic profile of local authorities. Of the population working in 87 industry classes, those in category '03 Fishing and aquaculture' had the fifth highest rate of poor general health (2.8% reported 'bad' or 'very bad' health) and the sixth highest rate of reporting limiting long-term illness (10.3% reported their activities to be limited 'a lot' or 'a little'). Odds ratios adjusted for age, geographic region and socio-economic profile of local authorities showed that only two other industries demonstrated statistical evidence for higher odds of poor general health or limiting long-term illness than workers in fishing and aquaculture. This study demonstrates that fishing is among the industries with the poorest general health and limiting long-term illness outcomes in the UK, demonstrating the need for tailored occupational health services to support UK fishing communities. © 2019 Elsevier Ltd

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AU - Turner, R. A.

AU - Sainsbury, N. C.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

C7 - 103548

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.marpol.2019.103548

KW - Census

Fishing

General health

Limiting long-term illness

Self-reported health

fishing community

fishing industry

health risk

health services

working conditions

England

United Kingdom

Wales

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - The health of commercial fishers in England and Wales: Analysis of the 2011 census

T2 - Marine Policy

TI - The health of commercial fishers in England and Wales: Analysis of the 2011 census

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85065906483&doi=10.1016%2fj.marpol.2019.103548&partnerID=40&md5=d2218ce3824d878f7f9913f67efb0006>

VL - 106

ID - 242

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Methods: Pooled data from the 2004 to 2010 National Health Interview Survey were analyzed for 11,279 US workers aged 18 to 24 years, representing an estimated 16.9 million workers annually. Thirty-nine health indicators were examined and compared across nine occupational groups.

Objectives: To provide an overview of the health status of young US workers across four domains: functional health, physical and psychological health, health behavior, and health care utilization.

Results: Compared with other occupational groups, craft workers and laborers and helpers had the highest prevalence of risky health behaviors, including current smoking and risky drinking, as well as fewer reported visits to a primary care physician in the past year. Conclusions: Young workers engage in risky health behaviors, and may benefit from targeted workplace interventions to mitigate the potentially negative long-term effects on health and well-being. Copyright © 2014 by American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine.

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National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Division of Surveillance, Health Evaluations and Field Studies, Cincinnati, OH, United States

AU - Ocasio, M. A.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Hollenbeck, J.

AU - Fernandez, C. A.

AU - Le Blanc, W. G.

AU - Lin, J.

AU - Martinez, A. J. C.

AU - Kachan, D.

AU - Christ, S. L.

AU - Sestito, J. P.

AU - Lee, D. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1097/JOM.0000000000000256

IS - 10

KW - hepatitis B vaccine

adult

Article

asthma

chronic bronchitis

diabetes mellitus

distress syndrome

drinking behavior

female

functional status

health behavior

health care utilization

health service

health status

hearing impairment

heart disease

human

hypertension

influenza vaccination

major clinical study

male

mental health

named groups by occupation

obesity

pollen allergy

prevalence

sexually transmitted disease

sinusitis

United States

vaccination

visual impairment

wellbeing

worker

young adult

adolescent

health survey

occupation

occupational health

risk factor

statistics and numerical data

Health Surveys

Humans

Occupations

Risk Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 1011-1018

ST - The health of young us workers

T2 - Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine

TI - The health of young us workers

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84930063302&doi=10.1097%2fJOM.0000000000000256&partnerID=40&md5=197314369c617c35ef9893a1744c0c1e>

VL - 56

ID - 592

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives: To examine whether the free swimming initiative in Bristol was associated with higher uptake in more affluent areas ('inverse use law'). Study design: Secondary analysis of statistical data on free swimming session attendances in Bristol, recorded from January to June 2010. Individual postcode data were linked to lower-layer super output area (LSOA) of residence and

the specific pool attended. Methods: The dataset comprised 58,582 swims by 13,881 unique individuals between January and June 2010. The influence of age group, gender, season, distance from pool and area deprivation score (English Index of Multiple Deprivation) on swimming uptake rates was examined. Results: Higher uptake rates were found amongst girls and older children. Higher attendance was also related to proximity to pool and warmer season. No association was found between area deprivation and uptake rate ($P = 0.31$). Lower uptake rates in deprived areas were more marked if they were further away from a pool and in the winter season (P -value for interactions <0.001). Conclusions: The termination of the free swimming initiative in England may have removed an opportunity to promote physical activity across the social gradient. The evaluation of public health initiatives should examine effects across the social gradient, and clarify which aspects of interventions enhance the participation of poorer sections of society. © 2012 The Royal Society for Public Health.

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AU - Audrey, S.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

AU - Mills, J.

AU - Ben-Shlomo, Y.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.puhe.2012.07.008

IS - 11

KW - Children and young people

Health inequalities

Public health initiatives

Swimming

child health

public health

young population

adolescent

age distribution

article

child

female

health disparity

health promotion

human

infant

male

prediction

preschool child

public health service

school child

sensitivity analysis

sex difference

social participation

United Kingdom

Child, Preschool

England

Humans

Program Evaluation

Residence Characteristics

Socioeconomic Factors

Bristol [England]

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :10

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 976-981

ST - Health promotion and the social gradient: The free swimming initiative for children and young people in Bristol

T2 - Public Health

TI - Health promotion and the social gradient: The free swimming initiative for children and young people in Bristol

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84870373774&doi=10.1016%2fj.puhe.2012.07.008&partnerID=40&md5=8f9e21f71de6209ab12c40da14203bd4>

VL - 126

ID - 709

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The transient nature of construction work makes it difficult to conduct longitudinal worksite-based health promotion activities. As part of a workplace health assessment pilot study, we worked with a commercial lunch truck company to disseminate four types of health education materials including cancer screening, workplace injury prevention, fruit and vegetable consumption, and smoking cessation to construction workers purchasing food items from the truck during their job breaks. Two weeks following the worksite assessment, we followed up with these workers to ascertain their use of the health promotion materials. Of the 54 workers surveyed, 83% reported reviewing and sharing the cancer screening materials with their families, whereas 44% discussed the cancer screening materials with coworkers. Similar proportions of workers reviewed, shared, and discussed the other health promotion materials with their family. Lunch trucks may be an effective strategy and delivery method for educating construction workers on healthy behaviors and injury prevention practices. © 2018 The Author(s).

AD - University of Miami, United States

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AU - Caban-Martinez, A. J.

AU - Moore, K. J.

AU - Clarke, T. C.

AU - Davila, E. P.

AU - Clark, J. D., III

AU - Lee, D. J.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1177/2165079918764189

IS - 12

KW - construction workers

health promotion

occupational health

occupational safety

outreach
temporary worker
transient worker
worksite injury prevention
accident prevention
article
cancer screening
construction work
construction worker
controlled study
coworker
fruit
human
pilot study
purchasing
smoking cessation
vegetable
workplace
adult
aged
building industry
early cancer diagnosis
female
male
meal
middle aged
motor vehicle
young adult
Construction Industry
Early Detection of Cancer
Humans

Lunch

Motor Vehicles

Pilot Projects

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :6

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 571-576

ST - Health Promotion at the Construction Work Site: The Lunch Truck Pilot Study

T2 - Workplace Health and Safety

TI - Health Promotion at the Construction Work Site: The Lunch Truck Pilot Study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85056146083&doi=10.1177%2f2165079918764189&partnerID=40&md5=6da5f7121a8bce2848049a314d829714>

VL - 66

ID - 835

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - OBJECTIVES: To describe the health status and risk indicator trends in a representative sample of US health care workers aged 45 years and older. METHODS: Using pooled data from the 1997 to 2009 National Health Interview Survey, logistic regression analyses were performed to determine whether age-group specific morbidity risks differed within occupational subgroups of the health care workforce (N = 6509). Health and morbidity trends were examined via complex survey adjusted and weighted chi-squared tests. RESULTS: Rates of functional limitation and hypertension increased among diagnosing/assessing health care workers. The prevalence of hearing impairment, cancer, and hypertension was two to three times greater in health-diagnosing/assessing workers aged 60 years and older than in younger workers. Health care service workers were up to 19 times more likely to be obese than workers who diagnose/assess health. CONCLUSIONS: Healthier workplaces and targeted interventions are needed to optimize the ability to meet health care demands of this aging workforce. © 2012 The American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine.

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AU - Arheart, K. L.

AU - Ferraro, K. F.

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AU - Fernandez, C. A.

AU - Caban-Martinez, A. J.

AU - Davila, E. P.

AU - Bandiera, F. C.

AU - Lewis, J. E.

AU - Kachan, D.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1097/JOM.0b013e318247a379

IS - 4

KW - adult

aging

article

female

functional disease

health care manpower

health status

hearing impairment

human

hypertension

major clinical study

male

morbidity

neoplasm

obesity

risk assessment

trend study

United States

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :8

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 497-503

ST - Health status and risk indicator trends of the aging US health care workforce

T2 - Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine

TI - Health status and risk indicator trends of the aging US health care workforce

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84862818962&doi=10.1097%2fJOM.0b013e318247a379&partnerID=40&md5=0d739b9dce8e584ecaf54e07220d2494>

VL - 54

ID - 744

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Introduction Many US workers are increasingly delaying retirement from work, which may be leading to an increase in chronic disease at the workplace. We examined the association of older adults' health status with their employment/occupation and other characteristics. Methods National Health Interview Survey data from 1997 through 2011 were pooled for adults aged 65 or older (n = 83,338; mean age, 74.6 y). Multivariable logistic regression modeling was used to estimate the association of socioeconomic factors and health behaviors with 4 health status measures: 1) self-rated health (fair/poor vs good/very good/excellent); 2) multimorbidity (≤ 1 vs ≥ 2 chronic conditions); 3) multiple functional limitations (≤ 1 vs ≥ 2); and 4) Health and Activities Limitation Index (HALex) (below vs above 20th percentile). Analyses were stratified by sex and age (young-old vs old-old) where interactions with occupation were significant. Results Employed older adults had better health outcomes than unemployed older adults. Physically demanding occupations had the lowest risk of poor health outcomes, suggesting a stronger healthy worker effect: service workers were at lowest risk of multiple functional limitations (odds ratio [OR], 0.82; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.71-0.95); and blue-collar workers were at lowest risk of multimorbidity (OR, 0.84; 95% CI, 0.74-0.97) and multiple functional limitation (OR, 0.84; 95% CI, 0.72-0.98). Hispanics were more likely

than non-Hispanic whites to report fair/poor health (OR, 1.62; 95% CI, 1.52-1.73) and lowest HALex quintile (OR, 1.21; 95% CI, 1.13-1.30); however, they were less likely to report multimorbidity (OR, 0.78; 95% CI, 0.73-0.83) or multiple functional limitations (OR, 0.82; 95% CI, 0.77-0.88). Conclusion A strong association exists between employment and health status in older adults beyond what can be explained by socioeconomic factors (eg, education, income) or health behaviors (eg, smoking). Disability accommodations in the workplace could encourage employment among older adults with limitations.

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AU - Christ, S.

AU - Muennig, P.

AU - Prado, G.

AU - Tannenbaum, S. L.

AU - Yang, X.

AU - Caban-Martinez, A. J.

AU - Lee, D. J.

C7 - 150040

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.5888/pcd12.150040

IS - 9

KW - age

aged

aging

chronic disease

classification

comorbidity
comparative study
daily life activity
disability
drinking behavior
educational status
employment
ethnic group
female
health behavior
health status
health status indicator
human
interview
male
outcome assessment
psychology
self report
sex difference
smoking
socioeconomics
statistical model
trends
United States
Activities of Daily Living
Age Factors
Alcohol Drinking
Disability Evaluation
Ethnic Groups
Health Status Indicators
Humans

Interviews as Topic

Logistic Models

Outcome Assessment (Health Care)

Sex Factors

Socioeconomic Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :13

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

ST - Health Status of Older US Workers and Nonworkers, National Health Interview Survey, 1997-2011

T2 - Preventing Chronic Disease

TI - Health Status of Older US Workers and Nonworkers, National Health Interview Survey, 1997-2011

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84943548793&doi=10.5888%2fpcd12.150040&partnerID=40&md5=511222c7eec462f2f701051b68e4dfa8>

VL - 12

ID - 571

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - INTRODUCTION: Coastal areas in Malaysia can have important impacts on the livelihoods and health of local communities. Efforts by Malaysian government to develop and improve the landscape and ecosystem have been planned; however, the progress has been relatively slow because some of the coastal areas are remote and relatively inaccessible. Thus, these coastal communities face various challenges in health, healthcare and quality of life. This paper presents a study protocol to examine the health status, healthcare utilisation, and quality of life among the coastal communities. In addition, the relationship between the community and their coastal environment is examined. METHODOLOGY AND ANALYSIS: The population of interest is the coastal communities residing within the Tun Mustapha Park in Sabah, Malaysia. The data collection is planned for a duration of 6 months and the findings are expected by December 2020. A random cluster sampling will be conducted at three districts of Sabah. This study will collect 600 adult respondents (300 households are estimated to be collected) at age of 18 and above. The project is a cross sectional study via face-to-face interview with administered questionnaires, anthropometrics measurements and observation of the living condition performed by trained interviewers.

AD - Centre for Population Health (CePH), Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya

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Institute of Biological Science, Faculty of Science, University of Malaya

Department of Primary Care Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya

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AU - Jaafar, H.

AU - Then, A. Y. H.

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AU - Kari, F.

AU - Creencia, L. A.

AU - Madarcos, J. R.

AU - Jose, E.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Morrissey, K.

AU - Fadzil, K. S.

AU - Goh, H. C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1097/MD.00000000000022067

IS - 37

KW - cross-sectional study

ecosystem

epidemiology

government

health care delivery

health service

health status

health survey

human

Malaysia

quality of life

rural health

Cross-Sectional Studies

Facilities and Services Utilization

Government Programs

Health Services

Health Services Accessibility

Humans

Public Health Surveillance

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - e22067

ST - Health status, healthcare utilisation, and quality of life among the coastal communities in Sabah: Protocol of a population-based survey

T2 - Medicine

TI - Health status, healthcare utilisation, and quality of life among the coastal communities in Sabah: Protocol of a population-based survey

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85091055350&doi=10.1097%2fMD.0000000000022067&partnerID=40&md5=2ab487ff9ddde070181653ccb694101b>

VL - 99

ID - 131

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Introduction: Coastal areas in Malaysia can have important impacts on the livelihoods and health of local communities. Efforts by Malaysian government to develop and improve the landscape and ecosystem have been planned; however, the progress has been relatively slow because some of the coastal areas are remote and relatively inaccessible. Thus, these coastal communities face various challenges in health, healthcare and quality of life. This paper presents a study protocol to examine the health status, healthcare utilisation, and quality of life among the coastal communities. In addition, the relationship between the community and their coastal environment is examined. Methodology and analysis: The population of interest is the coastal communities residing within the Tun Mustapha Park in Sabah, Malaysia. The data collection is planned for a duration of 6 months and the findings are expected by December 2020. A random cluster sampling will be conducted at three districts of Sabah. This study will collect 600 adult respondents (300 households are estimated to be collected) at age of 18 and above. The project is a cross sectional study via face-to-face interview with administered questionnaires, anthropometrics measurements and observation of the living condition performed by trained interviewers.

AD - Hagerstown

AU - Maznah, Dahlui

AU - Amirah, Azzeri

AU - Mohd Aizat, Zain

AU - Mohd Iqbal, M. N.

AU - Hafiz, Jaafar

AU - Then, YeeHui

AU - Suhaimi, J.

AU - Fatimah, Kari

AU - Creencia, L. A.

AU - Madarcos, J. R.

AU - Jose, E.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Morrissey, K.

AU - Kamal Solhaimi, Fadzil

AU - Goh, HongChing

DO - <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/MD.00000000000022067>

IS - 37

KW - coastal areas

health care utilization

health services

households

quality of life

communities

LA - English

N1 - [Then, Y. H. A.]

PY - 2020

SN - 0025-7974

ST - Health status, healthcare utilisation, and quality of life among the coastal communities in Sabah: protocol of a population-based survey

T2 - Medicine (Baltimore)

TI - Health status, healthcare utilisation, and quality of life among the coastal communities in Sabah: protocol of a population-based survey

UR - https://journals.lww.com/md-journal/Fulltext/2020/09110/Health_status,_healthcare_utilisation,_and_quality.34.aspx

VL - 99

ID - 1474

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Growing cross-disciplinary interest in understanding if, how, and why time spent with nature can contribute to human health and well-being has recently prompted efforts to identify an ideal healthy dose of nature; exposure to a specific type of nature at a specified frequency and duration. These efforts build on longstanding attempts to prescribe nature in some way, most recently in the form of so-called "green prescriptions." In this critical discussion paper, we draw on key examples from within the fields of health and cultural geography to encourage deeper and more critical reflection on the value of such reductionist dose-response frameworks. By foregrounding the

relationally emergent qualities of people's dynamic nature encounters, we suggest such efforts may be both illusory and potentially exclusionary for the many individuals and groups whose healthy nature interactions diverge from the statistical average or "normal" way of being. We suggest value in working towards alternative more-than-human approaches to health and well-being, drawing on posthumanist theories of social practice. We present two practice examples—beach-going and citizen science—to demonstrate how a focus on social practices can better cater for the diverse and dynamic ways in which people come to conceptualise, embody, and interpret nature in their everyday lives. We close by reflecting on the wider societal transformations required to foster greater respect for embodied difference and diversity. © 2018 The Authors Geography Compass Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd

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C7 - e12415

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/gec3.12415

IS - 1

KW - embodiment

green prescriptions

green space

health

nature

social practice

well-being

cultural geography

greenspace

health geography

quality of life

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :17

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - The "healthy dose" of nature: A cautionary tale

T2 - Geography Compass

TI - The "healthy dose" of nature: A cautionary tale

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85056431857&doi=10.1111%2fg3.12415&partnerID=40&md5=5d627945898293d87b97377d93b099ad>

VL - 13

ID - 287

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: The global disease burden resulting from climate change is likely to be substantial and will put further strain on public health systems that are already struggling to cope with demand. An up- stream solution, that of preventing climate change and associated adverse health effects, is a promising approach, which would create win-win-situations where both the environment and human health benefit. One such solution would be to apply methods of behaviour change to prompt pro-environmentalism, which in turn benefits health and wellbeing. Discussion: Based on evidence from the behavioural sciences, we suggest that, like many social behaviours, pro- environmental behaviour can be automatically induced by internal or external stimuli. A potential trigger for such automatic pro-environmental behaviour would be natural environments themselves. Previous research has demonstrated that natural environments evoke specific psychological and physiological reactions, as demonstrated by self-reports, epidemiological studies, brain imaging techniques, and various biomarkers. This suggests that exposure to natural environments could have automatic behavioural effects, potentially in a pro-environmental direction, mediated by physiological reactions. Providing access and fostering exposure to natural environments could then serve as a public health tool, together with other measures, by mitigating climate change and achieving sustainable health in sustainable ecosystems. However, before such actions are implemented basic research is required to elucidate the mechanisms involved, and applied investigations are needed to explore real world impacts and effect magnitudes. As environmental research is still not sufficiently integrated within medical or public health studies there is an urgent need to promote interdisciplinary methods and investigations in this critical field. Summary: Health risks posed by anthropogenic climate change are large, unevenly distributed, and unpredictable. To ameliorate negative impacts, pro-environmental behaviours should be fostered. Potentially this could be achieved automatically through exposure to favourable natural environments, with an opportunity for cost-efficient nature-based solutions that provide benefits for both the environment and public health. © 2015 Annerstedt van den Bosch and Depledge.

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C7 - 1232

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s12889-015-2574-8

IS - 1

KW - Anthropogenic

Automatic mind

Behaviour change

Climate change

Ecosystem degradation

Nature-based solutions

Neuro-psychology

Nudging

Pro-environmentalism

behavior

climate

environment

human

natural science

public health

risk

Humans

Nature

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :16

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

ST - Healthy people with nature in mind

T2 - BMC Public Health

TI - Healthy people with nature in mind

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84960402887&doi=10.1186%2fs12889-015-2574-8&partnerID=40&md5=0ddb7a11a48b02aa5161c9bb8d39fd27>

VL - 15

ID - 515

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Despite extraordinary advances in biomedicine and associated gains in human health and well-being, a growing number of health and well-being related challenges have remained or emerged in recent years. These challenges are often 'more than biomedical' in complexion, being social, cultural and environmental in terms of their key drivers and determinants, and underline the necessity of a concerted policy focus on generating healthy societies. Despite the apparent agreement on this diagnosis, the means to produce change are seldom clear, even when the turn to health and well-being requires sizable shifts in our understandings of public health and research practices. This paper sets out a platform from which research approaches, methods and translational pathways for enabling health and well-being can be built. The term 'healthy publics' allows us to shift the focus of public health away from 'the public' or individuals as targets for intervention, and away from the view that culture acts as a barrier to efficient biomedical intervention, towards a greater recognition of the public struggles that are involved in raising health issues, questioning what counts as healthy and unhealthy and assembling the evidence and experience to change practices and outcomes. Creating the conditions for health and well-being, we argue, requires an engaged research process in which public experiments in building and repairing social and material relations are staged and sustained even if, and especially when, the fates of those publics remain fragile and buffeted by competing and often more powerful public formations. © 2018, The Author(s).

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C7 - 57

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1057/s41599-018-0113-9

IS - 1

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :43

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

ST - Healthy publics: enabling cultures and environments for health

T2 - Palgrave Communications

TI - Healthy publics: enabling cultures and environments for health

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85052988274&doi=10.1057%2fs41599-018-0113-9&partnerID=40&md5=749dff6168cc9b5abd31e131a457a12>

VL - 4

ID - 295

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Smart thermostats may provide up to 10% savings in residential thermal energy use without loss of comfort, yet their diffusion has typically been slow. To better understand adoption of these devices, we conducted an online survey with approximately 5,500 respondents from eight European countries that included both a discrete choice experiment (DCE) and stated past adoption of smart thermostats. The results we obtained by estimating mixed logit models suggest that households value heating cost savings, remote temperature control, the display of changes in energy consumption, and recommendations by experts, albeit with substantial heterogeneity across countries; in comparison, subsidies are positively valued in all countries except for Germany and Spain, and recommendations by energy providers in all countries except Poland where they are negatively valued. Further, the findings provide evidence that consumer innovativeness reinforces the acceptance of technical attributes (heating cost savings, feedback functionalities, and remote temperature control), that privacy concerns reduce the acceptance of remote functionalities, and that stronger environmental identity reinforces the acceptance of environmentally related attributes (heating cost savings and feedback functionalities). The results we obtained from estimating binary response models of stated past adoption of smart thermostats are generally consistent with those of the DCE. © 2020

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C7 - 120508

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.techfore.2020.120508

KW - Choice experiment

Innovativeness

Mixed logit

Privacy

Smart home devices

Smart thermostats
Energy utilization
Feedback
Heating
Logistic regression
Temperature control
Thermostats
Binary response models
Consumer Innovativeness
Discrete choice experiments
European Countries
Mixed logit models
Role of technologies
Technical attributes
Thermal energy use
Surveys
automation
discrete choice analysis
electronic equipment
innovation
public attitude
questionnaire survey
residential energy
technology adoption
technology diffusion
Europe
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :2
Export Date: 28 January 2022
PY - 2021

ST - The heat is off! The role of technology attributes and individual attitudes in the diffusion of Smart thermostats – findings from a multi-country survey

T2 - Technological Forecasting and Social Change

TI - The heat is off! The role of technology attributes and individual attitudes in the diffusion of Smart thermostats – findings from a multi-country survey

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85097774846&doi=10.1016%2fj.techfore.2020.120508&partnerID=40&md5=c5c50123924607907b98d830dfa89609>

VL - 163

ID - 76

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Observed increases in the frequency and intensity of heatwave events, together with the projected acceleration of these events worldwide, has led to a rapid expansion in research on the health impacts of extreme heat. Objective: To examine how research on heatwaves and their health-related impact is distributed globally. Methods: A systematic review was undertaken. Four online databases were searched for articles examining links between specific historical heatwave events and their impact on mortality or morbidity. The locations of these events were mapped at a global scale, and compared to other known characteristics that influence heat-related illness and death. Results: When examining the location of heatwave and health impact research worldwide, studies were concentrated on mid-latitude, high-income countries of low- to medium-population density. Regions projected to experience the most extreme heatwaves in the future were not represented. Furthermore, the majority of studies examined mortality as a key indicator of population-wide impact, rather than the more sensitive indicator of morbidity. Conclusion: While global heatwave and health impact research is prolific in some regions, the global population most at risk of death and illness from extreme heat is under-represented. Heatwave and health impact research is needed in regions where this impact is expected to be most severe. © 2018 The Authors

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.healthplace.2018.08.017

KW - Extreme heat

Heatwave

Morbidity

Mortality

Population health

extreme event

health impact

heat wave

research

Article

cardiovascular disease

environmental temperature

health impact assessment

heat

human

population density

population research

priority journal

risk factor

social status

systematic review

bibliometrics

climate change

global health

history

trends

History, 20th Century

History, 21st Century

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :93

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 210-218

ST - Heatwave and health impact research: A global review

T2 - Health and Place

TI - Heatwave and health impact research: A global review

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85052861346&doi=10.1016%2fj.healthplace.2018.08.017&partnerID=40&md5=37f91ea38de5c8636e5d960b65975eb1>

VL - 53

ID - 311

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives: To investigate, using a Mendelian randomisation approach, whether heavier smoking is associated with a range of regional adiposity phenotypes, in particular those related to abdominal adiposity. Design: Mendelian randomisation meta-analyses using a genetic variant (rs16969968/rs1051730 in the CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRNA4 gene region) as a proxy for smoking heaviness, of the associations of smoking heaviness with a range of adiposity phenotypes. Participants: 148 731 current, former and never-smokers of European ancestry aged 16 years from 29 studies in the consortium for Causal Analysis Research in Tobacco and Alcohol (CARTA). Primary outcome measures: Waist and hip circumferences, and waist-hip ratio. Results: The data included up to 66 809 never-smokers, 43 009 former smokers and 38 913 current daily cigarette smokers. Among current smokers, for each extra minor allele, the geometric mean was lower for waist circumference by -0.40% (95% CI -0.57% to -0.22%), with effects on hip circumference, waist-hip ratio and body mass index (BMI) being -0.31% (95% CI -0.42% to -0.19%), -0.08% (-0.19% to 0.03%) and -0.74% (-0.96% to -0.51%), respectively. In contrast, among never-smokers, these effects were higher by 0.23% (0.09% to 0.36%), 0.17% (0.08% to 0.26%), 0.07% (-0.01% to 0.15%) and 0.35% (0.18% to 0.52%), respectively. When adjusting the three central adiposity measures for BMI, the effects among current smokers changed direction and were higher by 0.14% (0.05% to 0.22%) for waist circumference, 0.02% (-0.05% to 0.08%) for hip circumference and 0.10% (0.02% to 0.19%) for waist-hip ratio, for each extra minor allele. Conclusions: For a given BMI, a gene variant associated with increased cigarette consumption was associated with increased waist circumference. Smoking in an effort to control weight may lead to accumulation of central adiposity.

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C7 - e008808

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1136/bmjopen-2015-008808

IS - 8

KW - abdominal obesity

adolescent

adult

aged

allele

Article

body mass

disease association

genetic variability

geometry

hip circumference

human

major clinical study

Mendelian randomization analysis

meta analysis (topic)

phenotype

smoking

waist circumference

waist hip ratio

adverse effects

complication

female

genetics

male

meta analysis

middle aged

sex difference

young adult

Body Mass Index

Humans

Obesity, Abdominal

Sex Factors

Waist-Hip Ratio

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :33

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

ST - Heavier smoking may lead to a relative increase in waist circumference: Evidence for a causal relationship from a Mendelian randomisation meta-analysis. The CARTA consortium

T2 - BMJ Open

TI - Heavier smoking may lead to a relative increase in waist circumference: Evidence for a causal relationship from a Mendelian randomisation meta-analysis. The CARTA consortium

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84941568577&doi=10.1136%2fbmjopen-2015-008808&partnerID=40&md5=0c2dda0bcddf031e93fb3782f813814e>

VL - 5

ID - 573

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Frequent and persistent heavy metal pollution has profound effects on the composition and activity of microbial communities. Heavy metals select for metal resistance but can also co-select for resistance to antibiotics, which is a global health concern. We here document metal concentration, metal resistance and antibiotic resistance along a sediment archive from a pond in the North West of the United Kingdom covering over a century of anthropogenic pollution. We specifically focus on zinc, as it is a ubiquitous and toxic metal contaminant known to co-select for antibiotic resistance, to assess the impact of temporal variation in heavy metal pollution on microbial community diversity and to quantify the selection effects of differential heavy metal exposure on antibiotic resistance. Zinc concentration and bioavailability was found to vary over the core, likely reflecting increased industrialisation around the middle of the 20th century. Zinc concentration had a significant effect on bacterial community composition, as revealed by a positive correlation between the level of zinc tolerance in culturable bacteria and zinc concentration. The proportion of zinc resistant isolates was also positively correlated with resistance to three clinically relevant antibiotics (oxacillin, cefotaxime and trimethoprim). The abundance of the class 1 integron-integrase gene, *int1*, marker for anthropogenic pollutants correlated with the prevalence of zinc- and cefotaxime resistance but not with oxacillin and trimethoprim resistance. Our microbial palaeontology approach reveals that metal-contaminated sediments from depths that pre-date the use of antibiotics were enriched in antibiotic resistant bacteria, demonstrating the pervasive effects of metal-antibiotic co-selection in the environment. © 2019

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C7 - 105117

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envint.2019.105117

KW - Antimicrobial resistance

Co-selection

Cross-resistance

Metal pollution

Sediment archive

Bacteria

Bacteriology

Biochemistry

Heavy metals

Pollution

Sediments

Zinc

Anthropogenic pollutants

Anthropogenic pollution
Antibiotic-resistant bacteria
Antimicrobial resistances
Bacterial community composition
Cross resistance
Resistance to antibiotics
Antibiotics
aluminum
barium
cefotaxime
cesium 137
chromium
copper
iron
lead
lead 210
magnesium
manganese
nickel
oxacillin
potassium
sodium
strontium
titanium
trimethoprim
anthropogenic source
antibiotic resistance
concentration (composition)
lacustrine deposit
microbial community
pollution tolerance

species diversity
temporal variation
Acidobacteria
Article
bacterial gene
bacterium culture
bacterium isolate
bioavailability
chemical phenomena
Chloroflexi
concentration (parameter)
controlled study
correlational study
exposure
Firmicutes
heavy metal pollution
industrialization
int11 gene
metal tolerance
microbial diversity
nonhuman
paleontology
pond
prevalence
priority journal
Proteobacteria
sediment
United Kingdom
Bacteria (microorganisms)
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :61

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Heavy metal pollution and co-selection for antibiotic resistance: A microbial palaeontology approach

T2 - Environment International

TI - Heavy metal pollution and co-selection for antibiotic resistance: A microbial palaeontology approach

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85071382218&doi=10.1016%2fj.envint.2019.105117&partnerID=40&md5=6cb9113af09b96171459cc112cafe7fb>

VL - 132

ID - 223

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective To determine whether height and body mass index (BMI) have a causal role in five measures of socioeconomic status. Design Mendelian randomisation study to test for causal effects of differences in stature and BMI on five measures of socioeconomic status. Mendelian randomisation exploits the fact that genotypes are randomly assigned at conception and thus not confounded by non-genetic factors. Setting UK Biobank. Participants 119 669 men and women of British ancestry, aged between 37 and 73 years. Main outcome measures Age completed full time education, degree level education, job class, annual household income, and Townsend deprivation index. Results In the UK Biobank study, shorter stature and higher BMI were observationally associated with several measures of lower socioeconomic status. The associations between shorter stature and lower socioeconomic status tended to be stronger in men, and the associations between higher BMI and lower socioeconomic status tended to be stronger in women. For example, a 1 standard deviation (SD) higher BMI was associated with a £210 (€276; \$300; 95% confidence interval £84 to £420; $P=6\times 10^{-3}$) lower annual household income in men and a £1890 (£1680 to £2100; $P=6\times 10^{-15}$) lower annual household income in women. Genetic analysis provided evidence that these associations were partly causal. A genetically determined 1 SD (6.3 cm) taller stature caused a 0.06 (0.02 to 0.09) year older age of completing full time education ($P=0.01$), a 1.12 (1.07 to 1.18) times higher odds of working in a skilled profession ($P=6\times 10^{-7}$), and a £1130 (£680 to £1580) higher annual household income ($P=4\times 10^{-8}$). Associations were stronger in men. A genetically determined 1 SD higher BMI (4.6 kg/m²) caused a £2940 (£1680 to £4200; $P=1\times 10^{-5}$) lower annual household income and a 0.10 (0.04 to 0.16) SD ($P=0.001$) higher level of deprivation in women only. Conclusions These data support evidence that height and BMI play an important partial role in determining several aspects of a person's socioeconomic status, especially women's BMI for income and deprivation and men's height for education, income, and job class. These findings have important social and health implications, supporting evidence that overweight people, especially women, are at a disadvantage and that taller people, especially men, are at an advantage. © BMJ Publishing Group Ltd 2016.

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AU - Weedon, M. N.

AU - Frayling, T. M.

C7 - i582

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1136/bmj.i582

KW - adult

age

ancestry group

Article

Biobank

body height

body mass

educational status

employment status

female

genetic analysis

genotype

health care facility

human

male

priority journal

short stature

social status

United Kingdom

aged

epidemiology

income

Mendelian randomization analysis

middle aged

occupation

social class

statistics and numerical data

Biological Specimen Banks

Body Mass Index

Humans

Occupations

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :138

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

ST - Height, body mass index, and socioeconomic status: Mendelian randomisation study in UK Biobank

T2 - BMJ (Online)

TI - Height, body mass index, and socioeconomic status: Mendelian randomisation study in UK Biobank

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84960984438&doi=10.1136%2fbmj.i582&partnerID=40&md5=e99d0c68e258f05041827262be057db5>

VL - 352

ID - 486

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Purpose of Review: Hepatitis E has been regarded as a disease of the developing world, where it causes large waterborne outbreaks and sporadic cases of hepatitis. Recent research has shown this received wisdom to be mistaken. Recent Findings: Recent studies have shown that autochthonous (locally acquired) hepatitis E does occur in developed countries, is caused by hepatitis E virus (HEV) genotypes 3 and 4, and is zoonotic with pigs as the primary host. Most infections are clinically inapparent. However, acute symptomatic hepatitis E has a predilection for middle-aged and elderly men, with an excess mortality in patients with underlying chronic liver disease. Chronic infection occurs in the immunosuppressed with rapidly progressive cirrhosis if untreated, the treatment of choice being ribavirin monotherapy for 3 months. Hepatitis E has a range of extra-hepatic manifestations, including a spectrum of neurological syndromes. HEV can be transmitted by blood transfusion and has recently been found in donated blood in a number of countries. Summary: The diagnosis should be considered in any patient with a raised alanine aminotransferase, irrespective of age or travel history. The safety of blood products needs to be fully assessed, as a matter of priority, as blood donors are not currently screened for HEV. © 2013 Wolters Kluwer Health | Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1097/01.qco.0000433308.83029.97

IS - 5

KW - blood products

cirrhosis

epidemiology
hepatitis E
zoonosis
immunoglobulin G
immunoglobulin M antibody
ribavirin
blood transfusion
chronic liver disease
clinical feature
developing country
genotype
graft recipient
Hepatitis E virus
human
incidence
liver failure
liver function test
maternal mortality
monotherapy
neurologic disease
pregnant woman
prognosis
review
sensitivity and specificity
seroprevalence
treatment duration
Animals
Chronic Disease
Humans
Liver Cirrhosis
Swine

Zoonoses

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :47

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 471-478

ST - Hepatitis e

T2 - Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases

TI - Hepatitis e

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84883600482&doi=10.1097%2f01.qco.0000433308.83029.97&partnerID=40&md5=56f42ad0381ba3406138b3624f6ef86d>

VL - 26

ID - 650

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Hepatitis E virus (HEV) was discovered during the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan in the 1980s, after an outbreak of unexplained hepatitis at a military camp. A pooled faecal extract from affected soldiers was ingested by a member of the research team. He became sick, and the new virus (named HEV), was detected in his stool by electron microscopy. Subsequently, endemic HEV has been identified in many resource-poor countries. Globally, HEV is the most common cause of acute viral hepatitis. The virus was not initially thought to occur in developed countries, but recent reports have shown this notion to be mistaken. The aim of this Seminar is to describe recent discoveries regarding HEV, and how they have changed our understanding of its effect on human health worldwide.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/S0140-6736(11)61849-7

IS - 9835

KW - alanine aminotransferase

alpha interferon

cyclosporin A

hepatitis E antibody

hepatitis E vaccine

immunoglobulin G

immunoglobulin M

ribavirin

tacrolimus

virus RNA

alanine aminotransferase blood level

antiviral therapy

ataxia

blood donor

brachial plexus neuropathy

cellular immunity

China

chronicity

conference paper
developed country
disease severity
dose kidney function relation
drug efficacy
drug safety
electron microscopy
encephalitis
endemic disease
feces analysis
food intake
genotype
geriatric patient
graft recipient
Guillain Barre syndrome
hepatitis E
Hepatitis E virus
human
Human immunodeficiency virus infection
immunoblotting
immunosuppressive treatment
maternal mortality
meat
mixed infection
mortality
myopathy
neurological complication
nonhuman
organ transplantation
phase 3 clinical trial (topic)
priority journal

radiculopathy

serology

seroprevalence

sex difference

third trimester pregnancy

thrombocytopenia

treatment contraindication

viral clearance

virus detection

virus genome

virus morphology

virus shedding

virus transmission

water supply

M3 - Conference Paper

N1 - Cited By :685

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 2477-2488

ST - Hepatitis e

T2 - The Lancet

TI - Hepatitis e

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85101728194&doi=10.1016%2fS0140-6736%2811%2961849-7&partnerID=40&md5=3758dc54bcc6bc9c4813b5ed5507e2f>

VL - 379

ID - 735

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Hepatitis E virus (HEV) was for many years thought to be found almost exclusively in developing countries, where it is a major health issue. Recent studies have shown that HEV causes acute and chronic infection in developed countries. In these geographical settings, HEV is primarily a porcine

zoonosis caused by genotypes 3 (HEV3) and 4 (HEV4). The clinical phenotype of hepatitis E continues to emerge, and recent data show that HEV is associated with a range of neurological syndromes including Guillain-Barré syndrome and neuralgic amyotrophy. © 2014 Future Medicine Ltd.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.2217/fmb.14.89

IS - 12

KW - chronic infection

cirrhosis

hepatitis

hepatitis E

pigs

zoonosis

calcineurin inhibitor

mycophenolic acid

peginterferon

ribavirin

tacrolimus

anemia

clinical feature

developed country

genotype

Hepatitis E virus

human

infection
laboratory
muscle atrophy
neurologic disease
nonhuman
phenotype
Review
swine
acute disease
animal
chronic disease
complication
developing country
female
genetics
male
Nervous System Diseases
pig
virology
Suidae
Sus
Animals
Developed Countries
Developing Countries
Humans
Zoonoses
M3 - Review
N1 - Cited By :40
Export Date: 28 January 2022
PY - 2014
SP - 1361-1372

ST - Hepatitis E in developed countries: Current status and future perspectives

T2 - Future Microbiology

TI - Hepatitis E in developed countries: Current status and future perspectives

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84919785237&doi=10.2217%2ffmb.14.89&partnerID=40&md5=bd81126815c64d686c012eba39ac1e89>

VL - 9

ID - 584

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - There have been large numbers of studies on anti-HEV IgG seroprevalence in Europe, however, the results of these studies have produced high variability of seroprevalence rates, making interpretation increasingly problematic. Therefore, the aim of this study was to develop a clearer understanding of anti-HEV IgG seroprevalence in Europe and identify risk groups for HEV exposure by a meta-analysis of published studies. Methods: All European HEV-seroprevalence studies from 2003 to 2015 were reviewed. Data were stratified by assay, geographical location, and patient cohort (general population, patients with HIV, solid-organ transplant recipients, chronic liver disease patients, and individuals in contact with swine/wild animals). Data were pooled using a mixed-effects model. Results: Four hundred thirty-two studies were initially identified, of which 73 studies were included in the analysis. Seroprevalence estimates ranged from 0.6% to 52.5%, increased with age, but were unrelated to gender. General population seroprevalence varied depending on assays: Wantai (WT): 17%, Mikrogen (MG): 10%, MP-diagnostics (MP): 7%, DiaPro: 4%, Abbott 2%. The WT assay reported significantly higher seroprevalence rates across all cohorts ($p < 0.001$). Individuals in contact with swine/wild animals had significantly higher seroprevalence rates than the general population, irrespective of assay ($p < 0.0001$). There was no difference between any other cohorts. The highest seroprevalence was observed in France (WT: 32%, MP: 16%) the lowest in Italy (WT: 7.5%, MP 0.9%). Seroprevalence varied between and within countries. The observed heterogeneity was attributed to geographical region (23%), assay employed (23%) and study cohort (7%). Conclusion: Seroprevalence rates primarily depend on the seroassay that is used, followed by the geographical region and study cohort. Seroprevalence is higher in individuals exposed to swine and/or wild animals, and increases with age. © 2016 by the authors; licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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C7 - 211

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/v8080211

IS - 8

KW - Anti-HEV IgG

Assay

Developing countries

Europe

Genotype 3

Hepatitis E

Seroprevalence

Serosurvey

immunoglobulin G

hepatitis antibody

age distribution

gender

geographic distribution

graft recipient

human

Human immunodeficiency virus infection

liver disease

meta analysis

nonhuman

Review

blood

immunology

occupational exposure

risk factor

seroepidemiology

Hepatitis Antibodies

Humans

Risk Factors

Seroepidemiologic Studies

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :141

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

ST - Hepatitis E seroprevalence in Europe: A meta-analysis

T2 - Viruses

TI - Hepatitis E seroprevalence in Europe: A meta-analysis

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84981489039&doi=10.3390%2fv8080211&partnerID=40&md5=8e767f819b32ac36ae247eac9ffe5907>

VL - 8

ID - 467

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Locally acquired HEV infection is increasingly recognized in developed countries. Anti-HEV IgG seroprevalence has been shown to be high in haemodialysis patients in a number of previous studies, employing assays of uncertain sensitivity. The aim of this study was to investigate anti-HEV IgG seroprevalence in recipients of haemodialysis and renal transplants compared to a control group using a validated, highly sensitive assay. Eighty-eight patients with functioning renal transplants and 76 receiving chronic haemodialysis were tested for HEV RNA and anti-HEV IgG and IgM. Six hundred seventy controls were tested for anti-HEV IgG. Anti-HEV IgG was positive in 28/76 (36.8%) of

haemodialysis and 16/88 (18.2%) of transplant patients. HEV RNA was not found in any patient. 126/670 (18.8%) of control subjects were anti-HEV IgG positive. After adjusting for age and sex, there was a significantly higher anti-HEV IgG seroprevalence amongst haemodialysis patients compared to controls (OR=1.97, 95% CI=1.16-3.31, P=0.01) or transplant recipients (OR=2.63, 95% CI=1.18-6.07, P=0.02). Patients with a functioning transplant showed no difference in anti-HEV IgG seroprevalence compared to controls. The duration of haemodialysis or receipt of blood products were not significant risk factors for HEV IgG positivity. Patients receiving haemodialysis have a higher seroprevalence of anti-HEV IgG than both age- and sex-matched controls and a cohort of renal transplant patients. None of the haemodialysis patients had evidence of chronic infection. The reason haemodialysis patients have a high seroprevalence remains uncertain and merits further study. *J. Med. Virol.* 85:266-271, 2013. © 2012 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. Copyright © 2012 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/jmv.23463

IS - 2

KW - Chronic renal failure

Epidemiology

Hepatitis E virus (HEV)

hepatitis E antibody

virus RNA

adult

aged

article

controlled study

female

graft patency

graft recipient

hemodialysis

hemodialysis patient

hepatitis E

human

kidney failure

kidney transplantation

major clinical study

male

risk factor

seroprevalence

United Kingdom

Aged, 80 and over

Case-Control Studies

England

Hepatitis Antibodies

Hepatitis E virus

Humans

Immunoglobulin G

Immunoglobulin M

Middle Aged

Renal Dialysis

Risk Factors

RNA, Viral

Seroepidemiologic Studies

Transplantation

Young Adult

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :32

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 266-271

ST - Hepatitis E seroprevalence in recipients of renal transplants or haemodialysis in southwest England: A case-control study

T2 - Journal of Medical Virology

TI - Hepatitis E seroprevalence in recipients of renal transplants or haemodialysis in southwest England: A case-control study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84871072502&doi=10.1002%2fjmv.23463&partnerID=40&md5=0189df7ca10dbae5c26b91986d28d0d7>

VL - 85

ID - 686

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background & Aims: While hepatitis E virus infections are a relevant topic in Europe, knowledge about epidemiology of hepatitis E virus infections in the USA and Latin America is still limited. Aim of this study was to estimate anti-hepatitis E virus IgG seroprevalence in the Americas and to assess whether low socioeconomic status is associated with hepatitis E virus exposure. Methods: We performed a systematic review and meta-analysis. Literature search was performed in PubMed for articles published 01/1994-12/2016. Prevalence was estimated using a mixed-effects model and reported in line with PRISMA reporting guidelines. Results: Seroprevalence was significantly higher in the USA than in Latin America, independently of assay, patient cohort, methodological quality or

study year (OR: 1.82 (1.06-3.08), P =.03). Patients in the USA had a more than doubled estimated seroprevalence (up to 9%, confidence interval 5%-15.6%) than those in Brazil (up to 4.2%, confidence interval 2.4%-7.1%; OR: 2.27 (1.25-4.13); P =.007) and Mixed Caribbean (up to 1%, OR: 8.33 (1.15-81.61); P =.04). A comparison with published data from Europe demonstrated that anti-hepatitis E virus seroprevalence in the USA and Europe did not differ significantly (OR: 1.33 (0.81-2.19), P =.25), while rate in South America was significantly lower than that in Europe (OR: 0.67 (0.45-0.98), P =.04). Conclusions: Hepatitis E virus is common in the USA. Surprisingly, the risk of hepatitis E virus exposure was low in many South American countries. Seroprevalence did not differ significantly between Europe and the USA. Hence, hepatitis E virus is not limited to countries with low sanitary standards, and a higher socioeconomic status does not protect populations from hepatitis E virus exposure. © 2018 John Wiley & Sons A/S. Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/liv.13859

IS - 11

KW - Epidemiology

Hepatitis E

HEV

the Americas

USA

Article

Europe

human

Medline

seroprevalence

socioeconomics

South and Central America

systematic review

United States

blood

meta analysis

prevalence

risk factor

seroepidemiology

hepatitis antibody

immunoglobulin G

Hepatitis Antibodies

Humans

Latin America

Risk Factors

Seroepidemiologic Studies

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :31

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 1951-1964

ST - Hepatitis E seroprevalence in the Americas: A systematic review and meta-analysis

T2 - Liver International

TI - Hepatitis E seroprevalence in the Americas: A systematic review and meta-analysis

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85046256861&doi=10.1111%2fliv.13859&partnerID=40&md5=42d18f596f7cc7c43cc8cb129d64157e>

VL - 38

ID - 301

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - BACKGROUND & AIMS: While hepatitis E virus infections are a relevant topic in Europe, knowledge about epidemiology of hepatitis E virus infections in the USA and Latin America is still limited. Aim of this study was to estimate anti-hepatitis E virus IgG seroprevalence in the Americas and to assess whether low socioeconomic status is associated with hepatitis E virus exposure., METHODS: We performed a systematic review and meta-analysis. Literature search was performed in PubMed for articles published 01/1994-12/2016. Prevalence was estimated using a mixed-effects model and reported in line with PRISMA reporting guidelines., RESULTS: Seroprevalence was significantly higher in the USA than in Latin America, independently of assay, patient cohort, methodological quality or study year (OR: 1.82 (1.06-3.08), P = .03). Patients in the USA had a more than doubled estimated seroprevalence (up to 9%, confidence interval 5%-15.6%) than those in Brazil (up to 4.2%, confidence interval 2.4%-7.1%; OR: 2.27 (1.25-4.13); P = .007) and Mixed Caribbean (up to 1%, OR: 8.33 (1.15-81.61); P = .04). A comparison with published data from Europe demonstrated that anti-hepatitis E virus seroprevalence in the USA and Europe did not differ significantly (OR: 1.33 (0.81-2.19), P = .25), while rate in South America was significantly lower than that in Europe (OR: 0.67 (0.45-0.98), P = .04)., CONCLUSIONS: Hepatitis E virus is common in the USA. Surprisingly, the risk of hepatitis E virus exposure was low in many South American countries. Seroprevalence did not differ significantly between Europe and the USA. Hence, hepatitis E virus is not limited to countries with low sanitary standards, and a higher socioeconomic status does not protect populations from hepatitis E virus exposure. Copyright © 2018 John Wiley & Sons A/S. Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

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DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/liv.13859>

IS - 11

KW - *Hepatitis Antibodies/bl [Blood]

*Hepatitis E/ep [Epidemiology]

Humans

*Immunoglobulin G/bl [Blood]

Latin America/ep [Epidemiology]

Prevalence

Risk Factors

Seroepidemiologic Studies

United States/ep [Epidemiology]

N1 - Comment in (CIN), Comment in (CIN)

PY - 2018

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SN - 1478-3231

1478-3223

SP - 1951-1964

ST - Hepatitis E seroprevalence in the Americas: A systematic review and meta-analysis

T2 - Liver international : official journal of the International Association for the Study of the Liver

T3 - Comment in: Liver Int. 2018 Dec;38(12):2340; PMID: 29851276

[<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29851276>]Comment in: Liver Int. 2018 Dec;38(12):2341; PMID: 30480377 [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30480377>]

TI - Hepatitis E seroprevalence in the Americas: A systematic review and meta-analysis

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med15&NEWS=N&AN=29660259>

VL - 38

Y2 - 20180503//

ID - 1169

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Previous studies showed low levels of circulating hepatitis E virus (HEV) in Scotland. We aimed to reassess current Scottish HEV epidemiology. Methods: Blood donor samples from five Scottish blood centres, the minipools for routine HEV screening and liver transplant recipients were tested for HEV antibodies and RNA to determine seroprevalence and viraemia. Blood donor data were compared with results from previous studies covering 2004–08. Notified laboratory-confirmed hepatitis E cases (2009–16) were extracted from national surveillance data. Viraemic samples from blood donors (2016) and chronic hepatitis E transplant patients (2014–16) were sequenced. Results: Anti-HEV IgG seroprevalence varied geographically and was highest in Edinburgh where it increased from 4.5% in 2004–08) to 9.3% in 2014–15 ($p = 0.001$). It was most marked in donors < 35 years. HEV RNA was found in 1:2,481 donors, compared with 1:14,520 in 2011. Notified laboratory-confirmed cases increased by a factor of 15 between 2011 and 2016, from 13 to 206. In 2011–13, 1 of 329 transplant recipients tested positive for acute HEV, compared with six cases of chronic infection during 2014–16. Of 10 sequenced viraemic donors eight and all six patients were infected with genotype 3 clade 1 virus, common in European pigs. Conclusions: The seroprevalence, number of viraemic donors and numbers of notified laboratory-confirmed cases of HEV in Scotland have all recently increased. The causes of this change are unknown, but need further investigation. Clinicians in Scotland, particularly those caring for immunocompromised patients, should have a low threshold for testing for HEV. © 2018, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). All rights reserved.

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C7 - 17-00174

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2018.23.12.17-00174

IS - 12

KW - hepatitis E antibody

immunoglobulin G antibody

RNA

hepatitis antibody

immunoglobulin G

virus RNA

adolescent

adult

Article
blood donor
cladistics
controlled study
disease surveillance
female
graft recipient
Hepatitis C virus genotype 3
hepatitis E
Hepatitis E virus
human
human cell
immunocompromised patient
infection
liver graft
liver transplantation
major clinical study
male
middle aged
nonhuman
polymerase chain reaction
Scotland
screening
seroprevalence
viremia
virus transmission
young adult
blood
genetics
genotype
immunology

incidence

isolation and purification

phylogeny

reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction

seroepidemiology

virology

Blood Donors

Hepatitis Antibodies

Humans

Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction

RNA, Viral

Seroepidemiologic Studies

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :26

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

ST - Hepatitis E virus (HEV) in Scotland: Evidence of recent increase in viral circulation in humans

T2 - Eurosurveillance

TI - Hepatitis E virus (HEV) in Scotland: Evidence of recent increase in viral circulation in humans

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85044759337&doi=10.2807%2f1560-7917.ES.2018.23.12.17-00174&partnerID=40&md5=f3cb064c5df45bdafcf5ddcf5429f38>

VL - 23

ID - 355

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Hepatitis E is the most common cause of hepatitis worldwide. While originally considered a disease of developing countries, it is increasingly recognised in developed countries, probably related to contaminated pork meat, and where infection is often asymptomatic. However, several non-liver manifestations have become apparent, the most important of which are neurological, including Guillain-Barré syndrome (acute inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy (AIDP)), neuralgic amyotrophy and meningoencephalitis. We recommend testing all patients with AIDP and neuralgic amyotrophy for hepatitis E and consider testing any patient with an unexplained

neurological illness and abnormal liver function tests for the virus. © Article author(s) (or their employer(s) unless otherwise stated in the text of the article) 2017. All rights reserved.

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AU - McLean, B. N.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1136/practneurol-2016-001588

IS - 4

KW - brachial plexus neuropathy

complication

Guillain Barre syndrome

hepatitis E

Hepatitis E virus

human

neurologic disease

virology

virus encephalitis

virus meningitis

Brachial Plexus Neuritis

Encephalitis, Viral

Guillain-Barre Syndrome

Humans

Meningitis, Viral

Nervous System Diseases

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :26

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 282-288

ST - Hepatitis E virus and neurological disorders

T2 - Practical Neurology

TI - Hepatitis E virus and neurological disorders

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85024474035&doi=10.1136%2fpractneurol-2016-001588&partnerID=40&md5=8284bc7d5bfce0d109c22d4d0ca4b52b>

VL - 17

ID - 440

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Hepatitis E is hyperendemic in many developing countries in Asia and Africa, and is caused by hepatitis E virus (HEV) genotypes 1 and 2, which are spread via the faecal-oral route by contaminated water. Recent data show that HEV infection is also endemic in developed countries. In such geographical settings, hepatitis E is caused by HEV genotypes 3 and 4, and is mainly a porcine zoonosis. In a minority of cases, HEV causes acute and chronic hepatitis, but infection is commonly asymptomatic or unrecognized. HEV infection is associated with a number of extrahepatic manifestations, including a range of neurological injuries. To date, 91 cases of HEV-associated neurological injury-most commonly, Guillain-Barré syndrome, neuralgic amyotrophy, and encephalitis/myelitis-have been reported. Here, we review the reported cases, discuss possible pathogenic mechanisms, and present our perspectives on future directions and research questions. © 2016 Macmillan Publishers Limited.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/nrneurol.2015.234

IS - 2

KW - ganglioside antibody

immunoglobulin

prednisolone

antibody detection

brachial plexus

brachial plexus neuropathy

case control study

central nervous system infection

clinical feature

creatine kinase blood level

disease association

disease course

disease severity

drug dose reduction

encephalitis

genotype

geographic distribution

Guillain Barre syndrome

hepatitis E

Hepatitis E virus

human

immune response

immunoglobulin blood level

immunomodulation

incidence

liver function test

molecular mimicry

myelitis

neuropathic pain

nonhuman

pathogenesis

pathophysiology

plasmapheresis

priority journal

Review

virus detection

virus load

virus strain

animal

Peripheral Nervous System Diseases

virology

Animals

Humans

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :136

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 77-85

ST - Hepatitis E virus and neurological injury

T2 - Nature Reviews Neurology

TI - Hepatitis E virus and neurological injury

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84957841034&doi=10.1038%2fnrneurol.2015.234&partnerID=40&md5=087d6cc066aec4818dc58d9c1fb8aecc>

VL - 12

ID - 489

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives: Hepatitis E virus (HEV) infection is an emerging infection in developed countries and is thought to be a porcine zoonosis. HEV can cause chronic infection and cirrhosis in the immunosuppressed, including patients with HIV infection. Little is known about HEV and HIV coinfection. The aim of the study was to document the incidence of chronic HEV coinfection in patients with HIV infection and to determine the anti-HEV seroprevalence and compare it with that of a control population. Methods: A cohort/case-control study was carried out in two teaching hospitals in southwest England. A total of 138 patients with HIV infection were tested for HEV using an immunoassay for anti-HEV immunoglobulin M (IgM) and IgG and reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), and 464 control subjects were tested for anti-HEV IgG. Demographic, lifestyle and laboratory data were prospectively collected on each patient with HIV infection. The anti-HEV IgG seroprevalence in patients with HIV infection was compared with that in controls and demographic risk factors for HEV exposure were explored using logistic regression models. Results: There was no difference in anti-HEV IgG seroprevalence between the HIV-infected patients and controls. The only risk factor predictive of anti-HEV seropositivity was the consumption of raw/undercooked pork; sexual risk factors were unrelated. No patient with HIV infection had evidence of chronic coinfection with HEV. Conclusions: Anti-HEV seroprevalence is similar in controls and patients with HIV infection. Risk factor analysis suggests that HEV is unlikely to be transmitted sexually. Chronic coinfection with HEV was absent, indicating that chronic HEV/HIV coinfection is not a common problem in this cohort. © 2011 British HIV Association.

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AU - Ijaz, S.

AU - Dalton, H. R.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/j.1468-1293.2011.00942.x

IS - 1

KW - Chronic coinfection

Hepatitis e virus

HIV

Seroprevalence

alanine aminotransferase

hepatitis E antibody

immunoglobulin G

immunoglobulin M

adult

age

aged

alanine aminotransferase blood level

article

case control study

cohort analysis

controlled study

ethnic difference

female

food intake

hepatitis E

human

Human immunodeficiency virus 1 infection

incidence

infection rate

infection risk

major clinical study

male

mixed infection

pork

priority journal

reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction

risk assessment

sex difference

sexual behavior

United Kingdom

Case-Control Studies

Chronic Disease

Cohort Studies

Coinfection

England

Hepatitis Antibodies

HIV Infections

Humans

Middle Aged

Seroepidemiologic Studies

Young Adult

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :82

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 83-88

ST - Hepatitis E virus coinfection in patients with HIV infection

T2 - HIV Medicine

TI - Hepatitis E virus coinfection in patients with HIV infection

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-82455223206&doi=10.1111%2fj.1468-1293.2011.00942.x&partnerID=40&md5=b9522db1ae5f896b5c919fb2b769b21e>

VL - 13

ID - 750

ER -

TY - JOUR

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AU - Crossan, C.

AU - Baker, P. J.

AU - Craft, J.

AU - Takeuchi, Y.

AU - Dalton, H. R.

AU - Scobie, L.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3201/eid1812.120924

IS - 12

KW - virus RNA

animal tissue

disease transmission

genotype

hepatitis E

Hepatitis E virus

human

industry

letter

mussel

nonhuman

nucleotide sequence

oyster

phylogeny

polymerase chain reaction

shellfish

United Kingdom

virus detection

M3 - Letter

N1 - Cited By :114

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 2085-2087

ST - Hepatitis E virus genotype 3 in shellfish, United Kingdom

T2 - Emerging Infectious Diseases

TI - Hepatitis E virus genotype 3 in shellfish, United Kingdom

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84930476730&doi=10.3201%2f112924&partnerID=40&md5=7c433853117b16168ce1af4093985d48>

VL - 18

ID - 737

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Until recently, hepatitis E was thought to be largely confined to hyperendemic areas in Asia, Africa and Mexico. Over the last 10 years it has become clear that this is not the case, as it is surprisingly common in developed countries. In these settings, it is caused by HEV genotypes 3 and 4, and is a porcine zoonosis. It causes a range of human illness including acute and chronic hepatitis, and a spectrum of neurological injury. HEV RNA has been found in donated blood from an increasing number of countries, and in some locations with a very high incidence. The clinical phenotype and burden of disease in humans is still emerging. In contrast to previous 'received wisdom', zoonotically transmitted HEV may be one of the most successful zoonotic viral infections in human history. How did we, as a scientific community, get this so badly wrong? This review considers this question from a largely clinical perspective, explores the places HEV has been 'hiding' and the emerging clinical phenotype in humans.

AU - Dalton, Harry R.

AU - Saunders, M.

AU - Woolson, Kathy L.

IS - 1

PY - 2015

SE - Dalton, Harry R. Royal Cornwall Hospital Trust, and; European Centre of Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Truro, UK.

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Woolson, Kathy L. Hepatology Unit, Derriford Hospital, Plymouth, UK.

SN - 2055-6640

SP - 23-9

ST - Hepatitis E virus in developed countries: one of the most successful zoonotic viral diseases in human history?

T2 - Journal of virus eradication

TI - Hepatitis E virus in developed countries: one of the most successful zoonotic viral diseases in human history?

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=pmnm3&NEWS=N&AN=27482393>

VL - 1

Y2 - 20150101//

ID - 1411

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Aim: To examine the incidence of hepatitis E (HepE) in individuals with acute liver injury severe enough to warrant treatment at a transplant unit. Methods: Hepatitis E virus (HEV) is an emerging pathogen in developed countries causing severe illness, particularly in immunocompromised patients or those with underlying chronic liver disease. HepE infection is often under diagnosed, as clinicians can be reluctant to test patients who have not travelled to regions traditionally considered hyperendemic for HepE. There are few data regarding the significance of HEV in patients with very severe acute liver injury in developed countries. Eighty patients with acute severe liver injury attending the Scottish Liver Transplant unit were tested for HEV and anti-HEV IgG and IgM. Severe acute liver injury was defined as a sudden deterioration in liver function confirmed by abnormal liver function tests and coagulopathy or presence of hepatic encephalopathy. Eighty percent of these patients were diagnosed with paracetamol overdose. No patients had a history of chronic or decompensated chronic liver disease at time of sampling. IgG positive samples were quantified against the World Health Organization anti-HEV IgG standard. Samples were screened for HEV viral RNA by quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction. Results: Four cases of hepatitis E were identified. Three of the four cases were only diagnosed on retrospective testing and were initially erroneously ascribed to drug-induced liver injury and decompensated chronic liver disease,

with the cause of the decompensation uncertain. One case was caused by HEV genotype 1 in a traveller returning from Asia, the other three were autochthonous and diagnosed on retrospective testing. In two of these cases (where RNA was detected) HEV was found to be genotype 3, the most prevalent genotype in developed countries. Three patients survived, two of whom had been misdiagnosed as having drug induced liver injury. The fourth patient died from sepsis and liver failure precipitated as a result of hepatitis E infection and previously undiagnosed cirrhosis. Histopathology data to date is limited to mainly that seen for endemic HepE. All patients, with the exception of patient 1, demonstrated characteristics of HepE infection, as seen in previously described locally acquired cases. Conclusion: In patients with acute severe liver injury, HEV testing should be part of the initial diagnostic investigation algorithm irrespective of suspected initial diagnosis, age or travel history. © 2014 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc.

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AU - Dalton, H. R.

AU - Scobie, L.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.4254/wjh.v6.i6.426

IS - 6

KW - Acute liver injury

Hepatitis E virus

Infection

Virology

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :28

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 426-434

ST - Hepatitis E virus in patients with acute severe liver injury

T2 - World Journal of Hepatology

TI - Hepatitis E virus in patients with acute severe liver injury

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84903737453&doi=10.4254%2fwjh.v6.i6.426&partnerID=40&md5=3b409dcb78deb3e2e639a103d2946004>

VL - 6

ID - 621

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background and Objectives: Published prevalence figures for hepatitis E virus (HEV) reveal significant regional differences. Several studies have reported virus transmission via blood transfusion. The aim of this study was to establish HEV seroprevalence and investigate a potential HEV RNA presence in Scottish blood donors. Materials and Methods: IgG and IgM were determined in individual serum samples. HEV RNA was investigated in plasma mini-pools corresponding to 43 560 individual donations using nested PCR. Samples amenable to reamplification with primers from a different region were considered confirmed positives, sequenced and analysed. Results: A total of 73 of 1559 tested individual sera (4.7%) were IgG positive, none tested positive for IgM. Plasma mini-pool testing revealed an HEV RNA frequency of 1 in 14 520 donations. Three confirmed positives belonged, as expected to genotype 3. Conclusions: HEV IgG and RNA figures in Scottish blood donors are lower than those published for the rest of the UK, but sufficiently high to prompt further studies on potential transmission rates and effects of HEV infection, especially for immunosuppressed individuals. © 2013 International Society of Blood Transfusion.

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AU - Dalton, H. R.

AU - Scobie, L.

AU - Petrik, J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/vox.12056

IS - 4

KW - Blood donors

HEV

NAT testing

Serological testing

immunoglobulin G

immunoglobulin M

adolescent

adult

article

blood donor

blood sampling

female

genotype

hepatitis E

Hepatitis E virus

human

major clinical study

male

nucleotide sequence

polymerase chain reaction

priority journal

seroprevalence

United Kingdom

Hepatitis Antibodies

Humans

Middle Aged

RNA, Viral

Scotland

Seroepidemiologic Studies

Young Adult

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :105

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 283-289

ST - Hepatitis E virus in Scottish blood donors

T2 - Vox Sanguinis

TI - Hepatitis E virus in Scottish blood donors

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84885480547&doi=10.1111%2fvox.12056&partnerID=40&md5=a67fb91dee555bc0ea34c4c6e4daaa16>

VL - 105

ID - 645

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Hepatitis E virus (HEV) infection is a worldwide disease. An improved understanding of the natural history of HEV infection has been achieved within the last decade. Several reservoirs and transmission modes have been identified. Hepatitis E is an underdiagnosed disease, in part due to the use of serological assays with low sensitivity. However, diagnostic tools, including nucleic acid-based tests, have been improved. The epidemiology and clinical features of hepatitis E differ between developing and developed countries. HEV infection is usually an acute self-limiting disease, but in developed countries it causes chronic infection with rapidly progressive cirrhosis in organ transplant recipients, patients with hematological malignancy requiring chemotherapy, and individuals with HIV. HEV also causes extrahepatic manifestations, including a number of neurological syndromes and renal injury. Acute infection usually requires no treatment, but chronic infection should be treated by reducing immunosuppression in transplant patients and/or the use of antiviral therapy. In this comprehensive review, we summarize the current knowledge about the virus itself, as well as the epidemiology, diagnostics, natural history, and management of HEV infection in developing and developed countries. © 2014, American Society for Microbiology. All Rights Reserved.

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AU - Izopet, J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1128/CMR.00057-13

IS - 1

KW - hepatitis E vaccine

immunoglobulin M antibody

peginterferon

ribavirin

antiviral therapy

chronic hepatitis

disease course

enzyme immunoassay

hematologic disease

hepatitis E

human

Human immunodeficiency virus infection

immunoaffinity chromatography

kidney injury

limit of detection

liver disease

morbidity

multicenter study (topic)

neurologic disease

organ transplantation

pancreatitis

phase 2 clinical trial (topic)

phase 3 clinical trial (topic)

pregnancy

rapid test

review

sensitivity and specificity

seroprevalence

virus transmission

Chronic Disease

Developed Countries

Developing Countries

Disease Reservoirs

Hepatitis E virus

Humans

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :384

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 116-138

ST - Hepatitis E virus infection

T2 - Clinical Microbiology Reviews

TI - Hepatitis E virus infection

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84891674329&doi=10.1128%2fCMR.00057-13&partnerID=40&md5=8ddd9065dd069f932a4e3dab816df35c>

VL - 27

ID - 609

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Hepatitis E virus (HEV) infection can lead to acute and chronic hepatitis as well as to extrahepatic manifestations such as neurological and renal disease; it is the most common cause of acute viral hepatitis worldwide. Four genotypes are responsible for most infection in humans, of which HEV genotypes 1 and 2 are obligate human pathogens and HEV genotypes 3 and 4 are mostly zoonotic. Until quite recently, HEV was considered to be mainly responsible for epidemics of acute hepatitis in developing regions owing to contamination of drinking water supplies with human faeces. However, HEV is increasingly being recognized as endemic in some developed regions. In this setting, infections occur through zoonotic transmission or contaminated blood products and can cause chronic hepatitis in immunocompromised individuals. HEV infections can be diagnosed by measuring anti-HEV antibodies, HEV RNA or viral capsid antigen in blood or stool. Although an effective HEV vaccine exists, it is only licensed for use in China. Acute hepatitis E is usually self-limiting and does not require specific treatment. Management of immunocompromised individuals involves lowering the dose of immunosuppressive drugs and/or treatment with the antiviral agent ribavirin. © 2017 Macmillan Publishers Limited, part of Springer Nature. All rights reserved.

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C7 - 17086

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/nrdp.2017.86

KW - drinking water

hepatitis E antibody
hepatitis E vaccine
ribavirin
virus RNA
antivirus agent
algorithm
antigen detection
blood
China
chronic hepatitis
clinical feature
developed country
developing country
feces
genotype
hepatitis E
human
iatrogenic disease
immunocompromised patient
infection prevention
nonhuman
pathophysiology
phylogeny
priority journal
quality of life
Review
RNA analysis
screening
virus capsid
virus genome
virus transmission

water borne disease

water supply

animal

blood donor

complication

drug effect

Hepatitis E virus

pathogenicity

risk factor

zoonosis

Animals

Antiviral Agents

Blood Donors

Hepatitis, Chronic

Humans

Risk Factors

Zoonoses

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :218

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

ST - Hepatitis E virus infection

T2 - Nature Reviews Disease Primers

TI - Hepatitis E virus infection

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85034838890&doi=10.1038%2fnrdp.2017.86&partnerID=40&md5=f318b32d0b7f23216c3742645796ccd3>

VL - 3

ID - 394

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background & Aims Hepatitis E virus (HEV) has been associated with a number of neurological syndromes, but causality has not yet been established. The aim of this study was to explore the relationship between HEV and neurological illness by prospective HEV testing of patients presenting with acute non-traumatic neurological injury. **Methods** Four hundred and sixty-four consecutive patients presenting to hospital with acute non-traumatic neurological illnesses were tested for HEV by serology and PCR from four centres in the UK, France and the Netherlands. **Results** Eleven of 464 patients (2.4%) had evidence of current/recent HEV infection. Seven had HEV RNA identified in serum and four were diagnosed serologically. Neurological cases in which HEV infection was found included neuralgic amyotrophy (n = 3, all PCR positive); cerebral ischemia or infarction (n = 4); seizure (n = 2); encephalitis (n = 1); and an acute combined facial and vestibular neuropathy (n = 1). None of these cases were clinically jaundiced and median ALT at presentation was 24 IU/L (range 8–145). Cases of HEV-associated neuralgic amyotrophy were found in each of the participating countries: all were middle-aged males with bilateral involvement of the brachial plexus. **Conclusions** In this cohort of patients with non-traumatic neurological injury, 2.4% had evidence of HEV infection. Symptoms of hepatitis were mild or absent and no patients were jaundiced. The cases of HEV-associated neuralgic amyotrophy had similarities with other HEV-associated cases described in a large retrospective study. This observation supports a causal relationship between HEV and neuralgic amyotrophy. To further understand the relevance of HEV infection in patients with acute neurological illnesses, case-control studies are warranted. **Lay summary:** Hepatitis E virus (HEV), as its name suggests, is a hepatotropic virus, i.e. it causes damage to the liver (hepatitis). Our findings show that HEV can also be associated with a range of injury to the nervous system. © 2017 European Association for the Study of the Liver

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jhep.2017.07.010

IS - 5

KW - Epidemiology

Hepatitis E virus (HEV)

Neuralgic amyotrophy

Seizure

Stroke

antithrombocytic agent

clonazepam

clopidogrel

heparin

levetiracetam

methylprednisolone

phenytoin

prednisolone

prednisone

ribavirin

valaciclovir

virus RNA

hepatitis antibody

adolescent

adult

aged

anticonvulsant therapy

Article

brachial plexus neuropathy

brain infarction

brain ischemia

carotid artery obstruction

carotid endarterectomy

cerebrovascular accident

computed tomographic angiography

coronary stenting

cranial nerve paralysis

disease association

echocardiography

electromyography

encephalitis

female

focal epilepsy
hepatitis E
Hepatitis E virus
human
ischemic heart disease
major clinical study
male
meningitis
middle aged
migraine
multicenter study
multiple sclerosis
myelitis
neurologic disease
neurologic examination
nuclear magnetic resonance imaging
polymerase chain reaction
priority journal
prospective study
reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction
symptom
tonic clonic seizure
transient ischemic attack
very elderly
blood
clinical trial
complication
France
genetics
immunology
Netherlands

pathogenicity

pilot study

procedures

serology

statistics

United Kingdom

virology

Brachial Plexus Neuritis

Hepatitis Antibodies

Humans

Pilot Projects

RNA, Viral

Seizures

Serologic Tests

Statistics as Topic

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :55

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 925-932

ST - Hepatitis E virus infection and acute non-traumatic neurological injury: A prospective multicentre study

T2 - Journal of Hepatology

TI - Hepatitis E virus infection and acute non-traumatic neurological injury: A prospective multicentre study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85027465087&doi=10.1016%2fj.jhep.2017.07.010&partnerID=40&md5=b871dd04b357d4c1d380470ee02738c4>

VL - 67

ID - 397

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Hepatitis E virus (HEV), as a hepatotropic virus, is supposed to exclusively infect the liver and only cause hepatitis. However, a broad range of extrahepatic manifestations (in particular, idiopathic neurological disorders) have been recently reported in association with its infection. In this study, we have demonstrated that various human neural cell lines (embryonic stem cell–derived neural lineage cells) induced pluripotent stem cell–derived human neurons and primary mouse neurons are highly susceptible to HEV infection. Treatment with interferon- α or ribavirin, the off-label antiviral drugs for chronic hepatitis E, exerted potent antiviral activities against HEV infection in neural cells. More importantly, in mice and monkey peripherally inoculated with HEV particles, viral RNA and protein were detected in brain tissues. Finally, patients with HEV-associated neurological disorders shed the virus into cerebrospinal fluid, indicating a direct infection of their nervous system. Thus, HEV is neurotropic in vitro, and in mice, monkeys, and possibly humans. These results challenge the dogma of HEV as a pure hepatotropic virus and suggest that HEV infection should be considered in the differential diagnosis of idiopathic neurological disorders. © The Author 2017. Published by Oxford University Press for the Infectious Diseases Society of America. All rights reserved.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1093/infdis/jix079

IS - 8

KW - Central nervous system

Cerebrospinal fluid

Hepatitis E virus

Peripheral nervous system

alpha interferon

ribavirin
viral protein
virus RNA
antivirus agent
animal cell
animal experiment
animal model
animal tissue
antiviral activity
Article
brain infection
brain tissue
cell lineage
controlled study
drug potency
female
Haplorhini
hepatitis E
human
human cell
human embryonic stem cell
in vitro study
infection risk
infection sensitivity
male
mouse
nerve cell
neurologic disease
nonhuman
off label drug use
pluripotent stem cell

priority journal
protein determination
RNA analysis
virus particle
virus shedding
adult
aged
animal
Bagg albino mouse
brain
C57BL mouse
drug effects
Guillain Barre syndrome
liver
middle aged
pathogenicity
pathology
rhesus monkey
tumor cell line
virology
virus replication
Animals
Antiviral Agents
Cell Line, Tumor
Guillain-Barre Syndrome
Humans
Interferon-alpha
Macaca mulatta
Mice
Mice, Inbred BALB C
Mice, Inbred C57BL

Neurons

RNA, Viral

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :58

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 1197-1206

ST - Hepatitis E virus infects neurons and brains

T2 - Journal of Infectious Diseases

TI - Hepatitis E virus infects neurons and brains

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85028490570&doi=10.1093%2finfdis%2fjix079&partnerID=40&md5=5722d0fa67c19fe54068457a9816a3da>

VL - 215

ID - 422

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - BACKGROUND: Hepatitis E virus (HEV) is endemic in EU/EEA countries, but the understanding of the burden of the infection in humans is inconsistent as the disease is not under EU surveillance but subject to national policies., STUDY: Countries were asked to nominate experts and to complete a standardised questionnaire about the epidemiological situation and surveillance of HEV in their respective EU/EEA country. This study reviewed surveillance systems for human cases of HEV in EU/EEA countries and nominated experts assessed the epidemiology in particular examining the recent increase in the number of autochthonous cases., RESULTS: Surveillance systems and case definitions across EU/EEA countries were shown to be highly variable and testing algorithms were unreliable. Large increases of autochthonous cases were reported from Western EU/EEA countries with lower case numbers seen in Northern and Southern European countries. Lack of clinical awareness and variability in testing strategies might account for the observed differences in hepatitis E incidence across EU/EEA countries. Infections were predominantly caused by HEV genotype 3, the most prevalent virus type in the animal reservoirs., CONCLUSION: Discussions from the expert group supported joint working across countries to better monitor the epidemiology and possible changes in risk of virus acquisition at a European level. There was agreement to share surveillance strategies and algorithms but also importantly the collation of HEV data from human and animal populations. These data collected at a European level would serve the 'One Health' approach to better informing on human exposure to HEV. Copyright © 2016. Published by Elsevier B.V.

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DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jcv.2016.06.010>
KW - Cost of Illness
*Endemic Diseases
Europe/ep [Epidemiology]
*Hepatitis/ep [Epidemiology]

Humans

PY - 2016

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SN - 1873-5967

1386-6532

SP - 9-16

ST - Hepatitis E virus: Assessment of the epidemiological situation in humans in Europe, 2014/15

T2 - Journal of clinical virology : the official publication of the Pan American Society for Clinical
Virology

TI - Hepatitis E virus: Assessment of the epidemiological situation in humans in Europe, 2014/15

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med13&NEWS=N&AN=27393938>

VL - 82

Y2 - 20160623//

ID - 1277

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - For many years, hepatitis E was considered a disease found only in certain developing
countries. In these geographical settings, hepatitis E virus (HEV) causes a self-limiting hepatitis in
young adults, except in pregnant females, in whom the mortality is 25 %. Our understanding of HEV
has changed radically in the past decade. It is now evident that HEV is a threat to global health. This
review article considers the current concepts and future perspectives of HEV and its effects on

human health, with particular reference to developed countries. © 2014 Springer Science+Business Media.

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C7 - 399

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/s11908-014-0399-8

IS - 4

KW - Chronic liver disease

Epidemiology

Hepatitis

Hepatitis E

Zoonosis

immunoglobulin G

abdominal pain

anorexia

arthralgia

autoimmune hepatitis

blood donor

clinical feature

developed country

differential diagnosis

fever

headache

Hepatitis E virus

human

hypertransaminasemia

jaundice

laboratory test

lethargy

myalgia

pruritus

review

serology

seroprevalence

vascularization

viremia

vomiting

weight reduction

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :21

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

ST - Hepatitis E virus: Current concepts and future perspectives

T2 - Current Infectious Disease Reports

TI - Hepatitis E virus: Current concepts and future perspectives

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84894483871&doi=10.1007%2fs11908-014-0399-8&partnerID=40&md5=920146c2c4fd3c11a485bc9902e91f6d>

VL - 16

ID - 633

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Until recently, hepatitis E virus (HEV) was thought not to occur in developed countries. It is now clear that locally acquired HEV is common in such settings. HEV infection acquired in these areas differs from that in developing countries in a number of important aspects: it is caused by genotype 3 (and 4 in China and Japan), it mainly affects middle-aged/elderly males and it is zoonotic with a

porcine primary host. Pig herds worldwide are infected with HEV genotype 3 and HEV has been found in the human food chain in a number of developed countries. However, the route of transmission is not fully understood, since most cases are not obviously associated with pigs/pig products. HEV can be transmitted by blood transfusion and surprisingly high numbers of asymptomatic blood donors are viremic at the time of donation: Germany 1:1,200, Netherlands 1:2,671, England 1:2,848. Our understanding of the clinical phenotype of HEV infection in humans has undergone a sea-change in recent years. Previously, HEV was thought to cause only acute self-limiting hepatitis. However, HEV may cause persistent disease in the immunocompromised. Patients with chronic HEV infection have no symptoms, but some develop rapidly progressive liver cirrhosis. The full clinical spectrum of HEV is still emerging. HEV has important extra-hepatic manifestations, which deserve further investigation. For example, HEV can cause a wide range of neurological illness. In particular, very recent data suggest that Guillain-Barré syndrome and neuralgic amyotrophy are associated with locally acquired HEV in approximately 5 and 10% of the cases, respectively. © 2016 S. Karger AG, Basel.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1159/000444468

IS - 4

KW - Cirrhosis

Decompensated chronic liver disease

Hepatitis E virus

Neurological injury

Porcine zoonosis

Article

blood donor

blood transfusion

clinical feature

developed country

differential diagnosis

food chain
genotype
Germany
hepatitis E
human
incidence
liver cirrhosis
phenotype
priority journal
reservoir
seroprevalence
symptom
virus transmission
aged
animal
China
England
female
food poisoning
genetics
Japan
male
middle aged
Netherlands
pig
swine disease
transmission
very elderly
virology
Aged, 80 and over
Animals

Foodborne Diseases

Humans

Swine

Swine Diseases

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :26

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 308-316

ST - Hepatitis e Virus: Time to Change the Textbooks

T2 - Digestive Diseases

TI - Hepatitis e Virus: Time to Change the Textbooks

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84973582520&doi=10.1159%2f000444468&partnerID=40&md5=6244026a5ed3ebffc26fd85edc5b6de1>

VL - 34

ID - 479

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - AIM To conduct a prospective assessment of anti-hepatitis E virus (HEV) IgG seroprevalence in the Western Cape Province of South Africa in conjunction with evaluating risk factors for exposure. METHODS Consenting participants attending clinics and wards of Groote Schuur, Red Cross Children's Hospital and their affiliated teaching hospitals in Cape Town, South Africa, were sampled. Healthy adults attending blood donor clinics were also recruited. Patients with known liver disease were excluded and all major ethnic/race groups were included to broadly represent local demographics. Relevant demographic data was captured at the time of sampling using an interviewer-administered confidential questionnaire. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) status was self-disclosed. HEV IgG testing was performed using the Wantai assay. RESULTS HEV is endemic in the region with a seroprevalence of 27.9% (n = 324/1161) 95%CI: 25.3%-30.5% (21.9% when age-adjusted) with no significant differences between ethnic groups or HIV status. Seroprevalence in children is low but rapidly increases in early adulthood. With univariate analysis, age \geq 30 years old, pork and bacon/ham consumption suggested risk. In the multivariate analysis, the highest risk factor for HEV IgG seropositivity (OR = 7.679, 95%CI: 5.38-10.96, $p < 0.001$) was being 30 years or older followed by pork consumption (OR = 2.052, 95%CI: 1.39-3.03, $p < 0.001$). A recent clinical case demonstrates that HEV genotype 3 may be currently circulating in the Western Cape. CONCLUSION Hepatitis E seroprevalence was considerably higher than previously thought suggesting that hepatitis

E warrants consideration in any patient presenting with an unexplained hepatitis in the Western Cape, irrespective of travel history, age or ethnicity. © The Author(s) 2016.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3748/wjg.v22.i44.9853

IS - 44

KW - Hepatitis E

Seroprevalence

South Africa

pork consumption

genotype

immunoglobulin E antibody

biological marker

hepatitis antibody

immunoglobulin G

acute liver failure

adolescent

adult

age distribution

aged

alcohol consumption

Article

ascites

child

chronic liver disease

death

endemic disease

ethnic difference

female

fulminant hepatic failure

hepatitis E

Hepatitis E virus

Hepatitis E virus genotype 3

hepatomegaly

human

Human immunodeficiency virus infection

infant

jaundice

major clinical study

male

middle aged

polymerase chain reaction

pork

prospective study

seroprevalence

South African

telangiectasia

very elderly

blood

case control study

case report

immunology

multivariate analysis

newborn

odds ratio

pathogenicity

predictive value

preschool child

risk factor

serology

South Africa

statistical model

young adult

Aged, 80 and over

Biomarkers

Case-Control Studies

Child, Preschool

Hepatitis Antibodies

Humans

Infant, Newborn

Logistic Models

Predictive Value of Tests

Prospective Studies

Risk Factors

Seroepidemiologic Studies

Serologic Tests

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :19

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 9853-9859

ST - Hepatitis e virus: Western Cape, South Africa

T2 - World Journal of Gastroenterology

TI - Hepatitis e virus: Western Cape, South Africa

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84997208305&doi=10.3748%2fwjg.v22.i44.9853&partnerID=40&md5=7847d8860b3e654c27d3d2d207ace5e6>

VL - 22

ID - 501

ER -

TY - JOUR

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/hep.25578

IS - 5

KW - immunosuppressive agent

ribavirin

CD4+ T lymphocyte

CD8+ T lymphocyte

cellular immunity

hepatitis E

Hepatitis E virus

human

immunomodulation

immunosuppressive treatment

letter

lymphocyte proliferation

postoperative period

priority journal

T lymphocyte

Th2 cell

transplantation

viral clearance

CD4-Positive T-Lymphocytes

CD8-Positive T-Lymphocytes

Cell Proliferation

Cytokines

Female

Humans

Male

M3 - Letter

N1 - Cited By :9

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 1643-1643

ST - Hepatitis E virus-specific T-cell response after transplantation

T2 - Hepatology

TI - Hepatitis E virus-specific T-cell response after transplantation

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84859928604&doi=10.1002%2fhep.25578&partnerID=40&md5=359bed318bf0a51d39925cda6326d07e>

VL - 55

ID - 876

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Summary Hepatitis E was previously thought to be a disease of developing countries causing significant morbidity and mortality in young adults, particularly among pregnant women and patients with pre-existing chronic liver disease. Recent studies have shown that hepatitis E is also an issue in developed countries. In this setting, hepatitis E is a zoonotic infection and causes acute infection mainly in middle-aged and elderly men; and chronic infection in the immunosuppressed. The scope and burden of disease are still emerging. The diagnosis of hepatitis E should be considered in any patient with hepatitis, irrespective of their age or travel history. © 2012 Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

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European Centre of Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter, Medical School, Truro, United Kingdom

AU - Scobie, L.

AU - Dalton, H. R.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/jvh.12024

IS - 1

KW - chronic liver disease

hepatitis E

viral hepatitis

zoonosis

vaccine

abdominal pain

age distribution

anorexia

blood transfusion

clinical feature

cooking

dietary intake

fever

genotype

host

human

immune deficiency

incidence

Japan

jaundice

morbidity

mortality

myalgia

neurologic disease

nonhuman

pathophysiology

practice guideline

priority journal

review

risk factor

temperature

transfusion

viral contamination

virus gene

virus transmission

vomiting

weight reduction

Acute Disease

Animals

Chronic Disease

Developed Countries

Developing Countries

Female

Hepatitis E virus

Humans

Immunocompromised Host

Male

Pregnancy

Pregnancy Complications, Infectious

Zoonoses

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :72

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 1-11

ST - Hepatitis E: Source and route of infection, clinical manifestations and new developments

T2 - Journal of Viral Hepatitis

TI - Hepatitis E: Source and route of infection, clinical manifestations and new developments

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84871006420&doi=10.1111%2fjvh.12024&partnerID=40&md5=6637b7fcf334c807389baa6d84bddd58>

VL - 20

ID - 702

ER -

TY - CHAP

AB - Until recently, HEV was thought not to occur in developed countries. It is now clear that locally acquired HEV is common in many developed countries. HEV infection acquired in these areas differs from that in developing countries in a number of important aspects: it is caused by genotype 3 (and 4 in China and Japan); it mainly affects middle-aged/elderly males; it is zoonotic with a porcine primary host. Pig herds worldwide are infected with HEV genotype 3 and HEV has been found in the human food chain in a number of developed countries. However, the route of transmission is not fully understood, since most cases are not obviously associated with pigs/pig products. HEV can be transmitted by blood transfusion and surprisingly high numbers of asymptomatic blood donors are viraemic at the time of donation. Our understanding of the clinical phenotype of HEV infection in humans has undergone a sea-change in recent years. Previously, HEV was thought to cause only acute self-limiting hepatitis. However, HEV may cause persistent disease in the immunocompromised. Patients with chronic HEV infection have no symptoms, but some develop rapidly progressive liver cirrhosis. The full clinical spectrum of HEV is still emerging. HEV has important extra-hepatic manifestations, which deserve further investigation. For example, HEV can cause a wide range of neurological illness. In particular, very recent data suggests that Guillain-Barré syndrome and neuralgic amyotrophy are associated with locally acquired HEV in approximately 5% and 10% of cases respectively. © Springer Science+Business Media Dordrecht 2015.

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Department of Nephrology and Organ Transplantation, CHU Rangueil, INSERM U1043, IFR-BMT and CHU Purpan, Toulouse, France

AU - Dalton, H. R.

AU - Bendall, R.

AU - Izopet, J.

AU - Banks, M.

AU - Kamar, N.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/978-94-017-9457-2_37

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 915-935

ST - Hepatitis E: The commonest viral zoonosis worldwide?

T2 - Zoonoses-Infections Affecting Humans and Animals: Focus on Public Health Aspects

TI - Hepatitis E: The commonest viral zoonosis worldwide?

UR - https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84943251984&doi=10.1007%2f978-94-017-9457-2_37&partnerID=40&md5=aa09e90b5209bee8244b847185a4c638

ID - 572

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - Royal Cornwall Hospital Trust, European Centre of Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Truro, TR1 3LJ, United Kingdom

AU - Dalton, H. R.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1159/000358103

IS - 1

KW - acute hepatitis

blood donor

blood transfusion

hepatitis E

human

infection

jaundice

medical history

nonhuman

phenotype

Review

risk assessment

seroprevalence

vascularization

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :7

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 6-9

ST - Hepatitis E: The 'new kid on the block' or an old friend?

T2 - Transfusion Medicine and Hemotherapy

TI - Hepatitis E: The 'new kid on the block' or an old friend?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84924523036&doi=10.1159%2f000358103&partnerID=40&md5=d1c4264fc0bf1af91cf7923114585922>

VL - 41

ID - 602

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, Peninsula College of Medicine and Dentistry, Universities of Exeter and Plymouth, Truro, Cornwall TR1 3LJ, United Kingdom

AU - Dalton, H. R.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/nrgastro.2012.121

IS - 8

KW - alanine aminotransferase

immunoglobulin M

virus antibody

age distribution

chronic liver disease

decompensated liver cirrhosis

developing country

disease association

early diagnosis

endemic disease

food intake

food processing

geographic distribution

graft recipient

hepatitis E

human

hypertransaminasemia

immunocompromised patient

infection complication

mortality

nonhuman

polymerase chain reaction

priority journal

review

sex difference

virus pathogenesis

virus transmission

virus typing

Chronic Disease

Delayed Diagnosis

Humans

Liver Diseases

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :18

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 430-432

ST - Hepatitis: Hepatitis e and decompensated chronic liver disease

T2 - Nature Reviews Gastroenterology and Hepatology

TI - Hepatitis: Hepatitis e and decompensated chronic liver disease

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84864854238&doi=10.1038%2fnrgastro.2012.121&partnerID=40&md5=a5269875ef0b4bbc14f0ee977e2847ca>

VL - 9

ID - 719

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective: The evidence for an association between mutations in the HFE (hemochromatosis) gene and the risk of hip or knee osteoarthritis is inconsistent. Total joint replacement is considered a surrogate measure for symptomatic end-stage osteoarthritis. We examined the relationship between HFE gene mutations and risk of total hip and knee replacement using a prospective cohort study. Methods: The Melbourne Collaborative Cohort Study recruited participants between 1990 and 1994. Participants born in Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, or Ireland (n = 27,848) were genotyped for the HFE C282Y mutation. Total hip and knee replacements for osteoarthritis during 2001 to 2009 were ascertained from the Australian Orthopaedic Association National Joint Replacement Registry. Hazard ratios (HR)/odds ratios (OR) and confidence intervals (CI) were obtained from Cox regression or logistic regression. Results: Compared with those with no C282Y mutation, C282Y homozygotes had an increased risk of single total hip replacement (HR 1.94, 95% CI 1.04-3.62) and bilateral total hip replacement (OR 5.86, 95% CI 2.36-14.57) for osteoarthritis, adjusting for age, sex, body mass index, and educational level. Only 3 C282Y homozygotes had single total knee replacement; the HR was 0.51 (95% CI 0.16-1.57). C282Y/H63D compound heterozygosity was not related to the risk of total hip or knee replacement. Conclusions: HFE C282Y homozygosity was associated with an increased risk of both single and bilateral total hip replacement for osteoarthritis. © 2012.

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AU - English, D. R.

AU - Hopper, J. L.

AU - Simpson, J. A.

AU - Graves, S.

AU - Allen, K. J.

AU - Cicuttini, F. M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.semarthrit.2011.11.003

IS - 6

KW - C282Y

Hemochromatosis

HFE

Osteoarthritis

Total joint replacement

adult

age

aged

article

Australia

birthplace

body mass

cohort analysis

confidence interval

educational status

female
gender
gene
gene mutation
genotype
hazard ratio
hemochromatosis gene
HFE gene
hip osteoarthritis
homozygosity
homozygote
human
Ireland
joint prosthesis
knee osteoarthritis
logistic regression analysis
major clinical study
male
New Zealand
priority journal
proportional hazards model
prospective study
register
risk assessment
total hip prosthesis
total knee replacement
United Kingdom
Arthroplasty, Replacement, Hip
Genetic Association Studies
Great Britain
Histocompatibility Antigens Class I

Humans

Membrane Proteins

Middle Aged

Osteoarthritis, Hip

Prospective Studies

Risk

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :15

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 872-878

ST - HFE C282Y Homozygosity Is Associated with an Increased Risk of Total Hip Replacement for Osteoarthritis

T2 - Seminars in Arthritis and Rheumatism

TI - HFE C282Y Homozygosity Is Associated with an Increased Risk of Total Hip Replacement for Osteoarthritis

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84861223381&doi=10.1016%2fj.semarthrit.2011.11.003&partnerID=40&md5=6143c9f712ed25a96228c0176901657e>

VL - 41

ID - 722

ER -

TY - JOUR

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AU - Carter, A.

AU - Hawkey, P. M.

AU - Gaze, W. H.

AU - Wellington, E. M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jgar.2014.11.003

IS - 1

KW - agar

ampicillin

antibiotic agent

cefotaxime

cephalosporin

chloramphenicol

ciprofloxacin

extended spectrum beta lactamase

gentamicin

imipenem

streptomycin

antibiotic resistance

chicken meat

extended spectrum beta lactamase producing Escherichia coli

food poisoning

gene insertion sequence

Gram negative bacterium

immunocompromised patient

integron

Letter

microbiome

microflora

nonhuman

priority journal

Rahnella aquatilis

M3 - Letter

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 44-46

ST - The hidden resistome of retail chicken meat

T2 - Journal of Global Antimicrobial Resistance

TI - The hidden resistome of retail chicken meat

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84924235874&doi=10.1016%2fj.jgar.2014.11.003&partnerID=40&md5=99e81cb3447ccc5edb397fb36448eb82>

VL - 3

ID - 556

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Intensive livestock production has been increasing, and has resulted in the emission of more than seven teragram per year of ammonia (NH₃) in China in recent years. However, little is known about the fate of the emitted NH₃, especially the dry deposition of NH₃ in the environs of intensive animal farms. In this study, the spatial and temporal variations of NH₃ deposition in the environs of an intensive fattening pig farm were investigated in the central south of China. NH₃ concentrations were measured at sites situated 50, 100, 200, 300, and 500 m in the downwind direction from the farm each month from July 2018 to June 2019. The NH₃ deposition was calculated based on a bidirectional NH₃ exchange model. The monthly NH₃ emissions from the pig farm were estimated based on the breeding stock. The annual average NH₃ concentrations ranged from 1200 to 14 µg m⁻³ at the downwind sites within 500 m of the pig farm, exhibiting exponential decay as distance increased. Strong seasonality in NH₃ deposition was observed, with the highest season being in the summer and lowest in the winter, and air temperature was found to be an important factor affecting this seasonal variation. The estimated monthly total dry deposition within 500 m of the pig farm ranged from 92 to 1400 kg NH₃-N mo⁻¹, which accounted for 4.1%-14% of the total monthly NH₃ emissions from the pig farm. The estimated total NH₃ emissions and NH₃ deposition from the pig farm were 63 000 kg NH₃-N yr⁻¹ and 5400 kg NH₃-N yr⁻¹, respectively, with the annual average ratio of NH₃ deposition to NH₃ emission being 8.6%. This study found NH₃ deposition around intensive pig farms is high, and determined it as a significant fate of the NH₃ emitted from pig farms. © 2021 The Author(s). Published by IOP Publishing Ltd.

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AU - Li, Y.

AU - Reis, S.

AU - Wu, J.

C7 - 125007

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1088/1748-9326/ac3603

IS - 12

KW - dry deposition

emission

intensive pig farm

NH₃

nitrogen deposition

Agriculture

Mammals

Nitrogen

Annual average

Fattening pigs

Livestock production

Pig farms

South China

Spatial and temporal variation

Ammonia

air temperature

livestock farming

seasonality

spatiotemporal analysis

China

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2021

ST - High NH₃deposition in the environs of a commercial fattening pig farm in central south China

T2 - Environmental Research Letters

TI - High NH₃deposition in the environs of a commercial fattening pig farm in central south China

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85120753188&doi=10.1088%2f1748-9326%2fac3603&partnerID=40&md5=306b6c01a7b70ec2c76f01a6092bf2b5>

VL - 16

ID - 885

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: In recent years there has been an exponential increase in tungsten demand, potentially increasing human exposure to the metal. Currently, the toxicology of tungsten is poorly understood, but mounting evidence suggests that both the elemental metal and its alloys have cytotoxic effects. Here, we investigate the association between tungsten and cardiovascular disease (CVD) or stroke using six waves of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). Methods: We investigated associations using crude and adjusted logistic regression models in a cohort of 8614 adults (18-74 years) with 193 reported stroke diagnoses and 428 reported diagnoses of CVD. We also stratified our data to characterize associations in a subset of younger individuals (18-50 years). Results: Elevated tungsten concentrations were strongly associated with an increase in the prevalence of stroke, independent of typical risk factors (Odds Ratio (OR): 1.66, 95% Confidence Interval (95% CI): 1.17, 2.34). The association between tungsten and stroke in the young age category was still evident (OR: 2.17, 95% CI: 1.33, 3.53). Conclusion: This study represents the most comprehensive analysis of the human health effects of tungsten to date. Individuals with higher urinary tungsten concentrations have double the odds of reported stroke. We hypothesize that the pathological pathway resulting from tungsten exposure may involve oxidative stress. © 2013 Tyrrell et al.

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AU - Tyrrell, J.

AU - Galloway, T. S.

AU - Abo-Zaid, G.

AU - Melzer, D.

AU - Depledge, M. H.

AU - Osborne, N. J.

C7 - e77546

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1371/journal.pone.0077546

IS - 11

KW - tungsten

adult

age distribution

aged

article

cardiovascular disease

cerebrovascular accident

cohort analysis

controlled study

correlational study

disease association

environmental exposure

female

health survey

human

major clinical study

male

oxidative stress

prevalence

risk factor

sensitivity analysis

sex difference

upregulation

urine level

Adolescent

Humans

Middle Aged

Nutrition Surveys

Retrospective Studies

Stroke

United States

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :29

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

ST - High urinary tungsten concentration is associated with stroke in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 1999-2010

T2 - PLoS ONE

TI - High urinary tungsten concentration is associated with stroke in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 1999-2010

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84892943800&doi=10.1371%2fjournal.pone.0077546&partnerID=40&md5=5f0f6fef771f2d101869b296ab444cb6>

VL - 8

ID - 644

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Introduction: The United Kingdom (UK) has one of the highest prevalence of asthma in the world, which represents a significant economic and societal burden. Reduced ventilation resulting

from increased energy efficiency measures acts as a modifier for mould contamination and risk of allergic diseases. To our knowledge no previous study has combined detailed asset management property and health data together to assess the impact of household energy efficiency (using the UK Government's Standard Assessment Procedure) on asthma outcomes in an adult population residing in social housing. Methods: Postal questionnaires were sent to 3867 social housing properties to collect demographic, health and environmental information on all occupants. Detailed property data, residency periods, indices of multiple deprivation (IMD) and household energy efficiency ratings were also investigated. Logistic regression was used to calculate odds ratios and confidence intervals while allowing for clustering of individuals coming from the same location. Results: Eighteen percent of our target social housing population were recruited into our study. Adults had a mean age of 59 (SD. \pm . 17.3) years and there was a higher percentage of female (59%) and single occupancy (58%) respondents. Housing demographic characteristics were representative of the target homes. A unit increase in household Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating was associated with a 2% increased risk of current asthma, with the greatest risk in homes with SAP > 71. We assessed exposure to mould and found that the presence of a mouldy/musty odour was associated with a two-fold increased risk of asthma (OR 2.2 95%; CI 1.3-3.8). A unit increase in SAP led to a 4-5% reduction in the risk of visible mould growth and a mouldy/musty odour. Discussion: In contrast to previous research, we report that residing in energy efficient homes may increase the risk of adult asthma. We report that mould contamination increased the risk of asthma, which is in agreement with existing knowledge. Exposure to mould contamination could not fully explain the association between increased energy efficiency and asthma. Our findings may be explained by increased energy efficiency combined with the provision of inadequate heating, ventilation, and increased concentrations of other biological, chemical and physical contaminants. This is likely to be modified by a complex interaction between occupant behaviours and changes to the built environment. Our findings may also be confounded by our response rate, demographic and behavioural differences between those residing in low versus high energy efficient homes, and use of self-reported exposures and outcomes. Conclusion: Energy efficiency may increase the risk of current adult asthma in a population residing in social housing. This association was not significantly modified by the presence of visible mould growth, although further research is needed to investigate the interaction between other demographic and housing characteristic risk factors, especially the impact of fuel poverty on indoor exposures and health outcomes. Study implications: A multidisciplinary approach is required to assess the interaction between energy efficiency measures and fuel poverty behaviours on health outcomes prior to the delivery of physical interventions aimed at improving the built environment. Policy incentives are required to address fuel poverty issues alongside measures to achieve SAP ratings of 71 or greater, which must be delivered with the provision of adequate heating and ventilation strategies to minimise indoor dampness. Changes in the built environment without changes in behaviour of domicile residents may lead to negative health outcomes. © 2014 Elsevier Ltd.

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AU - Thornton, C. R.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envint.2014.11.017

KW - Asthma

Household energy efficiency

Mould

Odour

Ventilation

Association reactions

Contamination

Diseases

Fuels

Health risks

Heating

Housing

Logistic regression

Molds

Odors

Population statistics

Risk assessment

Surveys

Demographic characteristics

Energy efficient homes

Environmental information

Household energy efficiencies

Housing characteristic

Multi-disciplinary approach

Ventilation strategy

Energy efficiency
fungus
health risk
household energy
odor
risk factor
social housing
adult
aged
air conditioning
allergy
Article
chronic bronchitis
demography
energy conservation
female
fungal contamination
fungus growth
furnace
human
lung emphysema
male
United Kingdom
middle aged
physician
questionnaire
risk
statistical model
very elderly
young adult
Aged, 80 and over

Conservation of Energy Resources

Fungi

Great Britain

Humans

Logistic Models

Odds Ratio

Physicians

Questionnaires

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :49

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 234-244

ST - Higher energy efficient homes are associated with increased risk of doctor diagnosed asthma in a UK subpopulation

T2 - Environment International

TI - Higher energy efficient homes are associated with increased risk of doctor diagnosed asthma in a UK subpopulation

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84916933760&doi=10.1016%2fj.envint.2014.11.017&partnerID=40&md5=f7abced40a42b197b71c2e0887ac3ae>

VL - 75

ID - 562

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - To feed an increasingly affluent population, reactive nitrogen (Nr) inputs to China's lands and waters have substantially increased over the past century. Today, China's Nr emissions account for over one third of global total emissions, leading to serious environmental pollution and health damages. Quantifying the spatial variability of Nr inputs is crucial for the identification of intervention points to mitigate Nr pollution, which, however, is not well known. Here, we present a database describing Nr inputs to China for the year 2017 with a 1 km × 1 km resolution, considering land use and Nr sources, compiled by using the CHANS model. Results show that the North China Plain, the Sichuan Basin and the Middle-Lower Yangtze River Plain are hotspots of Nr inputs, where per hectare Nr input is an order of magnitude higher than that in other regions. Cropland and surface water bodies receive much higher Nr inputs than other land use types. This unique database

will provide basic data for research on environmental health and global change modelling. © 2020, The Author(s).

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C7 - 379

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/s41597-020-00718-5

IS - 1

M3 - Data Paper

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2020

ST - A high-resolution map of reactive nitrogen inputs to China

T2 - Scientific Data

TI - A high-resolution map of reactive nitrogen inputs to China

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85095817237&doi=10.1038%2fs41597-020-00718-5&partnerID=40&md5=05bf630be8ff057f5013694857e34a61>

VL - 7

ID - 893

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Living with adversity can create wide-ranging challenges for people's health and wellbeing. This adversity may arise through personal embodied difference (e.g. acquiring a brain injury or losing mobility in older age) as well as wider structural relations that shape a person's capacity to adapt. A number of dichotomies have dominated our understanding of how people engage with health and wellbeing practices in their lives, from classifying behaviours as harmful/health-enabling, to understanding the self as being defined before/after illness. This paper critically interrogates a number of these dichotomies and proposes the concept of 'hopeful adaptation' to understand the myriad, often non-linear ways that people seek and find health and wellbeing in spite of adversity. We highlight the transformative potential in these adaptive practices, rather than solely focusing on how people persist and absorb adversity. The paper outlines an agenda for a health geography of hopeful adaptation, introducing a collection of papers that examine varied forms of adaptation in people's everyday struggles to find health and wellbeing whilst living with and challenging adversity.
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AU - Andrews, G. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.socscimed.2018.09.021

KW - Care

Community

Health-enabling

Hope

Support

Welfare

Wellbeing

health care

health geography

quality of life

welfare impact

aged

article

human

medical geography

copng behavior

geography

healthy aging

psychology

social support

Adaptation, Psychological

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :9

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 1-5

ST - 'Hopeful adaptation' in health geographies: Seeking health and wellbeing in times of adversity

T2 - Social Science and Medicine

TI - 'Hopeful adaptation' in health geographies: Seeking health and wellbeing in times of adversity

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85053878933&doi=10.1016%2fj.socscimed.2018.09.021&partnerID=40&md5=77ccc77f1932f78d58df47094a49dcfa>

VL - 231

ID - 256

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Our aim in conducting annual horizon scans is to identify issues that, although currently receiving little attention, may be of increasing importance to the conservation of biological diversity in the future. The 15 issues presented here were identified by a diverse team of 22 experts in horizon scanning, and conservation science and its application. Methods for identifying and refining

issues were the same as in two previous annual scans and are widely transferable to other disciplines. The issues highlight potential changes in climate, technology and human behaviour. Examples include warming of the deep sea, increased cultivation of perennial grains, burning of Arctic tundra, and the development of nuclear batteries and hydrokinetic in-stream turbines. © 2011 Elsevier Ltd.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.tree.2011.10.011

IS - 1

KW - annual review

arctic environment

biodiversity

cereal

climate change

conservation planning

cultivation

deep sea

future prospect

human behavior

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :61

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 12-18

ST - A horizon scan of global conservation issues for 2012

T2 - Trends in Ecology and Evolution

TI - A horizon scan of global conservation issues for 2012

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84455172333&doi=10.1016%2fj.tree.2011.10.011&partnerID=40&md5=7a762ed5d456ce3dbe50d367d927aca8>

VL - 27

ID - 748

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This paper presents the findings of our fourth annual horizon-scanning exercise, which aims to identify topics that increasingly may affect conservation of biological diversity. The 15 issues were identified via an iterative, transferable process by a team of professional horizon scanners, researchers, practitioners, and a journalist. The 15 topics include the commercial use of antimicrobial peptides, thorium-fuelled nuclear power, and undersea oil production. © 2012 Elsevier Ltd.

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AU - Watkinson, A. R.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.tree.2012.10.022

IS - 1

KW - antimicrobial cationic peptide

DNA

nucleic acid

thorium

biodiversity

commercial activity

conservation management

nuclear power

oil production

peptide

theoretical study

animal

aquaculture

aquatic species

autoimmune disease

coconut

coral reef

environmental protection

forestry

human

hypersensitivity

mining

nuclear power plant

printing

review

solar energy

species extinction

synthesis

utilization review

water cycle

Animals

Antimicrobial Cationic Peptides

Aquatic Organisms

Autoimmune Diseases

Cocos

Conservation of Natural Resources

Coral Reefs

Extinction, Biological

Extraction and Processing Industry

Humans

Nuclear Power Plants

Nucleic Acids

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :61

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 16-22

ST - A horizon scan of global conservation issues for 2013

T2 - Trends in Ecology and Evolution

TI - A horizon scan of global conservation issues for 2013

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84871693579&doi=10.1016%2fj.tree.2012.10.022&partnerID=40&md5=2beab7e237b20f303ebd43e3ee5e8385>

VL - 28

ID - 701

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This paper presents the results of our sixth annual horizon scan, which aims to identify phenomena that may have substantial effects on the global environment, but are not widely known or well understood. A group of professional horizon scanners, researchers, practitioners, and a journalist identified 15 topics via an iterative, Delphi-like process. The topics include a novel class of insecticide compounds, legalisation of recreational drugs, and the emergence of a new ecosystem associated with ice retreat in the Antarctic. Copyright © 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tree.2014.11.002>

IS - 1

KW - Climate Change

*Conservation of Natural Resources/td [Trends]

Ecosystem

Environment

Environmental Pollution

Insecticides

PY - 2015

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SN - 1872-8383

0169-5347

SP - 17-24

ST - A horizon scan of global conservation issues for 2015

T2 - Trends in ecology & evolution

TI - A horizon scan of global conservation issues for 2015

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med12&NEWS=N&AN=25433442>

VL - 30

Y2 - 20141127//

ID - 1350

ER -

TY - JOUR

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AU - Shiue, I.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.anai.2012.07.012

IS - 3

KW - allergy

anaphylaxis

consultation

eczema

food allergy

hospital admission

human

ICD-10-CM

letter

medical record

primary medical care

priority journal

risk assessment

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 225-226

ST - Hospital admissions for allergy and eczema varied across regions in England, 20082011

T2 - Annals of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology

TI - Hospital admissions for allergy and eczema varied across regions in England, 20082011

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84865515599&doi=10.1016%2fj.anai.2012.07.012&partnerID=40&md5=181190eb8cec3a4a0fd228cbeb5c9695>

VL - 109

ID - 740

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - INTRODUCTION: In developed countries autochthonous hepatitis E infection is caused by hepatitis E virus (HEV) genotype 3 or 4 and mainly affects middle aged/elderly men. Host factors might explain why older men develop clinically overt disease. METHODS: Retrospective review of 53 patients with symptomatic autochthonous hepatitis E infection to determine putative host risk factors. Patients were compared with 564 controls with adjustment for age and sex. Anti-HEV seroprevalence was determined in controls and 189 patients with chronic liver disease. RESULTS: Mean age of the patients was 62.4 years, 73.6% were men. Compared with controls, patients with hepatitis E were more likely to drink at least 22 U alcohol/week (OR=9.4; 95% confidence interval=3.8-25.0; P<0.001). The seroprevalence of anti-HEV IgG in controls increased with age (P<0.001) but was similar in men and women. There was no association between alcohol consumption and anti-HEV IgG seroprevalence in the control group. There was no difference in the anti-HEV IgG seroprevalence between the controls and patients with chronic liver disease of all aetiologies, but seroprevalence was higher in controls (13.8%) than patients with alcoholic liver disease (4.8%, P=0.04). CONCLUSION: Clinically apparent hepatitis E infection is more common in individuals who consume at least 22 U alcohol/week. Patients with established chronic alcoholic liver disease have a low seroprevalence compared with controls. The reason for this observation is uncertain, but patients with alcoholic liver disease have clinically severe disease with a high mortality when exposed to HEV. The low seroprevalence in this group may represent a 'culled' population. © 2011 Wolters Kluwer Health | Lippincott Williams &Wilkins.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1097/MEG.0b013e32834ca4da

IS - 12

KW - alcohol

chronic liver disease

diabetes

hepatitis E virus risk factors

seroprevalence

acetylsalicylic acid

antihypertensive agent

beta 2 adrenergic receptor stimulating agent
dipeptidyl carboxypeptidase inhibitor
hydroxymethylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase inhibitor
immunoglobulin G
insulin
nonsteroid antiinflammatory agent
oral antidiabetic agent
prednisone
proton pump inhibitor
steroid
adult
aged
alcohol consumption
alcohol liver disease
article
autochthonous hepatitis e
controlled study
female
groups by age
hepatitis E
Hepatitis E virus
human
infection risk
major clinical study
male
priority journal
sex difference
Age Distribution
Aged, 80 and over
Alcohol Drinking
Antibodies, Viral

Case-Control Studies

Chronic Disease

Humans

Middle Aged

Risk Factors

Sex Distribution

Sex Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :77

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2011

SP - 1200-1205

ST - Host risk factors and autochthonous hepatitis e infection

T2 - European Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology

TI - Host risk factors and autochthonous hepatitis e infection

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-80955142668&doi=10.1097%2fMEG.0b013e32834ca4da&partnerID=40&md5=43f00110d045e4e46f54df81a8aaf86f>

VL - 23

ID - 757

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This research investigates the acceptability of energy efficiency policies among European households. Based on large-scale surveys in Italy, Poland, Sweden, and the UK, we use a discrete choice experiment to study the trade-offs made by households between various policy characteristics including policy target level, dependence on energy imports, policy instruments (education and information programmes, standards, taxation, energy consumption limit), costs to the household, and distribution of costs between households and other sectors. In particular, we investigate the role of trust in government and of environmental identity on the acceptability of these policy characteristics. Across the four countries, we find that households prefer effective policies, dislike personal costs, and prefer non-coercive to coercive instruments; further, trust in government helps make coercive policies such as taxes more acceptable, whereas higher environmental identity makes consumption limits more acceptable. © 2021 Elsevier B.V.

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C7 - 107267

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.ecolecon.2021.107267

KW - Choice experiment

Energy efficiency policies

Policy acceptability

Policy instruments

Trust, environmental identity

energy efficiency

energy policy

European Union

governance approach

household energy

trade-off

Italy

Poland [Central Europe]

Sweden

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2022

ST - Household acceptability of energy efficiency policies in the European Union: Policy characteristics trade-offs and the role of trust in government and environmental identity

T2 - Ecological Economics

TI - Household acceptability of energy efficiency policies in the European Union: Policy characteristics trade-offs and the role of trust in government and environmental identity

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85117923932&doi=10.1016%2fj.ecolecon.2021.107267&partnerID=40&md5=f446a6e6dfd0f6556e577d8be2e10a6b>

VL - 192

ID - 1

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Introduction: Fuel poverty affects up to 35% of European homes, which represents a significant burden on society and healthcare systems. Draught proofing homes to prevent heat loss, improved glazing, insulation and heating (energy efficiency measures) can make more homes more affordable to heat. This has prompted significant investment in energy efficiency upgrades for around 40% of UK households to reduce the impact of fuel poverty. Despite some inconsistent evidence, household energy efficiency interventions can improve cardiovascular and respiratory health outcomes. However, the health benefits of these interventions have not been fully explored; this is the focus of this study. Methods: In this cross sectional ecological study, we conducted two sets of analyses at different spatial resolution to explore population data on housing energy efficiency measures and hospital admissions at the area-level (counts grouped over a 3-year period). Housing data were obtained from three data sets covering housing across England (Household Energy Efficiency Database), Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) and, in the South West of England, the Devon Home Analytics Portal. These databases provided data aggregated to Lower Area Super Output Area and postcode level (Home Analytics Portal only). These datasets provided measures of both state (e.g. EPC ratings) and intervention (e.g. number of boiler replacements), aggregated spatially and temporally to enable cross-sectional analyses with health outcome data. Hospital admissions for adult (over 18 years) asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and cardiovascular disease (CVD) were obtained from the Hospital Episode Statistics database for the national (1st April 2011 to 31st March 2014) and Devon, South West of England (1st April 2014 to 31st March 2017) analyses. Descriptive statistics and regression models were used to describe the associations between small area household energy efficiency measures and hospital admissions. Three main analyses were undertaken to investigate the relationships between; 1) household energy efficiency improvements (i.e. improved glazing, insulation and boiler upgrades); 2) higher levels of energy efficiency ratings (measured by Energy Performance Certificate ratings); 3) energy efficiency improvements and ratings (i.e. physical improvements and rating assessed by the Standard Assessment Procedure) and hospital admissions. Results: In the national analyses, household energy performance certificate ratings ranged from 37 to 83 (mean 61.98; Standard Deviation 5.24). There

were a total of 312,837 emergency admissions for asthma, 587,770 for COPD and 839,416 for CVD. While analyses for individual energy efficiency metrics (i.e. boiler upgrades, draught proofing, glazing, loft and wall insulation) were mixed; a unit increase in mean energy performance rating was associated with increases of around 0.5% in asthma and CVD admissions, and 1% higher COPD admission rates. Admission rates were also influenced by the type of dwelling, tenure status (e.g. home owner versus renting), living in a rural area, and minimum winter temperature. Discussion: Despite a range of limitations and some mixed and contrasting findings across the national and local analyses, there was some evidence that areas with more energy efficiency improvements resulted in higher admission rates for respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. This builds on existing evidence highlighting the complex relationships between health and housing. While energy efficiency measures can improve health outcomes (especially when targeting those with chronic respiratory illness), reduced household ventilation rates can impact indoor air quality for example and increase the risk of diseases such as asthma. Alternatively, these findings could be due to the ecological study design, reverse causality, or the non-detection of more vulnerable subpopulations, as well as the targeting of areas with poor housing stock, low income households, and the lack of “whole house approaches” when retrofitting the existing housing stock. Conclusion: To be sustainable, household energy efficiency policies and resulting interventions must account for whole house approaches (i.e. consideration of the whole house and occupant lifestyles). These must consider more alternative ‘greener’ and more sustainable measures, which are capable of accounting for variable lifestyles, as well as the need for adequate heating and ventilation. Larger natural experiments and more complex modelling are needed to further investigate the impact of ongoing dramatic changes in the housing stock and health. Study implications: This study supports the need for more holistic approaches to delivering healthier indoor environments, which must consider a dynamic and complex system with multiple interactions between a range of interrelated factors. These need to consider the drivers and pressures (e.g. quality of the built environment and resident behaviours) resulting in environmental exposures and adverse health outcomes. © 2019 The Authors

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AU - Wheeler, B. W.

C7 - 105164

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envint.2019.105164

KW - Asthma and cardiovascular disease

COPD

Fuel poverty

Household energy efficiency

Air quality

Boilers

Cardiology

Database systems

Fuels

Glazes

Health risks

Heating

Hospitals

Houses

Indoor air pollution

Insulation

Investments

Population statistics

Pulmonary diseases

Regression analysis

Risk assessment

Sustainable development

Cardio-vascular disease
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
Cross sectional analysis
Energy efficiency improvements
Energy efficiency metrics
Household energy efficiencies
Energy efficiency
asthma
cardiovascular disease
fuel consumption
hospital sector
household energy
housing conditions
indoor air
low income population
poverty
ventilation
Article
chronic obstructive lung disease
cross-sectional study
energy conservation
England
environmental exposure
environmental impact
environmental temperature
hospital admission
hospital readmission
human
methodology
patient attitude
population research

priority journal

risk factor

rural area

treatment outcome

adolescent

adult

aged

air conditioning

female

hospitalization

housing

male

middle aged

very elderly

young adult

United Kingdom

Aged, 80 and over

Air Pollution, Indoor

Cross-Sectional Studies

Humans

Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :14

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Household energy efficiency and health: Area-level analysis of hospital admissions in England

T2 - Environment International

TI - Household energy efficiency and health: Area-level analysis of hospital admissions in England

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85071973520&doi=10.1016%2fj.envint.2019.105164&partnerID=40&md5=8338e1d447a28cc46fd9299f03ce4402>

VL - 133

ID - 211

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Demand-side measures are thought to be a sustainable approach to meeting the future supply-demand balance. We assess the uptake of domestic demand-side measures and potential factors that may promote the uptake of water efficiency devices. Fifty-one face-to-face questionnaires were used to collect demographic and household characteristics data. We use descriptive statistics and univariate models to assess factors promoting water efficiency. Fifty-one adult participants aged between 30 and 64 years provided data on water consumption and efficiency. Participants investigating water saving solutions and homeowners were more likely to utilise water efficiency devices. Targeted factors shown to promote consumer up-take of water efficiency measures along with strategies utilising low-cost efficiency devices provide a cost-effective means to reduce water consumption. © 2015 CIWEM.

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AU - Sharpe, R. A.

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AU - Skerratt, G.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/wej.12150

IS - 4

KW - Domestic water efficiency

Water industry

Water resources

Water supply

Water supply and demand

Cost effectiveness

Economics

Surveys

Water conservation

Cost-effective means
Descriptive statistics
Domestic water
Supply-demand balances
Univariate models
Water consumption
Water industries
Water supply and demands
Efficiency
water
demand-side management
efficiency measurement
equipment
household energy
questionnaire survey
sustainable development
water budget
water demand
water resource
water storage
water use
adult
Article
cost effectiveness analysis
general device
household
human
priority journal
questionnaire
statistics
United Kingdom

water efficiency device

Cornwall [England]

England

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 457-473

ST - Household water efficiency strategies in Cornwall, SW of England

T2 - Water and Environment Journal

TI - Household water efficiency strategies in Cornwall, SW of England

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84955206156&doi=10.1111%2fwej.12150&partnerID=40&md5=b6c4ecf442ae1b878d17aab4f5d65078>

VL - 29

ID - 518

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Robopets are small animal-like robots which have the appearance and behavioural characteristics of pets. Objective: To bring together the evidence of the experiences of staff, residents and family members of interacting with robopets and the effects of robopets on the health and well-being of older people living in care homes. Design: Systematic review of qualitative and quantitative research. Data sources: We searched 13 electronic databases from inception to July 2018 and undertook forward and backward citation chasing. Methods: Eligible studies reported the views and experiences of robopets from residents, family members and staff (qualitative studies using recognised methods of qualitative data collection and analysis) and the effects of robopets on the health and well-being of care home residents (randomised controlled trials, randomised crossover trials and cluster randomised trials). Study selection was undertaken independently by two reviewers. We used the Wallace criteria and the Cochrane Risk of Bias tool to assess the quality of the evidence. We developed a logic model with stakeholders and used this as a framework to guide data extraction and synthesis. Where appropriate, we used meta-analysis to combine effect estimates from quantitative studies. Results: Nineteen studies (10 qualitative, 2 mixed methods and 7 randomised trials) met the inclusion criteria. Interactions with robopets were described as having a positive impact on aspects of well-being including loneliness, depression and quality of life by residents and staff, although there was no corresponding statistically significant evidence from meta-analysis for these outcomes. Meta-analysis showed evidence of a reduction in agitation with the robotet "Paro" compared to control (-0.32 [95% CI -0.61 to -0.04 , $p = 0.03$]). Not everyone had

a positive experience of robopets. Conclusions: Engagement with robopets appears to have beneficial effects on the health and well-being of older adults living in care homes, but not all chose to engage. Whether the benefits can be sustained are yet to be investigated. Implications for practice: Robopets have the potential to benefit people living in care homes, through increasing engagement and interaction. With the robopet acting as a catalyst, this engagement and interaction may afford comfort and help reduce agitation and loneliness. © 2019 The Authors. International Journal of Older People Nursing Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

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AU - Abbott, R.

AU - Orr, N.

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AU - Whear, R.

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AU - Garside, R.

AU - Stein, K.

AU - Thompson-Coon, J.

C7 - e12239

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/opn.12239

IS - 3

KW - Companion animals

dementia

long-term care

older adults

robopets

social robots

systematic review

aged

animal

health status

home for the aged

human

mental health

meta analysis

pet animal

psychology

quality of life

robotics

very elderly

Aged, 80 and over

Animals

Homes for the Aged

Humans

Pets

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :34

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - How do "robopets" impact the health and well-being of residents in care homes? A systematic review of qualitative and quantitative evidence

T2 - International Journal of Older People Nursing

TI - How do "robopets" impact the health and well-being of residents in care homes? A systematic review of qualitative and quantitative evidence

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85070321217&doi=10.1111%2fopn.12239&partnerID=40&md5=00c8d3d20e2fd73c76b863be9a0c9cd5>

VL - 14

ID - 233

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Although walking for leisure can support health, there has been little systematic attempt to consider how recreational walking is best promoted. In the UK, local authorities create promotional

materials for walking networks, but little is known about whether they effectively encourage walking through persuasive messaging. Many of these materials pertain to walks in natural environments which evidence suggests are generally visited less frequently by physically inactive individuals. Consequently the present study explores whether and how recreational walking brochures use persuasive messages in their promotion of walks in natural environments. A coding taxonomy was developed to classify text in recreational walking brochures according to five behavioural content areas and 87 categories of potentially persuasive messages. Reliability of the taxonomy was ascertained and a quantitative content analysis was applied to 26 brochures collected from Devon, UK. Brochures often provided information about an advertised route, highlighted cultural and aesthetic points of interest, and provided directions. Brochures did not use many potentially effective messages. Text seldom prompted behaviour change or built confidence for walking. Social norm related information was rarely provided and there was a general lack of information on physical activity and its benefits for health and well-being. The limited range of message strategies used in recreational walking brochures may not optimally facilitate walking in natural environments for inactive people. Future research should examine the effects of theory-informed brochures on walking intentions and behaviour. The taxonomy could be adapted to suit different media and practices surrounding physical activity in natural environments. © The Author 2016. Published by Oxford University Press.

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AU - Abraham, C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1093/heapro/daw083

IS - 2

KW - environment and public health

exercise

nature

physical activity

recreation

environment

health behavior

health promotion

human

leisure

persuasive communication

physiology

procedures

publication

reproducibility

United Kingdom

walking

Humans

Leisure Activities

Pamphlets

Reproducibility of Results

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 299-310

ST - How do brochures encourage walking in natural environments in the UK? A content analysis

T2 - Health Promotion International

TI - How do brochures encourage walking in natural environments in the UK? A content analysis

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85045506392&doi=10.1093%2fheapro%2fdaw083&partnerID=40&md5=8fb1e14ea88c8e38659d4c6376073d12>

VL - 33

ID - 353

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Despite the increased scholarly interest in the senses and sensory experiences, the topic of older people's sensory engagement with nature is currently under researched. This paper reviews and synthesises qualitative research evidence about how older people, including those living with dementia, describe their sensory engagement with the natural world. Methods: Ten databases

were searched from 1990 to September 2014: MEDLINE (Ovid), MEDLINE-in-Process (Ovid), PsycINFO (Ovid), CINAHL (EBSCO), GreenFILE (EBSCO), ProQuest Sociology, ASSIA (ProQuest), International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (ProQuest); HMIC (Ovid); Social Policy and Practice (Ovid). Forward and backward citation chasing of included articles was conducted; 20 organizations were contacted to identify unpublished reports. Screening was undertaken independently by two reviewers. Results: Twenty seven studies were included. Thematic analysis revealed that descriptions of sensory experiences are encompassed within six themes: descriptions from 'the window'; sensory descriptions that emphasise vision; descriptions of 'being in nature'; descriptions of 'doing in nature'; barriers to sensory engagement; and meanings of being and doing in nature. Conclusions: Older people derive considerable pleasure and enjoyment from viewing nature, being and doing in nature which, in turn has a positive impact on their wellbeing and quality of life. Future research could usefully explore how sensory engagement with nature could be used to stimulate reminiscences of places and people, and evoke past sensory experiences to enrich everyday life and maintain a sense of self. The protocol was registered with PROSPERO (CRD42015020736). © 2016 The Author(s).

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AU - Wagstaffe, A.

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AU - Garside, R.

C7 - 116

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s12877-016-0288-0

IS - 1

KW - Environment

Nature

Older people

Outdoors

Qualitative

Sensory

Systematic review

aged

aging

human

natural science

psychology

qualitative research

sense of coherence

Humans

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :34

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

ST - How do older people describe their sensory experiences of the natural world? A systematic review of the qualitative evidence

T2 - BMC Geriatrics

TI - How do older people describe their sensory experiences of the natural world? A systematic review of the qualitative evidence

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84975827939&doi=10.1186%2fs12877-016-0288-0&partnerID=40&md5=34a51c5ea0e7e0b540be39eb054fe0d8>

VL - 16

ID - 475

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This study describes the implementation, in North Macedonia, of a "tool", initially devised in Scotland, to generate community and stakeholder discussion about the places in which they live and notably a place's capacity to generate health wellbeing and greater equity among citizens. In this study, the "place standard tool" (PST) is viewed from the perspective of creating places which can deliver a triple win of health and wellbeing, equity, and environmental sustainability. Skopje, North Macedonia's capital, inevitably differs economically, culturally, and politically from Scotland, thus providing an opportunity to augment existing knowledge on adaptability of the tool in shaping agendas for policy and action. The PST was tested through seminars with selected focus groups and an online questionnaire. Over 350 respondents were included. Information on priorities enabled the distillation of suggestions for improvement and was shared with the Mayor and municipal administration. Skopje citizens valued an approach which solicited their views in a meaningful way. Specific concerns were expressed relating to heavy traffic and related air and noise pollution, and care and maintenance of places and care services. Responses varied by geographic location. Application of the PST increased knowledge and confidence levels among citizens and enthusiasm

for active involvement in decision making. Effective implementation relies heavily on: good governance and top-level support; excellent organization and good timing; careful training of interviewers and focus group moderators; and on prior knowledge of the participants/respondents.

AU - Gjorgjev, Dragan

AU - Dimovska, Mirjana

AU - Morris, George

AU - Howie, John

AU - Borota Popovska, Mirjana

AU - Topuzovska Latkovikj, Marija

DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17010194>

IS - 1

KW - Focus Groups

*Health Promotion

Humans

Latvia

Republic of North Macedonia

*Residence Characteristics

*Urban Health

PY - 2019

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SN - 1660-4601

ST - How Good Is our Place-Implementation of the Place Standard Tool in North Macedonia

T2 - International journal of environmental research and public health

TI - How Good Is our Place-Implementation of the Place Standard Tool in North Macedonia

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med16&NEWS=N&AN=31892126>

VL - 17

Y2 - 20191227//

ID - 1107

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This study describes the implementation, in North Macedonia, of a “tool”, initially devised in Scotland, to generate community and stakeholder discussion about the places in which they live and notably a place’s capacity to generate health wellbeing and greater equity among citizens. In this study, the “place standard tool” (PST) is viewed from the perspective of creating places which can deliver a triple win of health and wellbeing, equity, and environmental sustainability. Skopje, North Macedonia’s capital, inevitably differs economically, culturally, and politically from Scotland, thus providing an opportunity to augment existing knowledge on adaptability of the tool in shaping agendas for policy and action. The PST was tested through seminars with selected focus groups and an online questionnaire. Over 350 respondents were included. Information on priorities enabled the distillation of suggestions for improvement and was shared with the Mayor and municipal administration. Skopje citizens valued an approach which solicited their views in a meaningful way. Specific concerns were expressed relating to heavy traffic and related air and noise pollution, and care and maintenance of places and care services. Responses varied by geographic location. Application of the PST increased knowledge and confidence levels among citizens and enthusiasm for active involvement in decision making. Effective implementation relies heavily on: good governance and top-level support; excellent organization and good timing; careful training of interviewers and focus group moderators; and on prior knowledge of the participants/respondents. © 2019 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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C7 - 194

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/ijerph17010194

IS - 1

KW - Community empowerment

Community engagement

Health determinants

Place

Place standard

Wellbeing

distillation

empowerment

stakeholder

sustainability

adult

article

controlled study

decision making

environmental sustainability

female

human

human experiment

major clinical study

male

noise pollution

questionnaire

Scotland

demography

health promotion

information processing

Latvia

urban health

Macedonia [Southern Europe]

United Kingdom

Focus Groups

Humans

Republic of North Macedonia

Residence Characteristics

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - How good is our place—implementation of the place standard tool in North Macedonia

T2 - International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

TI - How good is our place—implementation of the place standard tool in North Macedonia

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85077467888&doi=10.3390%2fijerph17010194&partnerID=40&md5=3024106cbb725b093999cdf52dad500c>

VL - 17

ID - 203

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Adiposity rebound is considered critical to the development of overweight and obesity. The purpose of this study was to investigate how growth has changed in comparison to the UK 1990 BMI growth reference curves between the ages 4-8 years and identify any marked deviations in growth. We also examined potential maternal and child risk/protective factors associated with the altered growth patterns. Methods: We used data from birth cohort 1 of the Growing Up in Scotland study. Height and weight data (N = 2 857) were available when the children were aged approximately 4 (sweep 4), 6 (sweep 6) and 8 years (sweep 7). For each child, percentile change per month was calculated to identify deviations from the UK 1990 growth patterns. Marked changes (>10 % annual change) in percentiles or weight category between each sweep for each child were considered as reflecting a decreasing (leptogenic), increasing (obesogenic) or no change pattern. Logistic regression was used to explore which maternal or child risk factors were associated with belonging to the different growth patterns. Results: Sixty six percent (66 %) of the cohort did not show marked changes in BMI percentile and growth compared to the UK 1990 reference

population. However, the median BMI percentile of this group was around the 70th. The most common deviation in BMI percentile was early decrease (11.5 %). In terms of weight categories, contemporary maternal obesity (odd ratio (OR) =2.89; 95 % confidence interval (CI) 2.09, 3.98) and mother smoking during pregnancy (OR =1.56; 95 % CI 1.13, 2.15) were found to be significantly associated with increased odds of obesogenic growth trajectory relative to no change trajectory. Breastfeeding (OR = 1.18; 95 % CI 0.88, 1.57) was also associated with increased odds of obesogenic growth but this was not significant in the adjusted model. Conclusions: This study has shown that there is a substantial shift in the general population distribution of BMI since 1990. We identified maternal weight status as the strongest obesogenic factor and this is an indication that more innovative obesity preventive strategies should also consider intergenerational approaches. © 2016 The Author(s).

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AU - Williams, A. J.

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C7 - 1081

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s12889-016-3752-z

IS - 1

KW - Adiposity rebound

Body mass index

Child

Growth

Obesity

Overweight

Percentile

Risk factors

Scotland

adolescent

body mass

breast feeding

cohort analysis

female

growth curve

human

infant

male

odds ratio

pregnancy

preschool child

risk factor

statistical model

weight gain

Adiposity

Child, Preschool

Cohort Studies

Growth Charts

Humans

Logistic Models

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :8

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

ST - How has child growth around adiposity rebound altered in Scotland since 1990 and what are the risk factors for weight gain using the Growing Up in Scotland birth cohort 1?

T2 - BMC Public Health

TI - How has child growth around adiposity rebound altered in Scotland since 1990 and what are the risk factors for weight gain using the Growing Up in Scotland birth cohort 1?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84992152161&doi=10.1186%2fs12889-016-3752-z&partnerID=40&md5=f9515035a69fa6fbf1a17e1e28192cbf>

VL - 16

ID - 458

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The aim of this paper is to understand public preferences for several future scenarios of achieving a healthier, more equitable and sustainable Europe, which differ in the way the society is organized (individualistically vs. collectively) and in the driving sector (public vs. private). To achieve this aim, we conducted a questionnaire survey using representative samples for five European countries in 2018. About three thousand respondents chose among the four scenarios presented within four different contexts (green spaces, active mobility, energy-efficient housing, food consumption) or none of them. A majority of people in the five European countries were ready to accept one of the scenarios. We found significant differences in preferences according to socioeconomic backgrounds and values of respondents. People above 35 years old, those who were less educated, and those in the lowest household income tertile were less supportive of all scenarios. The heterogeneity in preferences associated with differences in socioeconomic backgrounds was larger for the scenario in which society is organized individualistically and driven by the private sector. Smaller distinctions were found in case of the scenario in which society is organized collectively and is driven by the public sector. Departing from social psychological theories, we examine the role of altruistic, biospheric, egoistic, hedonic, and security values. People with stronger biospheric values were more likely to accept scenarios, particularly those which are driven by the public sector and where there is more collective organisation. Those with a more egoistic value orientation were more likely to have higher preferences for scenarios where the private sector had a dominant role. The policy implications, in terms of the selection and framing of policy measures to enhance public support, are discussed. © 2020 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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AU - Taylor, T.

AU - Chiabai, A.

AU - de Jalón, S. G.

C7 - 6071

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/ijerph17176071

IS - 17

KW - Active mobility

Equity

Food consumption

Future scenarios

Green spaces

Housing

Policy support

Public acceptability

Public health

Sustainability

Values

preference behavior

private sector

public sector

questionnaire survey

socioeconomic status

adult

article

Europe

female

food intake

household income

human

human experiment

major clinical study

male

psychological theory

questionnaire

health equity

sustainable development

traffic and transport

Humans

Surveys and Questionnaires

Transportation

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 1-23

ST - How to achieve a healthier and more sustainable europe by 2040 according to the public?
Results of a five-country questionnaire survey

T2 - International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

TI - How to achieve a healthier and more sustainable europe by 2040 according to the public?
Results of a five-country questionnaire survey

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85089673230&doi=10.3390%2fijerph17176071&partnerID=40&md5=1f498ef7065c2a52fa8d0f50272fc624>

VL - 17

ID - 135

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The present paper illustrates the breadth of research methods in the Social and Behavioural Sciences and how these may be applied to the issue of environmental microplastics. Microplastics are a human-caused problem and we need to understand the human dimension in order to address it. Nine key points are emphasised in this paper and follow from the key observation that humans, through their perceptions, decisions and actions, are pivotal to the issue of primary and secondary

microplastics in the environment: (1) human perception and behaviour can be subject to systematic and rigorous scientific study, using theory-based hypothesis testing, measurement and statistical analysis; (2) qualitative methods can explore new areas of research and provide novel, in-depth insights; (3) best practice and recommendations exist for measuring social data; (4) quantitative cross-sectional approaches can test how important social factors are for key outcomes (e.g., the role of perceived risk, values, social norms for behaviour); (5) experimental quantitative approaches can compare randomised groups and study cause-effect relations; (6) certain limitations and challenges are unique to research with people; (7) communications and interventions (e.g., change campaigns, new regulation, education programmes) should be developed based on scientific insights into human thought and behaviour and then evaluated systematically; (8) social researchers should work towards developing standardised tools and protocols; and (9) social research on microplastics and its determinants is in its infancy and a number of important research questions remain to be addressed. © 2017 The Royal Society of Chemistry.

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AU - Pahl, S.

AU - Wyles, K. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1039/c6ay02647h

IS - 9

KW - Risk assessment

Risk perception

Behavioural science

Education programmes

Human perception

Hypothesis testing

Qualitative method

Quantitative approach

Research questions

Scientific studies

Behavioral research

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :38

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 1404-1411

ST - The human dimension: How social and behavioural research methods can help address microplastics in the environment

T2 - Analytical Methods

TI - The human dimension: How social and behavioural research methods can help address microplastics in the environment

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85014566049&doi=10.1039%2fc6ay02647h&partnerID=40&md5=025ae7bbb18061afd053e7829e8985c1>

VL - 9

ID - 430

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Pollution – unwanted waste released to air, water, and land by human activity – is the largest environmental cause of disease in the world today. It is responsible for an estimated nine million premature deaths per year, enormous economic losses, erosion of human capital, and degradation of ecosystems. Ocean pollution is an important, but insufficiently recognized and inadequately controlled component of global pollution. It poses serious threats to human health and well-being. The nature and magnitude of these impacts are only beginning to be understood. Goals: (1) Broadly examine the known and potential impacts of ocean pollution on human health. (2) Inform policy makers, government leaders, international organizations, civil society, and the global public of these threats. (3) Propose priorities for interventions to control and prevent pollution of the seas and safeguard human health. Methods: Topic-focused reviews that examine the effects of ocean pollution on human health, identify gaps in knowledge, project future trends, and offer evidence-based guidance for effective intervention. Environmental Findings: Pollution of the oceans is widespread, worsening, and in most countries poorly controlled. It is a complex mixture of toxic metals, plastics, manufactured chemicals, petroleum, urban and industrial wastes, pesticides, fertilizers, pharmaceutical chemicals, agricultural runoff, and sewage. More than 80% arises from land-based sources. It reaches the oceans through rivers, runoff, atmospheric deposition and direct discharges. It is often heaviest near the coasts and most highly concentrated along the coasts of low- and middle-income countries. Plastic is a rapidly increasing and highly visible component of ocean pollution, and an estimated 10 million metric tons of plastic waste enter the seas each year. Mercury is the metal pollutant of greatest concern in the oceans; it is released from two main sources – coal combustion and small-scale gold mining. Global spread of industrialized agriculture with increasing use of chemical fertilizer leads to extension of Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs) to previously unaffected regions. Chemical pollutants are ubiquitous and contaminate seas and marine organisms from the high Arctic to the abyssal depths. Ecosystem Findings: Ocean pollution has multiple negative impacts on marine ecosystems, and these impacts are exacerbated by global climate change. Petroleum-

based pollutants reduce photosynthesis in marine microorganisms that generate oxygen. Increasing absorption of carbon dioxide into the seas causes ocean acidification, which destroys coral reefs, impairs shellfish development, dissolves calcium-containing microorganisms at the base of the marine food web, and increases the toxicity of some pollutants. Plastic pollution threatens marine mammals, fish, and seabirds and accumulates in large mid-ocean gyres. It breaks down into microplastic and nanoplastic particles containing multiple manufactured chemicals that can enter the tissues of marine organisms, including species consumed by humans. Industrial releases, runoff, and sewage increase frequency and severity of HABs, bacterial pollution, and anti-microbial resistance. Pollution and sea surface warming are triggering poleward migration of dangerous pathogens such as the *Vibrio* species. Industrial discharges, pharmaceutical wastes, pesticides, and sewage contribute to global declines in fish stocks. Human Health Findings: Methylmercury and PCBs are the ocean pollutants whose human health effects are best understood. Exposures of infants in utero to these pollutants through maternal consumption of contaminated seafood can damage developing brains, reduce IQ and increase children's risks for autism, ADHD and learning disorders. Adult exposures to methylmercury increase risks for cardiovascular disease and dementia. Manufactured chemicals – phthalates, bisphenol A, flame retardants, and perfluorinated chemicals, many of them released into the seas from plastic waste – can disrupt endocrine signaling, reduce male fertility, damage the nervous system, and increase risk of cancer. HABs produce potent toxins that accumulate in fish and shellfish. When ingested, these toxins can cause severe neurological impairment and rapid death. HAB toxins can also become airborne and cause respiratory disease. Pathogenic marine bacteria cause gastrointestinal diseases and deep wound infections. With climate change and increasing pollution, risk is high that *Vibrio* infections, including cholera, will increase in frequency and extend to new areas. All of the health impacts of ocean pollution fall disproportionately on vulnerable populations in the Global South – environmental injustice on a planetary scale. Conclusions: Ocean pollution is a global problem. It arises from multiple sources and crosses national boundaries. It is the consequence of reckless, shortsighted, and unsustainable exploitation of the earth's resources. It endangers marine ecosystems. It impedes the production of atmospheric oxygen. Its threats to human health are great and growing, but still incompletely understood. Its economic costs are only beginning to be counted. Ocean pollution can be prevented. Like all forms of pollution, ocean pollution can be controlled by deploying data-driven strategies based on law, policy, technology, and enforcement that target priority pollution sources. Many countries have used these tools to control air and water pollution and are now applying them to ocean pollution. Successes achieved to date demonstrate that broader control is feasible. Heavily polluted harbors have been cleaned, estuaries rejuvenated, and coral reefs restored. Prevention of ocean pollution creates many benefits. It boosts economies, increases tourism, helps restore fisheries, and improves human health and well-being. It advances the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). These benefits will last for centuries. Recommendations: World leaders who recognize the gravity of ocean pollution, acknowledge its growing dangers, engage civil society and the global public, and take bold, evidence-based action to stop pollution at source will be critical to preventing ocean pollution and safeguarding human health. Prevention of pollution from land-based sources is key. Eliminating coal combustion and banning all uses of mercury will reduce mercury pollution. Bans on single-use plastic and better management of plastic waste reduce plastic pollution. Bans on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) have reduced pollution by PCBs and DDT. Control of industrial discharges, treatment of sewage, and reduced applications of fertilizers have mitigated coastal pollution and are reducing frequency of HABs. National, regional and international marine pollution control programs that are adequately funded and backed by strong enforcement have been shown to be effective. Robust monitoring is essential to track progress. Further interventions that hold great promise include wide-scale transition to renewable fuels; transition to a circular economy that

creates little waste and focuses on equity rather than on endless growth; embracing the principles of green chemistry; and building scientific capacity in all countries. Designation of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) will safeguard critical ecosystems, protect vulnerable fish stocks, and enhance human health and well-being. Creation of MPAs is an important manifestation of national and international commitment to protecting the health of the seas. © 2020 The Author(s).

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C7 - 151
DB - Scopus
DO - 10.5334/aogh.2831
IS - 1
KW - aromatic hydrocarbon
cosmetic

flame retardant
halogenated hydrocarbon
mercury
methylmercury
microplastic
organometallic compound
perfluoro compound
pesticide
polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
toxic substance
plastic
sea water
acidification
algal bloom
antibiotic resistance
Article
bacterium
carcinogenesis
cardiovascular disease
climate change
coastal waters
cognition
developmental disorder
diabetes mellitus
dietary pattern
ecotoxicity
endocrine disease
environmental monitoring
environmental protection
evidence based practice
fish stock

fishery
global disease burden
greenhouse effect
health
health hazard
human
immunotoxicity
marine alga
marine environment
marine species
metabolic syndrome X
microplastic pollution
mortality
motor vehicle tire
neurotoxicity
nonhuman
ocean environment
oil spill
plastic pollution
prevention and control
protozoon
risk factor
sea
sea pollution
Vibrio
virus
water pollutant
water pollution control
animal
ecosystem
male

pH

water pollution

Animals

Humans

Hydrogen-Ion Concentration

Oceans and Seas

Plastics

Seawater

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :28

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 1-64

ST - Human health and ocean pollution

T2 - Annals of Global Health

TI - Human health and ocean pollution

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85098047537&doi=10.5334%2faogh.2831&partnerID=40&md5=6f9daf554b0d6b1d959148a315305fe9>

VL - 86

ID - 193

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Human respiratory and digestive illnesses can be caused by exposures to brevetoxins from blooms of the marine alga *Karenia brevis*, also known as Florida red tide (FRT). *K. brevis* requires macro-nutrients to grow; although the sources of these nutrients have not been resolved completely, they are thought to originate both naturally and anthropogenically. The latter sources comprise atmospheric depositions, industrial effluents, land runoffs, or submerged groundwater discharges. To date, there has been only limited research on the extent of human health risks and economic impacts due to FRT. We hypothesized that FRT blooms were associated with increases in the numbers of emergency room visits and hospital inpatient admissions for both respiratory and digestive illnesses. We sought to estimate these relationships and to calculate the costs of associated adverse health impacts. We developed environmental exposure-response models to test the effects of FRT blooms on human health, using data from diverse sources. We estimated the FRT bloom-associated illness costs, using extant data and parameters from the literature. When

controlling for resident population, a proxy for tourism, and seasonal and annual effects, we found that increases in respiratory and digestive illnesses can be explained by FRT blooms. Specifically, FRT blooms were associated with human health and economic effects in older cohorts (≥ 55 years of age) in six southwest Florida counties. Annual costs of illness ranged from \$60,000 to \$700,000 annually, but these costs could exceed \$1.0 million per year for severe, long-lasting FRT blooms, such as the one that occurred during 2005. Assuming that the average annual illness costs of FRT blooms persist into the future, using a discount rate of 3%, the capitalized costs of future illnesses would range between \$2 and 24 million. © 2014 Elsevier Ltd.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envint.2014.03.016

KW - Brevetoxin

Florida red tide

Harmful algal bloom

Illness cost

Karenia brevis

Nutrients

Blooms (metal)

Cost estimating
Diseases
Economic and social effects
Groundwater
Health
Meteorological problems
Sewage
Atmospheric depositions
Brevetoxins
Emergency room visits
Ground water discharge
Harmful algal blooms
Human health effects
Cost benefit analysis
algal bloom
digestive system disorder
economics
health impact
health risk
red tide
respiratory disease
alga
article
cost of illness
emergency care
gastrointestinal disease
health hazard
hospital admission
priority journal
public health problem
respiratory tract disease

shellfish

tourism

United States

Aged

Dinoflagellida

Environmental Exposure

Female

Florida

Gastrointestinal Diseases

Humans

Inhalation Exposure

Lung Diseases

Male

Marine Toxins

Middle Aged

Oxocins

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :28

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 144-153

ST - The human health effects of Florida Red Tide (FRT) blooms: An expanded analysis

T2 - Environment International

TI - The human health effects of Florida Red Tide (FRT) blooms: An expanded analysis

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84898637949&doi=10.1016%2fj.envint.2014.03.016&partnerID=40&md5=9a0de7f9a5ba671c67bd2b705cb92a62>

VL - 68

ID - 627

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - In this review of reviews, we overview the current global body of available evidence from structured reviews of epidemiological studies that explore human health outcomes associated with exposure to phthalates (chemical plasticisers commonly found in plastics). We found robust evidence for an association with lower semen quality, neurodevelopment and risk of childhood asthma, and moderate to robust evidence for impact on anogenital distance in boys. We identified moderate evidence for an association between phthalates/metabolites and low birthweight, endometriosis, decreased testosterone, ADHD, Type 2 diabetes and breast/uterine cancer. There was some evidence for other outcomes including anofourchette distance, fetal sex hormones, pre-term birth, lower antral follicle count, reduced oestrodiol, autism, obesity, thyroid function and hearing disorders. We found no reviews of epidemiological human studies on the impact of phthalates from recycled plastics on human health. We recommend that future research should use urine samples as exposure measures, consider confounders in analyses and measure impacts on female reproductive systems. Our findings align with emerging research indicating that health risks can occur at exposure levels below the “safe dose” levels set out by regulators, and are of particular concern given potential additive or synergistic “cocktail effects” of chemicals. This raises important policy and regulatory issues for identifying and controlling plastics and health related impacts and highlights a need for more research into substances of concern entering plastics waste streams via recycling. © 2021

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C7 - 106903

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envint.2021.106903

KW - Chemical additive

Endocrine disruption

Inflammation pathway

Oxidative pathway

Plastic additive

Audition

Diseases

Elastomers

Esters

Health risks

Hormones

Plastic products

Plasticizers

Solvents

'current

Human health

Human health impacts

Oxidative pathways

Phthalate plasticizers

Phthalates

Plastic additives

Additives

estradiol

phthalic acid benzyl butyl ester

phthalic acid bis(2 ethylhexyl) ester

phthalic acid dibutyl ester

phthalic acid diethyl ester

phthalic acid dimethyl ester

phthalic acid dioctyl ester

plasticizer

testosterone

cancer

diabetes
endocrine disruptor
health impact
metabolite
phthalate
plastic waste
pollution exposure
public health
recycling
anogenital distance
antral follicle count
asthma
attention deficit disorder
autism
brain development
breast cancer
ecotoxicity
endometriosis
environmental exposure
environmental policy
estradiol blood level
female fertility
health hazard
health impact assessment
hearing disorder
human
kidney function
low birth weight
male fertility
non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
obesity

premature labor

Review

sperm quality

testosterone blood level

thyroid function

time to pregnancy

uterus cancer

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2022

ST - Human health impacts of exposure to phthalate plasticizers: An overview of reviews

T2 - Environment International

TI - Human health impacts of exposure to phthalate plasticizers: An overview of reviews

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85119959776&doi=10.1016%2fj.envint.2021.106903&partnerID=40&md5=8fba59d656058d962f2e02936eaf8b0f>

VL - 158

ID - 5

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Only recently has the environment been clearly implicated in the risk of antibiotic resistance to clinical outcome, but to date there have been few documented approaches to formally assess these risks. Objective: We examined possible approaches and sought to identify research needs to enable human health risk assessments (HHRA) that focus on the role of the environment in the failure of antibiotic treatment caused by antibiotic-resistant pathogens. Methods: The authors participated in a workshop held 4-8 March 2012 in Québec, Canada, to define the scope and objectives of an environmental assessment of antibiotic-resistance risks to human health. We focused on key elements of environmental-resistance-development "hot spots," exposure assessment (unrelated to food), and dose response to characterize risks that may improve antibiotic-resistance management options. Discussion: Various novel aspects to traditional risk assessments were identified to enable an assessment of environmental antibiotic resistance. These include a) accounting for an added selective pressure on the environmental resistome that, over time, allows for development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria (ARB); b) identifying and describing rates of horizontal gene transfer (HGT) in the relevant environmental "hot spot" compartments; and c) modifying traditional dose-response approaches to address doses of ARB for various health

outcomes and pathways. Conclusions: We propose that environmental aspects of antibiotic-resistance development be included in the processes of any HHRA addressing ARB. Because of limited available data, a multi-criteria decision analysis approach would be a useful way to undertake an HHRA of environmental antibiotic resistance that informs risk managers.

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DO - 10.1289/ehp.1206316

IS - 9

KW - agricultural procedures

antibiotic resistance

Bayesian learning

conceptual framework

dose response

drug treatment failure

environmental impact

food safety

gene mutation

health hazard

horizontal gene transfer

human

incidence

mortality

nonhuman

priority journal

review

risk assessment

risk factor

soil

waste water management

education

environment

health status indicator

procedures

theoretical model

Dose-Response Relationship, Drug

Drug Resistance, Microbial

Health Status Indicators

Humans

Models, Theoretical

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :362

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 993-1001

ST - Human health risk assessment (HHRA) for environmental development and transfer of antibiotic resistance

T2 - Environmental Health Perspectives

TI - Human health risk assessment (HHRA) for environmental development and transfer of antibiotic resistance

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84881016062&doi=10.1289%2fehp.1206316&partnerID=40&md5=8341edf15faa0308417ee54fa460131b>

VL - 121

ID - 655

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Infections caused by antibiotic resistant bacteria (ARB) are associated with poor health outcomes and are recognised globally as a serious health problem. Much research has been conducted on the transmission of ARB to humans. Yet the role the natural environment plays in the spread of ARB and antibiotic resistance genes is not well understood. Antibiotic resistant bacteria have been detected in natural aquatic environments, and ingestion of seawater during water sports is one route by which many people could be directly exposed. The aim was to estimate the prevalence of resistance to one clinically important class of antibiotics (third-generation cephalosporins (3GCs)) amongst *Escherichia coli* in coastal surface waters in England and Wales. Prevalence data was used to quantify ingestion of 3GC-resistant *E. coli* (3GCREC) by people participating in water sports in designated coastal bathing waters. A further aim was to use this value to derive a population-level estimate of exposure to these bacteria during recreational use of coastal waters in 2012. The prevalence of 3GC-resistance amongst *E. coli* isolated from coastal surface waters was estimated using culture-based methods. This was combined with the density of *E. coli* reported in designated coastal bathing waters along with estimations of the volumes of water ingested during various water sports reported in the literature to calculate the mean number of 3GCREC ingested during different water sports. 0.12% of *E. coli* isolated from surface waters were resistant to 3GCs. This value was used to estimate that in England and Wales over 6.3 million water sport sessions occurred in 2012 that resulted in the ingestion of at least one 3GCREC. Despite the low prevalence of resistance to 3GCs amongst *E. coli* in surface waters, there is an identifiable human exposure risk for water users, which varies with the type of water sport undertaken. The relative importance of this exposure is likely to be greater in areas where a large proportion of the population enjoys water sports. Millions of water sport sessions occurred in 2012 that were likely to have resulted in people ingesting *E. coli* resistant to a single class of antibiotics (3GCs). However, this is expected to be a significant underestimate of recreational exposure to all ARB in seawater. This is the first study to use volumes of water ingested during different water sports to estimate human exposure to ARB. Further work needs to be done to elucidate the health implications and clinical relevance of exposure to ARB in both marine and fresh waters in order to fully understand the risk to public health. © 2015 Elsevier Ltd.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envint.2015.02.013

KW - Antibiotic resistant bacteria

Coastal waters

Escherichia coli
Third-generation cephalosporin
Water sports
Health
Health risks
Risk perception
Seawater
Sports
Surface waters
Antibiotic resistance genes
Antibiotic-resistant bacteria
Coastal surface waters
Culture-based methods
Human exposure risks
Natural aquatic environments
Third generation
Antibiotics
cephalosporin
antiinfective agent
fresh water
sea water
antibiotic resistance
bathing water
coastal water
coliform bacterium
health risk
public health
sport
aquatic sport
Article
bacterial load

bacterial strain

bacterium culture

bacterium isolation

environmental exposure

female

high risk population

human

infection risk

ingestion

male

prevalence

priority journal

recreation

United Kingdom

drug effects

swimming

England

Wales

Anti-Bacterial Agents

Drug Resistance, Microbial

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :99

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 92-100

ST - Human recreational exposure to antibiotic resistant bacteria in coastal bathing waters

T2 - Environment International

TI - Human recreational exposure to antibiotic resistant bacteria in coastal bathing waters

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-8493777316&doi=10.1016%2fj.envint.2015.02.013&partnerID=40&md5=f1d14cb8ec80182fcd6afc660efcea>

VL - 82

ID - 533

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - To mitigate the damages of natural hazards, policy responses can be beneficial only if they are effective. Using a self-administered survey approach, this paper focuses on the adherence to local fertilizer ordinances (i.e., county or municipal rules regulating the application of fertilizer to private lawns or facilities such as golf courses) implemented in jurisdictions along the Southwest Florida coast in response to hazardous blooms of Florida red tides (*Karenia brevis*). These ordinances play a role in the context of evolving programs of water pollution control at federal, state, water basin, and local levels. With respect to policy effectiveness, while the strength of physical linkages is of critical importance, the extent to which humans affected are aware of and adhere to the relevant rules, is equally critical. We sought to understand the public's depth of understanding about the rationales for local fertilizer ordinances. Respondents in Sarasota, Florida, were asked about their fertilizer practices in an area that has experienced several major blooms of Florida red tides over the past two decades. A highly educated, older population of 305 residents and "snowbirds" reported relatively little knowledge about a local fertilizer ordinance, its purpose, or whether it would change the frequency, size, or duration of red tides. This finding held true even among subpopulations that were expected to have more interest in or to be more knowledgeable about harmful algal blooms. In the face of uncertain science and environmental outcomes, and with individual motivations at odds with evolving public policies, the effectiveness of local community efforts to decrease the impacts of red tides may be compromised. Targeted social-science research on human perceptions about the risks of Florida red tides and education about the rationales for potential policy responses are warranted. © 2014 Elsevier B.V.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2014.06.083

KW - Fertilizer ordinance

Florida red tide

Harmful algal bloom (HAB)

Karenia brevis

Total maximum daily load (TMDL)

Algae control

Fertilizers

Golf

Hazards

Risk perception

Tides

Water pollution

Application of fertilizers

Environmental outcome

Harmful algal blooms

Human perception

Social science research

Total maximum daily load

Human response

Water pollution control

fertilizer

dinoflagellate

environmental impact

environmental risk
marine pollution
mitigation
perception
policy approach
pollution policy
red tide
algal bloom
environmental policy
local participation
natural hazard
risk assessment
adult
article
controlled study
environmental factor
female
fertilizer application
government regulation
health education
health hazard
human
law enforcement
major clinical study
male
motivation
priority journal
protocol compliance
public health
sociology
United States

environmental planning

legislation and jurisprudence

practice guideline

prevention and control

aged

attitude to health

awareness

environmental impact assessment

environmental monitoring

geographic distribution

health care policy

health program

public health service

very elderly

Florida [United States]

Sarasota

Florida

Guideline Adherence

Harmful Algal Bloom

Humans

algae

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :11

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 898-909

ST - Human responses to Florida red tides: Policy awareness and adherence to local fertilizer ordinances

T2 - Science of the Total Environment

TI - Human responses to Florida red tides: Policy awareness and adherence to local fertilizer ordinances

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84903824869&doi=10.1016%2fj.scitotenv.2014.06.083&partnerID=40&md5=9deaa17aa48c683569edab8c9df5f245>

VL - 493

ID - 595

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - It is widely suggested that migration is a key mechanism linking climate change to violent conflict, particularly through migration increasing the risks of conflict in urban destinations. Yet climate change also creates new forms of insecurity through distress migration, immobility and vulnerability that are prevalent in urban destination locations. Here we examine the extent and nature of human security in migration destinations and test whether insecurity is affected by length of residence and environmental hazards. The study develops an index measure of human security at the individual level to include environmental and climate-related hazards as well as sources of well-being, fear of crime and violence, and mental health outcomes. It examines the elements of human security that explain the prevalence of insecurity among recent and established migrants in low-income urban neighbourhoods. The study reports on data collected in Chattogram in Bangladesh through a survey of migrants (N = 447) and from qualitative data derived using photo elicitation techniques with cohorts of city planners and migrants. The results show that environmental hazards represent an increasing source of perceived insecurity to migrant populations over time, with longer-term migrants perceiving greater insecurity than more recent arrivals, suggesting lack of upward social mobility in low-income slums. Ill-health, fear of eviction, and harassment and violence are key elements of how insecurity is experienced, and these are exacerbated by environmental hazards such as flooding. The study expands the concept of security to encompass central elements of personal risk and well-being and outlines the implications for climate change. © The Author(s) 2020.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1177/0022343320973717

IS - 1

KW - Bangladesh

climate change

human security index

migration

photovoice

social mobility

urbanization

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :12

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 50-66

ST - Human security of urban migrant populations affected by length of residence and environmental hazards

T2 - Journal of Peace Research

TI - Human security of urban migrant populations affected by length of residence and environmental hazards

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85097958074&doi=10.1177%2f0022343320973717&partnerID=40&md5=cfe2d87bfea46c1f0baed0c52eb35e70>

VL - 58

ID - 101

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Reports of *Staphylococcus aureus* including methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) detected in marine environments have occurred since the early 1990s. This investigation sought to isolate and characterize *S. aureus* from marine waters and sand at a subtropical recreational beach, with and

without bathers present, in order to investigate possible sources and to identify the risks to bathers of exposure to these organisms. During 40 days over 17 months, 1,001 water and 36 intertidal sand samples were collected by either bathers or investigators at a subtropical recreational beach. Methicillin-sensitive *S. aureus* (MSSA) and MRSA were isolated and identified using selective growth media and an organism-specific molecular marker. Antimicrobial susceptibility, staphylococcal cassette chromosome *mec* (SCC*mec*) type, pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) pattern, multi-locus sequence type (MLST), and staphylococcal protein A (*spa*) type were characterized for all MRSA. *S. aureus* was isolated from 248 (37 %) bather nearby water samples at a concentration range of <2-780 colony forming units per ml, 102 (31 %) ambient water samples at a concentration range of <2-260 colony forming units per ml, and 9 (25 %) sand samples. Within the sand environment, *S. aureus* was isolated more often from above the intertidal zone than from intermittently wet or inundated sand. A total of 1334 MSSA were isolated from 37 sampling days and 22 MRSA were isolated from ten sampling days. Seventeen of the 22 MRSA were identified by PFGE as the community-associated MRSA USA300. MRSA isolates were all SCC*mec* type IVa, encompassed five *spa* types (t008, t064, t622, t688, and t723), two MLST types (ST8 and ST5), and 21 of 22 isolates carried the genes for Pantone-Valentine leukocidin. There was a correlation ($r = 0.45$; $p = 0.05$) between the daily average number of bathers and *S. aureus* in the water; however, no association between exposure to *S. aureus* in these waters and reported illness was found. This report supports the concept that humans are a potential direct source for *S. aureus* in marine waters. © 2013 Springer Science+Business Media New York.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/s00248-013-0216-1

IS - 4

KW - antiinfective agent

bacterial protein

bacterial toxin

exotoxin

leukocidin

Panton Valentine leukocidin

Panton-Valentine leukocidin

sea water

antibiotic resistance

article

classification

genetics

human

isolation and purification

metabolism

methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus

microbiology

sanitation

Staphylococcus infection

Anti-Bacterial Agents

Bacterial Proteins

Bacterial Toxins

Drug Resistance, Bacterial

Exotoxins

Humans

Leukocidins

Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus

Public Facilities

Seawater

Staphylococcal Infections

Iva

Staphylococcus

Staphylococcus aureus

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :29

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 1039-1051

ST - Human-Associated Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus from a Subtropical Recreational Marine Beach

T2 - Microbial Ecology

TI - Human-Associated Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus from a Subtropical Recreational Marine Beach

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84876891187&doi=10.1007%2fs00248-013-0216-1&partnerID=40&md5=16e8be3da05208742d7c6c0068804c38>

VL - 65

ID - 673

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) poses substantial public health risks in large cities globally. Concentrations of NO₂ shows high spatial variation, yet intra-urban measurements of NO₂ in Chinese cities are sparse. The size of Chinese cities and shortage of some datasets is challenging for high spatial resolution modelling. The aim here was to combine advantages of dispersion and land-use regression (LUR) modelling to simulate population exposure to NO₂ at high spatial resolution for health burden calculations, in the example megacity of Guangzhou. Methods: Ambient concentrations of NO₂ simulated by the ADMS-Urban dispersion model at 83 'virtual' monitoring sites, selected to span both the range of NO₂ concentration and weighting by population density, were used to develop a LUR model of 2017 annual-mean NO₂ across Guangzhou at 25 m × 25 m spatial resolution. Results: The LUR model was validated against both the 83 virtual sites (adj R²: 0.96, RMSE: 5.48 µg m⁻³; LOOCV R²: 0.96, RMSE: 5.64 µg m⁻³) and, independently, against available observations (n = 11, R²: 0.63, RMSE: 18.0 µg m⁻³). The modelled population-weighted long-term average concentration of NO₂ across Guangzhou was 52.5 µg m⁻³, which contributes an estimated 7270 (6960-7620) attributable deaths. Reducing concentrations in exceedance of the China air quality standard/WHO air quality guideline of 40 µg m⁻³ would reduce NO₂-attributable deaths by 1900 (1820-1980). Conclusions: We demonstrate a general hybrid modelling method that can be employed in other cities in China to model ambient NO₂ concentration at high spatial resolution for health burden estimation and epidemiological study. By running the dispersion model with alternative mitigation policies, new LUR models can be constructed to quantify policy effectiveness on NO₂ population health burden. © 2019 The Author(s). Published by IOP Publishing Ltd.

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C7 - 124019

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1088/1748-9326/ab4f96

IS - 12

KW - air quality

dispersion model,NO2

health burden

LUR

Dispersions

Health

Health risks

Image resolution

Land use

Population statistics

Public risks

Urban growth

Ambient concentrations

Average concentration

Dispersion modeling

Epidemiological studies

High spatial resolution

Mitigation policies

Population densities

Urban dispersion modeling

Nitrogen oxides

estimation method

health impact

megacity

nitrous oxide

numerical model

China

Guangdong

Guangzhou

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2019

ST - A hybrid model approach for estimating health burden from NO₂ in megacities in China: A case study in Guangzhou

T2 - Environmental Research Letters

TI - A hybrid model approach for estimating health burden from NO₂ in megacities in China: A case study in Guangzhou

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85081692091&doi=10.1088%2f1748-9326%2fab4f96&partnerID=40&md5=f66fd2fd63482cabf9db34afdace5d8e>

VL - 14

ID - 896

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Methyl-aminolevulinate-based photodynamic therapy (MAL-PDT) is utilised clinically for the treatment of non-melanoma skin cancers and pre-cancers and the hydroxypyridinone iron chelator, CP94, has successfully been demonstrated to increase MAL-PDT efficacy in an initial clinical pilot study. However, the biochemical and photochemical processes leading to CP94-enhanced photodynamic cell death, beyond the well-documented increases in accumulation of the photosensitiser protoporphyrin IX (PpIX), have not yet been fully elucidated. This investigation demonstrated that MAL-based photodynamic cell killing of cultured human squamous carcinoma cells (A431) occurred in a predominantly necrotic manner following the generation of singlet oxygen and ROS. Augmenting MAL-based photodynamic cell killing with CP94 co-treatment resulted in

increased PpIX accumulation, MitoSOX-detectable ROS generation (probably of mitochondrial origin) and necrotic cell death, but did not affect singlet oxygen generation. We also report (to our knowledge, for the first time) the detection of intracellular PpIX-generated singlet oxygen in whole cells via electron paramagnetic resonance spectroscopy in conjunction with a spin trap. © 2016 The Authors.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.redox.2016.07.002

KW - Apoptosis

Electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectrometry

Necrosis

Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

Protoporphyrin IX (PpIX)

Reactive oxygen species (ROS)

Skin cancer

1,2 diethyl 3 hydroxy 4 pyridone

aminolevulinic acid methyl ester

reactive oxygen metabolite

1,2-diethyl-3-hydroxypyridin-4-one

aminolevulinic acid

histidine

iron chelating agent
manganese(III)-tetrakis(4-benzoic acid)porphyrin
metalloporphyrin
methyl 5-aminolevulinate
photosensitizing agent
protoporphyrin
pyridone derivative
antineoplastic activity
Article
cell killing
controlled study
drug determination
drug effect
flow cytometry
human
human cell
irradiation
photodynamic therapy
priority journal
squamous cell carcinoma
squamous cell carcinoma cell
analogs and derivatives
cell survival
drug effects
metabolism
photochemotherapy
radiation response
tumor cell line
Cell Line, Tumor
Humans
Iron Chelating Agents

Metalloporphyrins

Photosensitizing Agents

Protoporphyrins

Pyridones

Reactive Oxygen Species

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :10

Export Date: 2 February 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 90-99

ST - The hydroxypyridinone iron chelator CP94 increases methyl-aminolevulinate-based photodynamic cell killing by increasing the generation of reactive oxygen species

T2 - Redox Biology

TI - The hydroxypyridinone iron chelator CP94 increases methyl-aminolevulinate-based photodynamic cell killing by increasing the generation of reactive oxygen species

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84979066403&doi=10.1016%2fj.redox.2016.07.002&partnerID=40&md5=7dc829bea4c36236e70eb a8f4f62b91d>

VL - 9

ID - 927

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Recently, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Programme for the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans has been criticized for several of its evaluations, and also for the approach used to perform these evaluations. Some critics have claimed that failures of IARC Working Groups to recognize study weaknesses and biases of Working Group members have led to inappropriate classification of a number of agents as carcinogenic to humans. Objectives: The authors of this Commentary are scientists from various disciplines relevant to the identification and hazard evaluation of human carcinogens. We examined criticisms of the IARC classification process to determine the validity of these concerns. Here, we present the results of that examination, review the history of IARC evaluations, and describe how the IARC evaluations are performed. Discussion: We concluded that these recent criticisms are unconvincing. The procedures employed by IARC to assemble Working Groups of scientists from the various disciplines and the techniques followed to review the literature and perform hazard assessment of various agents provide a balanced evaluation and an appropriate indication of the weight of the evidence. Some disagreement by individual scientists to some evaluations is not evidence of process failure. The review process has

been modified over time and will undoubtedly be altered in the future to improve the process. Any process can in theory be improved, and we would support continued review and improvement of the IARC processes. This does not mean, however, that the current procedures are flawed. conclusions: The IARC Monographs have made, and continue to make, major contributions to the scientific underpinning for societal actions to improve the public's health. © 2015, Public Health Services, US Dept of Health and Human Services. All rights reserved.

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AU - Zahm, S. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1289/ehp.1409149

IS - 6

KW - carcinogen

chlorphenotane

formaldehyde

book

cancer risk

carcinogenicity

coffee

electromagnetic radiation

false negative result

false positive result

hazard assessment

health program

human

information retrieval

nonhuman

Note

priority journal

risk factor

international cooperation

medical research

neoplasm

organization and management

public health

publication

Biomedical Research

Carcinogens, Environmental

Humans

International Agencies

Neoplasms

Publications

M3 - Note

N1 - Cited By :58

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 507-514

ST - IARC monographs: 40 years of evaluating carcinogenic hazards to humans

T2 - Environmental Health Perspectives

TI - IARC monographs: 40 years of evaluating carcinogenic hazards to humans

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84930511271&doi=10.1289%2fehp.1409149&partnerID=40&md5=9879551a4c3133df06a0991015898b47>

VL - 123

ID - 577

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The aim of this study was to determine the accuracy of monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) in identifying culturable allergenic fungi present in visible mould growth in energy efficient homes, and to identify risk factors for exposure to these known allergenic fungi. Swabs were taken from fungal contaminated surfaces and culturable yeasts and moulds isolated by using mycological culture. Soluble antigens from cultures were tested by ELISA using mAbs specific to the culturable allergenic fungi *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* spp., *Ulocladium*, *Alternaria*, and *Epicoccum* spp., *Cladosporium* spp., *Fusarium* spp., and *Trichoderma* spp. Diagnostic accuracies of the ELISA tests were determined by sequencing of the internally transcribed spacer 1 (ITS1)-5.8S-ITS2-encoding regions of recovered fungi following ELISA. There was 100% concordance between the two methods, with ELISAs providing genus-level identity and ITS sequencing providing species-level identities (210 out of 210 tested). Species of *Aspergillus*/*Penicillium*, *Cladosporium*, *Ulocladium*/*Alternaria*/*Epicoccum*, *Fusarium* and *Trichoderma* were detected in 82% of the samples. The presence of condensation was associated with an increased risk of surfaces being contaminated by *Aspergillus*/*Penicillium* spp. and *Cladosporium* spp., whereas moisture within the building fabric (water ingress/rising damp) was only associated with increased risk of *Aspergillus*/*Penicillium* spp. Property type and energy efficiency levels were found to moderate the risk of indoor surfaces becoming contaminated with *Aspergillus*/*Penicillium* and *Cladosporium* which in turn was modified by the presence of condensation, water ingress and rising damp, consistent with previous literature. © 2015 Elsevier Inc.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envres.2015.10.029

KW - Allergenic fungi

Antigen
Asthma
ELISA
Monoclonal antibody
internal transcribed spacer 1
allergen
fungal DNA
fungal protein
fungus antigen
spacer DNA
accuracy assessment
allergy
antibody
energy efficiency
environmental research
identification method
indoor air
molecular analysis
risk factor
yeast
adolescent
adult
aged
Alternaria
Article
Aspergillus
child
Cladosporium
environmental exposure
environmental factor
enzyme linked immunosorbent assay

Epicoccum
fungal contamination
fungus growth
fungus identification
Fusarium
home
human
infant
moisture
mould
nonhuman
Penicillium
priority journal
Trichoderma
Ulocladium
classification
England
female
fungus
genetics
housing
hypersensitivity
immunology
indoor air pollution
male
middle aged
preschool child
very elderly
young adult
Fungi
Aged, 80 and over

Air Pollution, Indoor

Allergens

Antibodies, Monoclonal

Antigens, Fungal

Child, Preschool

DNA, Fungal

DNA, Intergenic

Fungal Proteins

Humans

Risk Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :16

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 32-42

ST - Identifying risk factors for exposure to culturable allergenic moulds in energy efficient homes by using highly specific monoclonal antibodies

T2 - Environmental Research

TI - Identifying risk factors for exposure to culturable allergenic moulds in energy efficient homes by using highly specific monoclonal antibodies

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84946423389&doi=10.1016%2fj.envres.2015.10.029&partnerID=40&md5=12fae4906c763ede65036a69e71a624d>

VL - 144

ID - 512

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - An immunohistochemical method using antibodies against polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and dioxins was developed on frozen tissue sections of the earthworm *Eisenia andrei* exposed to environmentally relevant concentrations of benzo[a]pyrene (B[a]P) (0.1, 10, 50. ppm) and 2,3,7,8-tetrachloro-dibenzo- para-dioxin (TCDD) (0.01, 0.1, 2. ppb) in spiked standard soils. The concentrations of B[a]P and TCDD in *E. andrei* exposed to the same conditions were also measured using analytical chemical procedures. The results demonstrated that tissues of worms exposed to

even minimal amount of B[a]P and TCDD reacted positively and specifically to anti-PAHs and -dioxins antibody. Immunofluorescence revealed a much more intense staining for the gut compared to the body wall; moreover, positively immunoreactive amoeboid coelomocytes were also observed, i.e. cells in which we have previously demonstrated the occurrence of genotoxic damage. The double immunolabelling with antibodies against B[a]P/TCDD and the lysosomal enzyme cathepsin D demonstrated the lysosomal accumulation of the organic xenobiotic compounds, in particular in the cells of the chloragogenous tissue as well as in coelomocytes, involved into detoxification and protection of animals against toxic chemicals. The method described is timesaving, not expensive and easily applicable. © 2014 Elsevier Ltd.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.chemosphere.2013.12.062

KW - Antibodies

Benzo[a]pyrene

Colocalization

Dioxin

Earthworms

Immunofluorescence

Chemical analysis

Detoxification

Fluorescence

Histology

Organic chemicals

Organic pollutants

Pyrene

Benzo [a] pyrene

Tissue

2,3,7,8 tetrachlorodibenzo para dioxin

antibody

cathepsin D

polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon

xenobiotic agent

cell organelle

earthworm

enzyme activity

organic compound

pollution exposure

absorption

adult

animal experiment

animal tissue

antibody labeling

article

chemical procedures

controlled study

Eisenia andrei

frozen section

genotoxicity

immunofluorescence test

immunoreactivity

lysosome

nonhuman

tissue section

Animalia

Animals

Benzo(a)pyrene

Biological Transport

DNA Damage

Fluorescent Antibody Technique

Oligochaeta

Soil

Tetrachlorodibenzodioxin

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :17

Export Date: 2 February 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 282-289

ST - Immunofluorescence detection and localization of B[a]P and TCDD in earthworm tissues

T2 - Chemosphere

TI - Immunofluorescence detection and localization of B[a]P and TCDD in earthworm tissues

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84901589154&doi=10.1016%2fj.chemosphere.2013.12.062&partnerID=40&md5=b2a333f6e8b5238a2cf7a060189d3d50>

VL - 107

ID - 919

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Introduction: Access to natural outdoor environments can promote physical activity, social cohesion, and improved psychological well-being. In 2016, an urban riverside regeneration project to facilitate access to the riverbank for pedestrians and cyclists was conducted in Barcelona (Spain). We aim to evaluate its effect in terms of changes in use and physical activity of users, and changes in local's use and perception of the urban riverside, and their corresponding self-perceived health and well-being. Methods: We conducted systematic observations, before and after the intervention, using the System for Observing Parks and Recreation in Communities (SOPARC) to quantify the use and physical activity levels of users and compared them over time. Qualitative assessment consisted of semi-structured face-to-face interviews with the locals. Results: We observed a 25% increase in users of the renovated area of the river after the intervention. There was an increase in sedentary users and those engaged in moderate levels of physical activity [7.7% vs. 12.0% sedentary users, and 66.9% vs. 68.7% moderately active users before and after the intervention respectively, $p < 0.001$].

The growth of users in the renovated area was mainly driven by females, adults, children, and the non-Caucasian population. Resident interviewees, in general, reported to be happy to live near the river, where they usually go for a stroll, and thought living near the riverside area might benefit their health and well-being. Overall, residents seemed satisfied with the intervention. Conclusions: Nature-based interventions in socioeconomically-deprived neighbourhoods might reduce inequalities in access to natural areas, creating attractive destinations for residents, promoting physical activity and/or creating opportunities for social interactions, and improving their health and well-being. © 2019 The Authors

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C7 - 103611

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.landurbplan.2019.103611

KW - Population statistics

Face-to-face interview

Outdoor environment

Physical activity

Physical activity levels

Post evaluations

Psychological well-being

Qualitative assessments

Social interactions

Health

accessibility

health status

life satisfaction

methodology

pedestrian

perception

psychology

questionnaire survey

socioeconomic conditions

space use

urban area

Barcelona [Catalonia]

Catalonia

Spain

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :9

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Impact of a riverside accessibility intervention on use, physical activity, and wellbeing: A mixed methods pre-post evaluation

T2 - Landscape and Urban Planning

TI - Impact of a riverside accessibility intervention on use, physical activity, and wellbeing: A mixed methods pre-post evaluation

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85068882678&doi=10.1016%2fj.landurbplan.2019.103611&partnerID=40&md5=b228a959894bca46bbeb06b9e9eeaf15>

VL - 190

ID - 227

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives To identify whether the abolition of prescription fees in Scotland resulted in: (1) Increase in the number (cost to NHS) of medicines prescribed for which there had been a fee (inhaled corticosteroids). (2) Reduction in hospital admissions for conditions related to those medications for which there had been a fee (asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD))-when both are compared with prescribed medicines and admissions for a condition (diabetes mellitus) for which prescriptions were historically free. Design Natural experimental retrospective general practice level interrupted time series (ITS) analysis using administrative data. Setting General practices, Scotland, UK. Participants 732 (73.6%) general practices across Scotland with valid dispensed medicines and hospital admissions data during the study period (July 2005-December 2013). Intervention Reduction in fees per dispensed item from April 2008 leading to the abolition of the fee in April 2011, resulting in universal free prescriptions. Primary and secondary outcomes Hospital admissions recorded in the Scottish Morbidity Record-01 Inpatient (SMR01) and dispensed medicines recorded in the Prescribing Information System (PIS). Results The ITS analysis identified marked step reductions in adult (19-59 years) admissions related to asthma or COPD (the intervention group), compared with older or young people with the same conditions or adults with diabetes mellitus (the counterfactual groups). The prescription findings were less coherent and subsequent sensitivity analyses found that both the admissions and prescriptions data were highly variable above the annual or seasonal level, limiting the ability to interpret the findings of the ITS analysis. Conclusions This study did not find sufficient evidence that universal free prescriptions was a demonstrably effective or ineffective policy, in terms of reducing hospital admissions or reducing socioeconomic inequality in hospital admissions, in the context of a universal, publicly administered medical care system, the National Health Service of Scotland. © © Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2018. Re-use permitted under CC BY. Published by BMJ.

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C7 - 021318

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1136/bmjopen-2017-021318

IS - 12

KW - administrative data

co-payment

fees, pharmaceutical
interrupted time series
natural experiment
quasi-experimental
corticosteroid
glucocorticoid
adult
Article
asthma
chronic obstructive lung disease
diabetes mellitus
evaluation study
fee
hospital admission
human
national health service
prescription
Scotland
socioeconomics
time series analysis
adolescent
economics
factual database
middle aged
retrospective study
young adult
Databases, Factual
Drug Prescriptions
Glucocorticoids
Humans
Interrupted Time Series Analysis

Patient Admission

Prescription Fees

Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive

Retrospective Studies

Universal Health Insurance

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

ST - Impact of abolishing prescription fees in Scotland on hospital admissions and prescribed medicines: An interrupted time series evaluation

T2 - BMJ Open

TI - Impact of abolishing prescription fees in Scotland on hospital admissions and prescribed medicines: An interrupted time series evaluation

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85058883729&doi=10.1136%2fbmjopen-2017-021318&partnerID=40&md5=939a93fceb273378d49a1e330b813c3>

VL - 8

ID - 291

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives We aimed to evaluate the association between body mass index (BMI), perioperative complications and outcomes in endometrial cancer (EC) patients at our institution. In addition, we performed a systematic review to compare our results to the literature. Methods This was a retrospective study of surgically managed EC patients between January 2006 and January 2015. Patient characteristics, surgical complications and intra- and postoperative outcomes were evaluated across BMI groups; BMI < 30 kg/m², BMI ≥ 30 kg/m² and BMI ≥ 40 kg/m². The systematic review was performed according to Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. Results In total, we identified 627 women of which 514 were included; 249 women had a BMI of < 30 kg/m², 195 women had a BMI of 30-39.9 kg/m², and 70 women were morbidly obese (BMI ≥ 40 kg/m²). Obese women (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m²) had significantly more postoperative surgical complications, including wound complications and antibiotics use, which was confirmed by the systematic review. The increase in complications mainly occurred in open surgery and morbidly obese patients were at highest risk. Obesity did not impact other outcomes including 30-day mortality. Conclusion Obesity is associated with an increased risk of surgical morbidity in EC patients, and is most profound in open surgery and among the morbidly

obese. Laparoscopic surgery may well prevent the majority of postoperative complications in this group of patients, and should therefore be the favoured approach. © 2015 Elsevier Inc.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jgyno.2015.09.020

IS - 2

KW - Body mass index

Endometrial cancer

Obesity

Surgical complications

Surgical outcomes

antibiotic agent

antiinfective agent

adult

aged

antibiotic therapy

body mass

cancer surgery

cohort analysis

controlled clinical trial

controlled study

endometrium cancer
female
human
laparoscopic surgery
major clinical study
meta analysis
morbid obesity
outcome assessment
postoperative complication
practice guideline
priority journal
randomized controlled trial (topic)
retrospective study
Review
systematic review
very elderly
wound complication
complication
Endometrial Neoplasms
hysterectomy
Intraoperative Complications
laparoscopy
middle aged
operative blood loss
Postoperative Complications
procedures
Surgical Wound Infection
Aged, 80 and over
Anti-Bacterial Agents
Blood Loss, Surgical
Cohort Studies

Humans

Obesity, Morbid

Overweight

Retrospective Studies

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :72

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 369-376

ST - The impact of BMI on surgical complications and outcomes in endometrial cancer surgery - An institutional study and systematic review of the literature

T2 - Gynecologic Oncology

TI - The impact of BMI on surgical complications and outcomes in endometrial cancer surgery - An institutional study and systematic review of the literature

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84952631748&doi=10.1016%2fj.ygyno.2015.09.020&partnerID=40&md5=aee7a73420a5f40be52c48a46e9ecf73>

VL - 139

ID - 568

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This paper examines the association between financial hardship in childhood and adulthood, and depression and anxiety in adulthood with reference to the accumulation, critical period and social mobility hypotheses in lifecourse epidemiology. Using the BBC Stress test, linear regression models were used to investigate the associations for the whole population and stratifying by sex and adjusting for age and highest education attainment. The critical period hypothesis was not confirmed. The accumulation hypothesis was confirmed and stratifying by sex women had a higher estimated mean GAD score if they were poor in both childhood and adulthood compared to men. Our findings do not support the social mobility hypothesis. However, stratifying by sex, a clear difference emerged with upward mobility having a favourable impact (lower) on women's mean GAD scores, while upward social mobility in adulthood did not attenuate the impact of financial hardship in childhood or men. The impact of financial hardship in childhood on later mental health outcomes is particularly concerning for future health outcomes as current levels of child poverty increases in the UK. © 2020 The Authors

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C7 - 100576

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.ssmph.2020.100576

KW - Adult health

Childhood

Depression and anxiety

Financial hardship

Lifecourse epidemiology

adult

adulthood

anxiety

article

child

controlled study

education

exercise test

female

human

linear regression analysis

male

mental capacity

mental health

poverty

social class

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - The impact of childhood socioeconomic status on depression and anxiety in adult life: Testing the accumulation, critical period and social mobility hypotheses

T2 - SSM - Population Health

TI - The impact of childhood socioeconomic status on depression and anxiety in adult life: Testing the accumulation, critical period and social mobility hypotheses

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85083377142&doi=10.1016%2fj.ssmph.2020.100576&partnerID=40&md5=d725fcb24005bce4d28c077a6b9f6434>

VL - 11

ID - 143

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Aim: This systematic review identifies, appraises and synthesizes the evidence on the provision of fundamental nursing care to hospitalized patients with a highly infectious virus and the effectiveness of adaptations to overcome barriers to care. Design: Systematic review. Data Sources: In July 2020, we searched Medline, PsycINFO (OvidSP), CINAHL (EBSCOhost), BNI (ProQuest), WHO COVID-19 Database (<https://search.bvsalud.org/>) MedRxiv (<https://www.medrxiv.org/>), bioRxiv (<https://www.biorxiv.org/>) and also Google Scholar, TRIP database and NICE Evidence, forwards citation searching and reference checking of included papers, from 2016 onwards. Review Methods: We included quantitative and qualitative research reporting (i) the views, perceptions and experiences of patients who have received fundamental nursing care whilst in hospital with COVID-19, MERS, SARS, H1N1 or EVD or (ii) the views, perceptions and experiences of professional nurses and non-professionally registered care workers who have provided that care. We included review articles, commentaries, protocols and guidance documents. One reviewer performed data extraction and quality appraisal and was checked by another person. Results: Of 3086 references, we included 64 articles; 19 empirical research and 45 review articles, commentaries, protocols and guidance documents spanning five pandemics. Four main themes (and 11 sub-themes) were identified. Barriers to delivering fundamental care were wearing personal protective equipment, adequate staffing, infection control procedures and emotional challenges of care. These barriers were addressed by multiple adaptations to communication, organization of care, staff support and leadership. Conclusion: To prepare for continuation of the COVID-19 pandemic and future pandemics, evaluative studies of adaptations to fundamental healthcare delivery must be prioritized to enable evidence-based care to be provided in future. Impact: Our review identifies the barriers nurses experience in providing fundamental care during a pandemic, highlights potential adaptations that address barriers and ensure positive healthcare experiences and draws attention to the need for evaluative research on fundamental care practices during pandemics. © 2021 The Authors. Journal of Advanced Nursing published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/jan.15047

IS - 1

KW - adaptation

barrier

experience

fundamental care

nurses

nursing

support

systematic review

health care quality

hospital

human

Influenza A virus (H1N1)

outcome assessment

pandemic

COVID-19

Hospitals

Humans

Influenza A Virus, H1N1 Subtype

Pandemics

Patient Outcome Assessment

Quality of Health Care

SARS-CoV-2

M3 - Review

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2022

SP - 78-108

ST - Impact of COVID-19 and other infectious conditions requiring isolation on the provision of and adaptations to fundamental nursing care in hospital in terms of overall patient experience, care quality, functional ability, and treatment outcomes: systematic review

T2 - Journal of Advanced Nursing

TI - Impact of COVID-19 and other infectious conditions requiring isolation on the provision of and adaptations to fundamental nursing care in hospital in terms of overall patient experience, care quality, functional ability, and treatment outcomes: systematic review

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85115292165&doi=10.1111%2fjan.15047&partnerID=40&md5=0cc3d0b4d16b8a359bff4f50edc6d34e>

VL - 78

ID - 801

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Human health is a key factor for population well-being, and depends on the conditions and functioning of the ecosystem and its ability to provide adequate and healthy flows of ecosystem services, as stated by the well-known approach of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA). The aim of this paper is to provide an overview of the literature focusing on the links between ecosystem services and human well-being, starting from a reinterpretation of the MEA framework. In this process, we highlight the need to consider the mechanism of exposure through passive, consumptive and active behaviour, as well as contextual factors such as socio-economic, demographic and climatic factors. In this context, tourism, recreation and leisure are linked to active engagement. The literature at present uses different measures of health and well-being, which suggests the need to develop harmonized approaches and new methods to assess the influence of study design on measured outcomes. In conclusion, the analysed studies show moderate evidence towards a positive impact of green environment, though positive and significant effects are not found in all cases examined. © 2015PublishedbyElsevierLtd.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jort.2015.06.008

KW - Ecosystem services

Green and blue areas

Human health

Human well-being

MEA

Recreation and tourism

M3 - Note

N1 - Cited By :11

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 63-69

ST - The impact of ecosystems on human health and well-being: A critical review

T2 - Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism

TI - The impact of ecosystems on human health and well-being: A critical review

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84940724304&doi=10.1016%2fj.jort.2015.06.008&partnerID=40&md5=c33df197a7eed59f53ec1394e0693741>

VL - 10

ID - 538

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Excess choice has previously been shown to have detrimental effects on decisions about consumer products. As the number of options increases, people are more likely to put off making an active choice (i.e., defer) and show less satisfaction with any purchase actually made. We extend this line of enquiry to choosing a charitable organisation to volunteer for. The issue is important because the number of voluntary organisations is enormous and the impact of such a decision may be greater than for consumer decisions in terms of time commitment and benefits to the volunteer and society. Study 1 asked students to examine a real volunteering website and record how many organisations they considered, decision difficulty and whether or not they would like to sign up for a chosen organisation or prefer to defer a decision. Study 2 presented either a relatively small (10) or large (30) choice set of hypothetical organisations and measured deferment likelihood and decision difficulty. In both studies the more options considered, the greater the likelihood to defer. This effect was mediated by decision difficulty. This research is the first to find that detrimental effects of excess choice extend to volunteering. Implications for volunteer recruitment are discussed.

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University of Plymouth, United Kingdom

AU - Carroll, L. S.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Pahl, S.

DB - Scopus

IS - 7

KW - Choice

Defer

Excess

Recruitment

Volunteering

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2011

SP - 629-637

ST - The impact of excess choice on deferment of decisions to volunteer

T2 - Judgment and Decision Making

TI - The impact of excess choice on deferment of decisions to volunteer

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-80055072962&partnerID=40&md5=c289c409fb6db7342eabbe6706aa2690>

VL - 6

ID - 762

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This paper examines the association between financial hardship in childhood and adulthood, and depression and anxiety in adulthood with reference to the accumulation, critical period and social mobility hypotheses in lifecourse epidemiology. Using the BBC Stress test, linear regression models were used to investigate the associations for the whole population and stratifying by gender and adjusting for age and highest education attainment. The critical period hypothesis was not confirmed. The accumulation hypothesis was confirmed and stratifying by gender women had a higher estimated mean GAD score if they were poor in both childhood and adulthood compared to men. Our findings do not support the social mobility hypothesis. However, stratifying by gender, a clear difference emerged with upward mobility having a favourable impact (lower) on women's mean GAD scores, while upward social mobility in adulthood did not attenuate the impact of financial hardship in childhood or men. The impact of financial hardship in childhood on later mental health outcomes is particularly concerning for future health outcomes as current levels of child poverty increases in the UK. © 2020

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AU - Morrissey, K.

AU - Kinderman, P.

C7 - 100592

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.ssmph.2020.100592

KW - Adult health

Childhood

Depression and anxiety

Financial hardship

Lifecourse epidemiology

adult

adulthood

anxiety

article

child

controlled study

education

exercise test

female

gender

human

linear regression analysis

male

mental capacity

mental health

poverty

social class

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - The impact of financial hardship in childhood on depression and anxiety in adult life: Testing the accumulation, critical period and social mobility hypotheses

T2 - SSM - Population Health

TI - The impact of financial hardship in childhood on depression and anxiety in adult life: Testing the accumulation, critical period and social mobility hypotheses

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85087272349&doi=10.1016%2fj.ssmph.2020.100592&partnerID=40&md5=59b250a639bd35d2c30105b2049b8c13>

VL - 11

ID - 140

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Flooding already imposes substantial costs to the economy. Costs are expected to rise in future, both as a result of changing weather patterns due to climate change, but also because of changes in exposure to flood risk resulting from socio-economic trends such as economic growth and urbanisation. Existing cost estimates tend to focus on direct damages, excluding potentially important indirect effects such as disruptions to transport and other essential services. This paper estimates the costs to commuters as a result of travel disruptions caused by a flooding event. Using Galway, Ireland as a case study, the commuting travel times under the status quo and during the period of the floods and estimated additional costs imposed, are simulated for every commuter. Results show those already facing large commuting costs are burdened with extra costs with those in rural areas particularly vulnerable. In areas badly affected, extra costs amount to 39% of earnings (during the period of disruption), while those on lower incomes suffer proportionately greater losses. Commuting is found to have a regressive impact on the income distribution, increasing the Gini coefficient from 0.32 to 0.38. © 2018 Journal of Environmental Economics and Policy Ltd.

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AU - Kilgarrieff, P.

AU - McDermott, T. K. J.

AU - Vega, A.

AU - Morrissey, K.

AU - O'Donoghue, C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/21606544.2018.1502098

IS - 1

KW - climate change

Flooding

micro-simulation

transport disruptions

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 48-64

ST - The impact of flooding disruption on the spatial distribution of commuter's income

T2 - Journal of Environmental Economics and Policy

TI - The impact of flooding disruption on the spatial distribution of commuter's income

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85094583038&doi=10.1080%2f21606544.2018.1502098&partnerID=40&md5=01a437413ad9cf166bd60bed25dac1eb>

VL - 8

ID - 272

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: "In the moment" museum programmes for people with dementia (PwD) are an increasingly popular way of supporting people to live well. Most programmes include carers, though it is not well understood what effects, if any, their inclusion has. This review aimed to understand how including carers in museum programmes impacts the PwD, the carer, and the relationship between them. Methods: A realist review of peer-reviewed and grey literature was conducted to develop theory in answer to the research questions. Results: Twenty-three documents were included and 15 theory statements were developed within four themes: seeing the PwD in a new

way, shared respite, excess disability, and reduced social isolation. Conclusions: As both positive and negative impacts were found, it is important to consider that programmes may not be beneficial for all dyads. The review offers recommendations to support positive outcomes for dyads, highlights gaps in the literature, and suggestions for further research. © 2019 Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.

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AU - Kinsey, D.

AU - Lang, I.

AU - Orr, N.

AU - Anderson, R.

AU - Parker, D.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/17533015.2019.1700536

IS - 1

KW - carers

Dementia

museums

realist review

caregiver

human

information center

Caregivers

Humans

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 1-19

ST - The impact of including carers in museum programmes for people with dementia: a realist review

T2 - Arts and Health

TI - The impact of including carers in museum programmes for people with dementia: a realist review

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85076429095&doi=10.1080%2f17533015.2019.1700536&partnerID=40&md5=c0cd5d36245ef05d06007d9b0f12e390>

VL - 13

ID - 913

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The filamentous growth form is an important strategy for soil microbes to bridge air-filled pores in unsaturated soils. In particular, fungi perform better than bacteria in soils during drought, a property that has been ascribed to the hyphal growth form of fungi. However, it is unknown if, and to what extent, filamentous bacteria may also display similar advantages over non-filamentous bacteria in soils with low hydraulic connectivity. In addition to allowing for microbial interactions and competition across connected micro-sites, water films also facilitate the motility of non-filamentous bacteria. To examine these issues, we constructed and characterized a series of quartz sand microcosms differing in matric potential and pore size distribution and, consequently, in connection of micro-habitats via water films. Our sand microcosms were used to examine the individual and competitive responses of a filamentous bacterium (*Streptomyces atratus*) and a motile rod-shaped bacterium (*Bacillus weihenstephanensis*) to differences in pore sizes and matric potential. The *Bacillus* strain had an initial advantage in all sand microcosms, which could be attributed to its faster growth rate. At later stages of the incubation, *Streptomyces* became dominant in microcosms with low connectivity (coarse pores and dry conditions). These data, combined with information on bacterial motility (expansion potential) across a range of pore-size and moisture conditions, suggest that, like their much larger fungal counterparts, filamentous bacteria also use this growth form to facilitate growth and expansion under conditions of low hydraulic conductivity. The sand microcosm system developed and used in this study allowed for precise manipulation of hydraulic properties and pore size distribution, thereby providing a useful approach for future examinations of how these properties influence the composition, diversity and function of soil-borne microbial communities. © 2013 Wolf et al.

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C7 - e83661

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1371/journal.pone.0083661

IS - 12

KW - Bacillus

Models, Biological

Porosity

Soil

Soil Microbiology

Streptomyces

Surface Properties

Water

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :45

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

ST - Impact of matric potential and pore size distribution on growth dynamics of filamentous and non-filamentous soil bacteria

T2 - PLoS ONE

TI - Impact of matric potential and pore size distribution on growth dynamics of filamentous and non-filamentous soil bacteria

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84894280251&doi=10.1371%2fjournal.pone.0083661&partnerID=40&md5=1ef87f4c3fa37d81182dfd63c108b42>

VL - 8

ID - 639

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The impact of participation in online mixed-methods suicide research was investigated. Participants, who described feeling suicidal, completed an 18-item questionnaire before and after

taking part (n = 103), and answered open-ended questions about participation (n = 97). Overall, participation reduced negative experiences and had no effect on positive experiences. Feelings of calm increased, but participants felt less supported. Some participants did experience distress, but some also reported this distress to be manageable. Anonymously sharing experiences of suicidality was viewed as important, had therapeutic benefits, and engendered hopes for recovery. The findings suggest a need to ensure vulnerable participants in online studies are well supported while protecting their anonymity. © 2014 The American Association of Suicidology.

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AU - Gibson, S.

AU - Boden, Z. V. R.

AU - Benson, O.

AU - Brand, S. L.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/sltb.12082

IS - 4

KW - adolescent

adult

aged

anxiety

emotion

female

hope

human

male

middle aged

psychology

questionnaire

research

research subject

social support

suicidal ideation

suicide

young adult

Emotions

Humans

Questionnaires

Research Subjects

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :13

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 372-383

ST - The impact of participating in suicide research online

T2 - Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior

TI - The impact of participating in suicide research online

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84905991207&doi=10.1111%2fsltb.12082&partnerID=40&md5=786f3e2ac16038a3461b8c94e4bceb5d>

VL - 44

ID - 617

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The last 100 years have seen a huge change in the global structure of the human population, with the majority of people now living in urban rather than rural environments. An assumed consequence is that people will have fewer experiences of nature, and this could have important consequences given the myriad health benefits that they can gain from such experiences. Alternatively, as experiences of nature become rarer, people might be more likely actively to seek them out, mitigating the negative effects of urbanisation. In this study, we used data for 3000 survey respondents from across the UK, and a nature-dose framework, to determine whether (a) increasing urbanisation is associated with a decrease in the frequency, duration and intensity of nature dose; and (b) differences in nature exposure associated with urbanisation impact on four population health outcomes (depression, self-reported health, social cohesion and physical activity). We found negative exponential relationships between nature dose and the degree of urbanisation. The frequency and duration of dose decreased from rural to suburban environments, followed by little

change with further increases in urbanisation. There were weak but positive associations between frequency and duration of dose across all four health domains, while different dimensions of dose showed more positive associations with specific health domains in towns and cities. We show that people in urban areas with a low nature dose tend to have worse health across multiple domains, but have the potential for the greatest gains from spending longer in nature, or living in green areas.
© 2018

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AU - Cox, D. T. C.

AU - Shanahan, D. F.

AU - Hudson, H. L.

AU - Fuller, R. A.

AU - Gaston, K. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.landurbplan.2018.07.013

KW - Connectedness to nature

Exposure to nature

Human-nature interactions

Nature orientation

Nature relatedness scale

Rural-urban gradient

Binary alloys

Population statistics

Potassium alloys

Rural areas

Surveys

Uranium alloys

Human nature

Rural-urban gradients

Health

environmental impact assessment

health impact

nature-society relations

public health

relatedness

rural-urban comparison

urbanization

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :74

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 72-80

ST - The impact of urbanisation on nature dose and the implications for human health

T2 - Landscape and Urban Planning

TI - The impact of urbanisation on nature dose and the implications for human health

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85050827193&doi=10.1016%2fj.landurbplan.2018.07.013&partnerID=40&md5=6c85648b6c88d2287535f7b87c1fd79b>

VL - 179

ID - 299

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - CONTEXT: COVID-19 mitigation measures including border lockdowns, social distancing, de-urbanization and restricted movements have been enforced to reduce the risks of COVID-19 arriving and spreading across PICs. To reduce the negative impacts of COVID-19 mitigation measures, governments have put in place a number of interventions to sustain food and income security. Both mitigation measures and interventions have had a number of impacts on agricultural production, food systems and dietary diversity at the national and household levels. OBJECTIVE: Our paper conducted an exploratory analysis of immediate impacts of both COVID-19 mitigation measures and interventions on households and communities in PICs. Our aim is to better understand the implications of COVID-19 for PICs and identify knowledge gaps requiring further research and policy attention. METHODS: To understand the impacts of COVID-19 mitigation measures and

interventions on food systems and diets in PICs, 13 communities were studied in Fiji and Solomon Islands in July-August 2020. In these communities, 46 focus group discussions were carried out and 425 households were interviewed. Insights were also derived from a series of online discussion sessions with local experts of Pacific Island food and agricultural systems in August and September 2020. To complement these discussions, an online search was conducted for available literature. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS: Identified impacts include: 1) Reduced agricultural production, food availability and incomes due to a decline in local markets and loss of access to international markets; 2) Increased social conflict such as land disputes, theft of high-value crops and livestock, and environmental degradation resulting from urban-rural migration; 3) Reduced availability of seedlings, planting materials, equipment and labour in urban areas; 4) Reinvigoration of traditional food systems and local food production; and 5) Re-emergence of cultural safety networks and values, such as barter systems. Households in rural and urban communities appear to have responded positively to COVID-19 by increasing food production from home gardens, particularly root crops, vegetables and fruits. However, the limited diversity of agricultural production and decreased household incomes are reducing the already low dietary diversity score that existed pre-COVID-19 for households. SIGNIFICANCE: These findings have a number of implications for future policy and practice. Future interventions would benefit from being more inclusive of diverse partners, focusing on strengthening cultural and communal values, and taking a systemic and long-term perspective. COVID-19 has provided an opportunity to strengthen traditional food systems and re-evaluate, re-imagine and re-localize agricultural production strategies and approaches in PICs. © 2021 The Author(s)

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C7 - 103099

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.agsy.2021.103099

KW - COVID-19 impacts

Dietary diversity

Household food production

Pacific Islands

Traditional food systems

agricultural performance

agricultural production

disease spread

food availability

food production

food security

health risk

risk factor

social conflict

spatiotemporal analysis

Fiji

Solomon Islands

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :8

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Impacts of COVID-19 on agriculture and food systems in Pacific Island countries (PICs): Evidence from communities in Fiji and Solomon Islands

T2 - Agricultural Systems

TI - Impacts of COVID-19 on agriculture and food systems in Pacific Island countries (PICs): Evidence from communities in Fiji and Solomon Islands

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85101305228&doi=10.1016%2fj.agry.2021.103099&partnerID=40&md5=d2384f0a22b3d8eeec32a610eeb1580f>

VL - 190

ID - 59

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Livestock production systems currently occupy around 28% of the land surface of the European Union (equivalent to 65% of the agricultural land). In conjunction with other human activities, livestock production systems affect water, air and soil quality, global climate and biodiversity, altering the biogeochemical cycles of nitrogen, phosphorus and carbon. Here, we quantify the contribution of European livestock production to these major impacts. For each environmental effect, the contribution of livestock is expressed as shares of the emitted compounds and land used, as compared to the whole agricultural sector. The results show that the livestock sector contributes significantly to agricultural environmental impacts. This contribution is 78% for terrestrial biodiversity loss, 80% for soil acidification and air pollution (ammonia and nitrogen oxides emissions), 81% for global warming, and 73% for water pollution (both N and P). The agriculture sector itself is one of the major contributors to these environmental impacts, ranging between 12% for global warming and 59% for N water quality impact. Significant progress in mitigating these environmental impacts in Europe will only be possible through a combination of technological measures reducing livestock emissions, improved food choices and reduced food waste of European citizens. © 2015 IOP Publishing Ltd.

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C7 - 115004

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1088/1748-9326/10/11/115004

IS - 11

KW - air quality

biodiversity loss

climate change

coastal eutrophication

European Union

livestock production

soil acidification

Acidification

Biodiversity

Biogeochemistry

Carbon

Economics

Environmental impact

Eutrophication

Gas emissions

Global warming

Greenhouse gases

Land use

Nitrogen

Nitrogen oxides

Phosphorus

Pollution

Soil pollution

Soils

Water pollution

Water quality

Soil acidifications

Agriculture

coastal zone

environmental effect

greenhouse gas

livestock farming

Europe

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :212

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2015

ST - Impacts of European livestock production: Nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorus and greenhouse gas emissions, land-use, water eutrophication and biodiversity

T2 - Environmental Research Letters

TI - Impacts of European livestock production: Nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorus and greenhouse gas emissions, land-use, water eutrophication and biodiversity

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84949009206&doi=10.1088%2f1748-9326%2f10%2f11%2f115004&partnerID=40&md5=e2223a34314de407486f5f95bcaf7b9b>

VL - 10

ID - 906

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - In the more than 15 years since its introduction, quantitative microbial risk assessment (QMRA) has become a widely used technique for assessing population health risk posed by waterborne pathogens. However, the variation in approaches taken for QMRA in relation to drinking water supply is not well understood. This systematic review identifies, categorises, and critically synthesises peer-reviewed and academic case studies of QMRA implementation for existing distributed public drinking water supplies. Thirty-nine English-language, peer-reviewed and academic studies published from 2003 to 2019 were identified. Key findings were synthesised in narrative form. The overall designs of the included studies varied widely, as did the assumptions used in risk calculation, especially in relation to pathogen dose. There was also substantial variation in the degree to which the use of location-specific data weighed with the use of assumptions when performing risk calculation. In general, the included studies' complexity did not appear to be

associated with greater result certainty. Factors relating to pathogen dose were commonly influential on risk estimates whereas dose-response parameters tended to be of low relative influence. In two of the included studies, use of the 'susceptible fraction' factor was inconsistent with recognised guidance and potentially led to the underestimation of risk. While approaches and assumptions used in QMRA need not be standardised, improvement in the reporting of QMRA results and uncertainties would be beneficial. It is recommended that future authors consider the water supply QMRA reporting checklist developed for the current review. Consideration of the broad types of uncertainty relevant to QMRA is also recommended. Policy-makers should consider emergent discussion on acute microbial health-based targets when setting normative guidelines. The continued representation of QMRA case studies within peer-reviewed and academic literature would also enhance future implementation. Further research is needed on the optimisation of QMRA resourcing given the application context. © 2020 Elsevier Ltd

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C7 - 115614

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.watres.2020.115614

KW - Distributed water supply

Drinking water

Quantitative microbial risk assessment (QMRA)

Systematic review

Health risks

Potable water

Risk perception

Water supply
Academic literature
Application contexts
Distributed water
Microbial health-based targets
Substantial variations
Water-borne pathogens
Risk assessment
health risk
literature review
risk factor
Adenoviridae
bacterial infection
Campylobacter jejuni
controlled study
Cryptosporidium
disability-adjusted life year
Enterovirus
Escherichia coli O157
fecal coliform
Giardia
human
hydrodynamics
Legionella pneumophila
nonhuman
Norovirus
population health
priority journal
quantitative analysis
quantitative microbial risk assessment
Review

Rotavirus

virus infection

microbiology

uncertainty

Water Microbiology

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :12

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Implementation of quantitative microbial risk assessment (QMRA) for public drinking water supplies: Systematic review

T2 - Water Research

TI - Implementation of quantitative microbial risk assessment (QMRA) for public drinking water supplies: Systematic review

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85079541050&doi=10.1016%2fj.watres.2020.115614&partnerID=40&md5=1a2bede59e65ea5b74a4f489aede4cdc>

VL - 174

ID - 165

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Protoporphyrin IX (PpIX)-induced photodynamic therapy (PDT) is being utilised as a topical method of localised ablation of certain non-melanoma skin cancers and precancers. Standardised protocols have been implemented to good effect when the disease remains superficial but improvement is required to treat thicker or acraly located conditions. Concurrent administration of an iron chelator during PpIX-PDT has been demonstrated to increase cellular accumulation of PpIX by reducing its bioconversion to haem (an iron dependent process) thus increasing cell kill on subsequent irradiation. Iron however, can also play a role in reactive oxygen species (ROS) generation and limiting its availability via chemical chelation could theoretically reduce the efficacy of PpIX-PDT, so that a response less than that maximally feasible is produced. Materials and methods: The effects of iron availability and chelation on PpIX-PDT have therefore been investigated via fluorescence quantification of PpIX accumulation, single-cell gel electrophoresis (comet assay) measurement of ROS-induced DNA damage and trypan blue exclusion assessment of cell viability. Cultured human cells were utilised and incubated in standardised iron conditions with the PpIX precursor's aminolaevulinic acid (ALA) or its methyl ester (MAL) in the presence or absence of either of the iron chelating agents desferrioxamine (DFO) or hydroxypyridinone (CP94), or alternatively iron sulphate as a source of iron. Results: ALA or MAL incubation was found to significantly increase

cellular PpIX accumulation pre-irradiation as anticipated and this observation correlated with both significantly increased DNA damage and reduced cellular viability following irradiation. Co-incubation with either of the iron chelators investigated (DFO or CP94) significantly increased pre-irradiation PpIX accumulation as well as DNA damage and cell death on irradiation indicating the positive effect of iron chelation on the effectiveness of PpIX-induced PDT. The opposite effects were observed however, when the cells were co-incubated with iron sulphate, with significant reductions in pre-irradiation PpIX accumulation (ALA only) and DNA damage (ALA and MAL) being recorded indicating the negative effects excessive iron can have on PpIX-PDT effectiveness. Some dark toxicity produced by iron sulphate administration in non-irradiated control groups was also observed. Conclusion: Iron chelation and availability have therefore been observed to positively and adversely affect the PpIX-PDT process respectively and it is concluded that the effects of increased PpIX accumulation pre-irradiation produced via iron chelation outweigh any limitations reduced iron availability may have on the ability of iron to catalyse ROS generation/cascades following PpIX-induced PDT. Further investigation of iron chelation within dermatological applications where enhanced PpIX-PDT treatment effects would be beneficial is therefore warranted. © 2015 by De Gruyter.

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AU - Curnow, A.

AU - Pye, A.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1515/plm-2014-0034

IS - 1

KW - 1,2-diethyl-3-hydroxypyridin-4-one hydrochloride (CP94)

aminolaevulinic acid (ALA)

desferrioxamine (DFO)

iron sulphate

methyl-aminolaevulinate (MAL)

reactive oxygen species (ROS)

Cell culture

Cell death

Chelation

Damage detection

DNA

Electrophoresis

Irradiation
Photodynamic therapy
Radiation
Reactive oxygen species
Sulfur compounds
Aminolaevulinic acid
Desferrioxamine
Iron sulphates
Iron compounds
1,2 diethyl 3 hydroxy 4 pyridone
aminolevulinic acid
deferoxamine
ferrous sulfate
iron
protoporphyrin
reactive oxygen metabolite
trypan blue
Article
bleaching
cell damage
cell viability
comet assay
controlled study
DNA damage
human
human cell
iron chelation
outcome assessment
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :8
Export Date: 2 February 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 39-58

ST - The importance of iron chelation and iron availability during PpIX-induced photodynamic therapy

T2 - Photonics and Lasers in Medicine

TI - The importance of iron chelation and iron availability during PpIX-induced photodynamic therapy

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84928038859&doi=10.1515%2fplm-2014-0034&partnerID=40&md5=2eb73fad868c33eff6c1ca8cccf9a4a>

VL - 4

ID - 929

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The *Staphylococcus intermedius* group (SIG) includes zoonotic pathogens traditionally associated with dog bites. We describe a simple scheme for improved detection of SIG using routine laboratory methods, report its effect on isolation rates, and use sequencing to confirm that, apart from one atypical SIG strain, most isolates are *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius*. Copyright © 2015, American Society for Microbiology. All Rights Reserved.

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AU - Lee, J.

AU - Murray, A.

AU - Bendall, R.

AU - Gaze, W.

AU - Zhang, L.

AU - Vos, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1128/JCM.02474-14

IS - 3

KW - chloramphenicol

ciprofloxacin

clindamycin

erythromycin

fusidic acid

gentamicin

linezolid

oxacillin

polymyxin

rifampicin

tetracycline

algorithm

antibiotic resistance

antibiotic sensitivity

Article

bacterial strain

bacterium colony

bacterium detection

bacterium isolate

bacterium isolation

gene amplification

human

microbiology

minimum inhibitory concentration

nonhuman

phenotype

polymerase chain reaction

priority journal

Staphylococcus delphini

Staphylococcus intermedius

Staphylococcus pseudintermedius

animal

dog

evaluation study

isolation and purification

microbiological examination

procedures

sensitivity and specificity

Staphylococcal Infections

Zoonoses

Canis familiaris

Algorithms

Animals

Bacteriological Techniques

Dogs

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :19

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 961-963

ST - Improved detection of *Staphylococcus intermedius* group in a routine diagnostic laboratory

T2 - Journal of Clinical Microbiology

TI - Improved detection of *Staphylococcus intermedius* group in a routine diagnostic laboratory

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84923336729&doi=10.1128%2fJCM.02474-14&partnerID=40&md5=7955c822e1804e30bfd67ebf6c21f888>

VL - 53

ID - 557

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - RATIONALE Distinguishing between individual bacterial strains below the species level is a challenge to matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF MS) bacterial profiling. We propose a quick method for improving strain differentiation of two *Staphylococcus* and one *Bacillus* species. METHODS An alternative procedure to the extraction protocol recommended by Bruker Daltonics was developed. Ethanol-sterilized cells of six *S. aureus*

and six *S. haemolyticus* strains were digested by trypsin using 2-min microwave irradiation and were then analyzed. Twenty-eight strains belonging to two ecotypes of *B. subtilis* were subjected to the same procedure to extend the scope of the method. RESULTS *S. aureus* and *S. haemolyticus* strains, only partially distinguishable by the standard sample preparation procedure, were subjected to microwave-assisted tryptic digestion. The repeatability of the procedure was checked in three experiments accomplished at weekly intervals. Clear distinction of the strains was achieved by cluster analysis. The differentiation of *B. subtilis* ecotypes was also improved significantly by the digestion method. The discriminatory power of the novel method was supported by an increase in the number of strain-specific peaks, as compared to the standard method. CONCLUSIONS The method modulates the discriminatory power of MALDI-TOF MS profiling. The differentiation of a set of *S. aureus*, *S. haemolyticus* and *B. subtilis* strains was improved significantly after microwave-accelerated tryptic digestion of the cellular material. Copyright © 2014 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

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AU - Balážová, T.

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AU - Vos, M.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/rcm.6966

IS - 17

KW - trypsin

Bacillus

chemistry

classification

cluster analysis

mass spectrometry

microwave radiation

molecular typing

procedures

Staphylococcus

Microwaves

Spectrometry, Mass, Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption-Ionization

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :9

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 1855-1861

ST - Improvement in Staphylococcus and Bacillus strain differentiation by matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry profiling by using microwave-assisted enzymatic digestion

T2 - Rapid Communications in Mass Spectrometry

TI - Improvement in Staphylococcus and Bacillus strain differentiation by matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry profiling by using microwave-assisted enzymatic digestion

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84905487437&doi=10.1002%2frcm.6966&partnerID=40&md5=3148222e7b7afe6c42412bdeefa3cd3b>

VL - 28

ID - 594

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Dental anxiety creates significant problems for both patients and the dental profession. Some distraction interventions are already used by healthcare professionals to help patients cope with unpleasant procedures. The present study is novel because it a) builds on evidence that natural scenery is beneficial for patients, and b) uses a Virtual Reality (VR) representation of nature to distract participants. Extending previous work that has investigated pain and anxiety during treatment, c) we also consider the longer term effects in terms of more positive memories of the treatment, building on a cognitive theory of memory (Elaborated Intrusions). Participants (n = 69) took part in a simulated dental experience and were randomly assigned to one of three VR conditions (active vs. passive vs. control). In addition, participants were distinguished into high and low dentally anxious according to a median split resulting in a 362 between-subjects design. VR distraction in a simulated dental context affected memories a week later. The VR distraction had

effects not only on concurrent experiences, such as perceived control, but longitudinally upon the vividness of memories after the dental experience had ended. Participants with higher dental anxiety (for whom the dental procedures were presumably more aversive) showed a greater reduction in memory vividness than lower dental-anxiety participants. This study thus suggests that VR distractions can be considered as a relevant intervention for cycles of care in which people's previous experiences affect their behaviour for future events. © 2014 Tanja-Dijkstra et al.

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AU - Moles, D. R.

C7 - e91276

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1371/journal.pone.0091276

IS - 3

KW - adult

article

cognition

cognitive theory of memory

controlled study

dental anxiety

dental procedure

distractibility

experience

female

human

male

memory

natural science

pain

patient attitude

randomized controlled trial

simulation

virtual reality

virtual reality distraction

anxiety

computer simulation

dentistry

follow up

prevention and control

procedures

Follow-Up Studies

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :30

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

ST - Improving dental experiences by using virtual reality distraction: A simulation study

T2 - PLoS ONE

TI - Improving dental experiences by using virtual reality distraction: A simulation study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84897973253&doi=10.1371%2fjournal.pone.0091276&partnerID=40&md5=76350790d11fe276dff5cbcaf3cf547c>

VL - 9

ID - 604

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Increases in gross domestic product (GDP) beyond a threshold of basic needs do not lead to further increases in well-being. An explanation is that material consumption (MC) also results in negative health externalities. We assess how these externalities influence six factors critical for well-being: (i) healthy food; (ii) active body; (iii) healthy mind; (iv) community links; (v) contact with nature; and (vi) attachment to possessions. If environmentally sustainable consumption (ESC) were increasingly substituted for MC, thus improving well-being and stocks of natural and social capital, and sustainable behaviours involving non-material consumption (SBs-NMC) became more prevalent, then well-being would increase regardless of levels of GDP. In the UK, the individualised annual health costs of negative consumption externalities (NCEs) currently amount to £62 billion for the National Health Service, and £184 billion for the economy (for mental ill-health, dementia, obesity, physical inactivity, diabetes, loneliness and cardiovascular disease). A dividend is available if substitution by ESC and SBs-NMC could limit the prevalence of these conditions. © 2015 Taylor & Francis.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/09603123.2015.1007841

IS - 1

KW - green economies

green exercise

health costs

loneliness

material consumption
mental health
obesity
physical inactivity
sustainable behaviours
well-being
consumption behavior
cost analysis
Gross Domestic Product
health care
health policy
physical activity
public health
social behavior
sustainability
Article
behavior
cardiovascular disease
community
consumer attitude
dementia
diabetes mellitus
family
food intake
gross national product
health care cost
human
mental disease
national health service
social capital
United Kingdom

wellbeing

adolescent

adult

aged

environment

female

health status

male

middle aged

statistics and numerical data

young adult

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :22

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 11-36

ST - Improving health and well-being independently of GDP: Dividends of greener and prosocial economies

T2 - International Journal of Environmental Health Research

TI - Improving health and well-being independently of GDP: Dividends of greener and prosocial economies

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84955211133&doi=10.1080%2f09603123.2015.1007841&partnerID=40&md5=c3f7aad22f0d38aad2b37c28ea88dab5>

VL - 26

ID - 496

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter, United Kingdom

AU - Bird, W.

C7 - n2214

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1136/bmj.n2214

KW - ecosystem

human

Humans

M3 - Editorial

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Improving health in coastal communities: Listening to communities' needs and wants is key

T2 - The BMJ

TI - Improving health in coastal communities: Listening to communities' needs and wants is key

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85115358487&doi=10.1136%2fbmj.n2214&partnerID=40&md5=51008c3b2356e7bdde83b40d0b245c5b>

VL - 374

ID - 30

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Photodynamic therapy (PDT) is a light activated drug therapy that can be used to treat a number of cancers and precancers. It is particularly useful in its topical form in dermatology but improvement of efficacy is required to widen its application. Methods: An ester between aminolaevulinic acid (ALA) and CP94 was synthesised (AP2-18) and experimentally evaluated to determine whether protoporphyrin IX (PpIX)-induced PDT effectiveness could be improved. A biological evaluation of AP2-18 was conducted in cultured human primary cells with both PpIX fluorescence and cell viability (as determined via the neutral red assay) being assessed in comparison to the PpIX prodrugs normally utilised in clinical practice (aminolaevulinic acid (ALA) or its methyl ester (MAL)) either administered alone or with the comparator iron chelator, CP94. Results: No significant dark toxicity was observed in human lung fibroblasts but AP2-18 significantly increased PpIX accumulation above and beyond that achieved with ALA or MAL administration +/- CP94 in both human dermal fibroblasts and epithelial squamous carcinoma cells. On light exposure, the combined hydroxypyridinone iron chelating ALA prodrug AP2-18 generated significantly greater cytotoxicity than any of the other treatment parameters investigated when the lowest concentration (250 µM) was employed. Conclusions: Newly synthesised AP2-18 is therefore concluded to be an efficacious prodrug for PpIX-induced PDT in these dermatologically relevant human cells, achieving

enhanced effects at lower concentrations than currently possible with existing pharmaceuticals. ©
2018 The Authors

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AU - Curnow, A.

AU - Perry, A.

AU - Wood, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.pdpdt.2018.12.005

KW - Aminolaevulinic acid (ALA)

AP2-18

Hydroxypyridinone (HPO)

Iron chelation

Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

Protoporphyrin IX (PpIX)

1,2 diethyl 3 hydroxy 4 pyridone

aminolevulinic acid

ap 2 18

iron chelating agent

prodrug

protoporphyrin

unclassified drug

1,2-diethyl-3-hydroxypyridin-4-one

photosensitizing agent

pyridone derivative

A-431 cell line

Article

clinical practice

controlled study

cytotoxicity

human

human cell

in vitro study

light exposure

lung fibroblast

photodynamic therapy

priority journal

squamous cell carcinoma

cell survival

chemistry

drug effect

photochemotherapy

procedures

skin tumor

tumor cell line

Cell Line, Tumor

Humans

Iron Chelating Agents

Photosensitizing Agents

Prodrugs

Protoporphyrins

Pyridones

Skin Neoplasms

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :11

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 157-165

ST - Improving in vitro photodynamic therapy through the development of a novel iron chelating aminolaevulinic acid prodrug

T2 - Photodiagnosis and Photodynamic Therapy

TI - Improving in vitro photodynamic therapy through the development of a novel iron chelating aminolaevulinic acid prodrug

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85058797420&doi=10.1016%2fj.pdpdt.2018.12.005&partnerID=40&md5=ddef6252e59fe61769ccde34e186fddb>

VL - 25

ID - 265

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Aims: The aim of this study was to provide guidance to improve the completeness and clarity of meta-ethnography reporting. Background: Evidence-based policy and practice require robust evidence syntheses which can further understanding of people's experiences and associated social processes. Meta-ethnography is a rigorous seven-phase qualitative evidence synthesis methodology, developed by Noblit and Hare. Meta-ethnography is used widely in health research, but reporting is often poor quality and this discourages trust in and use of its findings. Meta-ethnography reporting guidance is needed to improve reporting quality. Design: The eMERGe study used a rigorous mixed-methods design and evidence-based methods to develop the novel reporting guidance and explanatory notes. Methods: The study, conducted from 2015 - 2017, comprised of: (1) a methodological systematic review of guidance for meta-ethnography conduct and reporting; (2) a review and audit of published meta-ethnographies to identify good practice principles; (3) international, multidisciplinary consensus-building processes to agree guidance content; (4) innovative development of the guidance and explanatory notes. Findings: Recommendations and good practice for all seven phases of meta-ethnography conduct and reporting were newly identified leading to 19 reporting criteria and accompanying detailed guidance. Conclusion: The bespoke eMERGe Reporting Guidance, which incorporates new methodological developments and advances the methodology, can help researchers to report the important aspects of meta-ethnography. Use of the guidance should raise reporting quality. Better reporting could make assessments of confidence in the findings more robust and increase use of meta-ethnography outputs to improve practice, policy, and service user outcomes in health and other fields. This is the first tailored reporting guideline for meta-ethnography. This article is being simultaneously published in the following journals: Journal of Advanced Nursing, Psycho-oncology, Review of Education, and BMC Medical Research Methodology. © 2019 The Authors. Journal of Advanced Nursing Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

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AU - Vanstone, M.

AU - Higginbottom, G. M. A.

AU - Noyes, J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/jan.13809

IS - 5

KW - guideline

meta-ethnography

nursing

publication standards

qualitative evidence synthesis

qualitative research

reporting

research design

systematic review

article

consensus

education

ethnography

human

human experiment

medical research

outcome assessment

practice guideline

psycho-oncology

publication

scientist

synthesis

trust

cultural anthropology

methodology

research

Anthropology, Cultural

Biomedical Research

Guidelines as Topic

Humans

Research Report

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :27

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 1126-1139

ST - 改进元人种志的报告:新兴报告指南

T2 - Journal of Advanced Nursing

TI - Improving reporting of meta-ethnography: The eMERGe reporting guidance

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85060063855&doi=10.1111%2fjan.13809&partnerID=40&md5=58d8f5069e6688e757b81374a5b66ef5>

VL - 75

ID - 805

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives: To gain an understanding of the views of women with false-positive screening mammograms of screening recall services, their ideas for service improvements and how these compare with current UK guidelines. Methods: Inductive qualitative content analysis of semistructured interviews of 21 women who had false-positive screening mammograms. These were then compared with UK National Health Service (NHS) guidelines. Results: Participants' concerns about mammography screening recall services focused on issues of communication and choice. Many of the issues raised indicated that the 1998 NHS Breast Screening Programme guidelines on improving the quality of written information sent to women who are recalled, had not been fully implemented. This included being told a clear reason for recall, who may attend with them, the length of appointment, who they will see and what tests will be carried out. Additionally women voiced a need for: reassurance that a swift appointment did not imply they had cancer; choice about invasive assessment or watchful waiting; the offer of a followup mammogram for those uncertain about the validity of their all-clear and an extension of the role of the clinical nurse specialist,

outlined in the 2012 NHS Breast Screening Programme (NHSBSP) guidelines, to include availability at the clinic after the all-clear for women with false-positive mammograms. Conclusions: It is time the NHSBSP 1998 recall information guidelines were fully implemented. Additionally, the further suggestions from this research, including extending the role of the clinical nurses from the 2012 NHSBSP guidelines, should be considered. These actions have the potential to reduce the anxiety of being recalled. © 2015, BMJ Publishing Group. All rights reserved.

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AU - Hyde, C.

C7 - e005855

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1136/bmjopen-2014-005855

IS - 1

KW - adult

Article

breast cancer

cancer screening

clinical article

clinical nurse specialist

content analysis

controlled study

diagnostic test accuracy study

evidence based practice

false positive result

female

follow up

human

mammography

middle aged

national health service

patient satisfaction

practice guideline

qualitative research

reassurance

recall bias

semi structured interview

United Kingdom

watchful waiting

age distribution

aged

Breast Neoplasms

interview

laboratory diagnosis

mass screening

procedures

psychology

public health

statistics and numerical data

False Positive Reactions

Great Britain

Humans

Interviews as Topic

National Health Programs

Practice Guidelines as Topic

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

ST - Improving screening recall services for women with false-positive mammograms: A comparison of qualitative evidence with UK guidelines

T2 - BMJ Open

TI - Improving screening recall services for women with false-positive mammograms: A comparison of qualitative evidence with UK guidelines

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84921904848&doi=10.1136%2fbmjopen-2014-005855&partnerID=40&md5=a10600fdc30e3ac4d12d518c362386db>

VL - 5

ID - 815

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This paper scrutinises the use of ecosystem service valuation for marine planning. Lessons are drawn from the development and use of environmental valuation and cost-benefit analysis for policy-making in the US and the UK. Current approaches to marine planning in both countries are presented and the role that ecosystem service valuation could play in this context is outlined. This includes highlighting the steps in the marine planning process where valuation can inform marine planning and policy-making as well as a discussion of methodological challenges to ecosystem service valuation techniques in the context of marine planning. Recommendations to overcome existing barriers are offered based on the synergies and the thinking in the two countries regarding the application of ecosystem service valuation to marine planning. © 2014 Elsevier Ltd.

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AU - Taylor, T.

AU - Austen, M. C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.marpol.2014.01.019

KW - Ecosystem service valuation

Ecosystem services

Environmental valuation

Marine planning

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :90

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 161-170

ST - Incorporating ecosystem services in marine planning: The role of valuation

T2 - Marine Policy

TI - Incorporating ecosystem services in marine planning: The role of valuation

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84894091315&doi=10.1016%2fj.marpol.2014.01.019&partnerID=40&md5=15a738dd6b1bc2fea66dc d0038dd463f>

VL - 46

ID - 601

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - In any wastewater recycling scheme, the protection of public health is of primary importance. In Australia, the public health requirements applying to the treatment of recycled water are stringent. They use the Disability-Adjusted Life Year (DALY) metric to set a level of negligible public health risk. The target maximum risk of 10^{-6} DALY per person per year has been adopted in Australian water recycling guidelines since 2006. A key benefit of the DALY approach is its ability to standardise the understanding of risk across disparate areas of public health. To address the key challenge of translating the results of monitoring of microorganisms in the recycled water into this quantitative public health metric, we have developed a novel method. This paper summarises an approach where microbial surrogate organisms indigenous to wastewater are used to measure the efficiency of water recycling treatment processes and estimate public health risk. An example of recent implementation in the Greater Sydney region of Australia is provided. © 2021 Journal Compilation.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1071/MA21037

IS - 3

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 125-129

ST - Indigenous microbial surrogates in wastewater used to understand public health risk expressed in the Disability-Adjusted Life Year (DALY) metric

T2 - Microbiology Australia

TI - Indigenous microbial surrogates in wastewater used to understand public health risk expressed in the Disability-Adjusted Life Year (DALY) metric

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85116403411&doi=10.1071%2fMA21037&partnerID=40&md5=beecc4e1f63927de9c9b8d03f77fb317>

VL - 42

ID - 33

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives: Individual participant data (IPD) meta-analyses often analyze their IPD as if coming from a single study. We compare this approach with analyses that rather account for clustering of patients within studies. Study Design and Setting: Comparison of effect estimates from logistic regression models in real and simulated examples. Results: The estimated prognostic effect of age in patients with traumatic brain injury is similar, regardless of whether clustering is accounted for. However, a family history of thrombophilia is found to be a diagnostic marker of deep vein thrombosis [odds ratio, 1.30; 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.00, 1.70; P = 0.05] when clustering is accounted for but not when it is ignored (odds ratio, 1.06; 95% CI: 0.83, 1.37; P = 0.64). Similarly, the treatment effect of nicotine gum on smoking cessation is severely attenuated when clustering is ignored (odds ratio, 1.40; 95% CI: 1.02, 1.92) rather than accounted for (odds ratio, 1.80; 95% CI: 1.29, 2.52). Simulations show models accounting for clustering perform consistently well, but downwardly biased effect estimates and low coverage can occur when ignoring clustering. Conclusion: Researchers must routinely account for clustering in IPD meta-analyses; otherwise, misleading effect estimates and conclusions may arise. © 2013 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jclinepi.2012.12.017

IS - 8

KW - Binary outcome

Cluster

Evidence synthesis

Individual participant data meta-analysis

Individual patient data

Pooled analysis

Simulation

nicotine gum

article

cardiovascular risk

cluster analysis

confidence interval

data analysis

deep vein thrombosis

family history

individual participant data meta analysis

logistic regression analysis

medical research

meta analysis (topic)

priority journal

prognosis

smoking cessation

thrombophilia

traumatic brain injury

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :58

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 865-873.e4

ST - Individual participant data meta-analyses should not ignore clustering

T2 - Journal of Clinical Epidemiology

TI - Individual participant data meta-analyses should not ignore clustering

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84879837325&doi=10.1016%2fj.jclinepi.2012.12.017&partnerID=40&md5=14808f92e084c1c2d4a4a1ad0f4b4601>

VL - 66

ID - 695

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background:A fundamental aspect of epidemiological studies concerns the estimation of factor-outcome associations to identify risk factors, prognostic factors and potential causal factors. Because reliable estimates for these associations are important, there is a growing interest in methods for combining the results from multiple studies in individual participant data meta-analyses (IPD-MA). When there is substantial heterogeneity across studies, various random-effects meta-analysis models are possible that employ a one-stage or two-stage method. These are generally thought to produce similar results, but empirical comparisons are few.Objective:We describe and compare several one- and two-stage random-effects IPD-MA methods for estimating factor-outcome associations from multiple risk-factor or predictor finding studies with a binary outcome. One-stage methods use the IPD of each study and meta-analyse using the exact binomial distribution, whereas two-stage methods reduce evidence to the aggregated level (e.g. odds ratios) and then meta-analyse assuming approximate normality. We compare the methods in an empirical dataset for unadjusted and adjusted risk-factor estimates.Results:Though often similar, on occasion the one-stage and two-stage methods provide different parameter estimates and different conclusions. For example, the effect of erythema and its statistical significance was different for a one-stage (OR = 1.35, $p = 0.03$) and univariate two-stage (OR = 1.55, $p = 0.12$). Estimation issues can also arise: two-stage models suffer unstable estimates when zero cell counts occur and one-stage models do not always converge.Conclusion:When planning an IPD-MA, the choice and implementation (e.g. univariate or multivariate) of a one-stage or two-stage method should be prespecified in the protocol as occasionally they lead to different conclusions about which factors are associated with outcome. Though both approaches can suffer from estimation challenges, we recommend employing the one-

stage method, as it uses a more exact statistical approach and accounts for parameter correlation. © 2013 Debray et al.

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C7 - e60650

DB - Scopus

DO - [10.1371/journal.pone.0060650](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0060650)

IS - 4

KW - article

binomial distribution

comparative study

correlational study

data analysis

data processing

individual participant data

mathematical computing

meta analysis (topic)

outcome assessment

prediction

risk factor

statistical significance

univariate analysis

Algorithms

Humans

Models, Statistical

Odds Ratio

Regression Analysis

Risk Factors

Treatment Outcome

Venous Thrombosis

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :117

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

ST - Individual Participant Data Meta-Analysis for a Binary Outcome: One-Stage or Two-Stage?

T2 - PLoS ONE

TI - Individual Participant Data Meta-Analysis for a Binary Outcome: One-Stage or Two-Stage?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84876028745&doi=10.1371%2fjournal.pone.0060650&partnerID=40&md5=9f63cf5538e102d2b96487efc084d491>

VL - 8

ID - 676

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Prognostic factors are associated with the risk of a subsequent outcome in people with a given disease or health condition. Meta-analysis using individual participant data (IPD), where the raw data are synthesized from multiple studies, has been championed as the gold-standard for synthesising prognostic factor studies. We assessed the feasibility and conduct of this approach. Methods: A systematic review to identify published IPD meta-analyses of prognostic factors studies, followed by detailed assessment of a random sample of 20 articles published from 2006. Six of these 20 articles were from the IMPACT (International Mission for Prognosis and Analysis of Clinical Trials in traumatic brain injury) collaboration, for which additional information was also used from simultaneously published companion papers. Results: Forty-eight published IPD meta-analyses of prognostic factors were identified up to March 2009. Only three were published before 2000 but thereafter a median of four articles exist per year, with traumatic brain injury the most active research field. Availability of IPD offered many advantages, such as checking modelling assumptions; analysing variables on their continuous scale with the possibility of assessing for non-linear

relationships; and obtaining results adjusted for other variables. However, researchers also faced many challenges, such as large cost and time required to obtain and clean IPD; unavailable IPD for some studies; different sets of prognostic factors in each study; and variability in study methods of measurement. The IMPACT initiative is a leading example, and had generally strong design, methodological and statistical standards. Elsewhere, standards are not always as high and improvements in the conduct of IPD meta-analyses of prognostic factor studies are often needed; in particular, continuous variables are often categorised without reason; publication bias and availability bias are rarely examined; and important methodological details and summary results are often inadequately reported. Conclusions: IPD meta-analyses of prognostic factors are achievable and offer many advantages, as displayed most expertly by the IMPACT initiative. However such projects face numerous logistical and methodological obstacles, and their conduct and reporting can often be substantially improved. © 2012 Abo-Zaid et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

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C7 - 56

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/1471-2288-12-56

KW - Individual participant (patient) data

Meta-analysis

Prognosis

Prognostic factor

Reporting

Systematic review

feasibility study

human

meta analysis (topic)

publishing

review

statistical analysis

Data Interpretation, Statistical

Feasibility Studies

Humans

Meta-Analysis as Topic

Publication Bias

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :54

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

ST - Individual participant data meta-analysis of prognostic factor studies: State of the art?

T2 - BMC Medical Research Methodology

TI - Individual participant data meta-analysis of prognostic factor studies: State of the art?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84859928513&doi=10.1186%2f1471-2288-12-56&partnerID=40&md5=2843fb871f9195c2a9cfbafd426a8258>

VL - 12

ID - 726

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background Indoor dampness increases the risk of indoor fungal growth. A complex interaction between occupant behaviors and the built environment are thought to affect indoor fungal concentrations and species diversity, which are believed to increase the risk of having asthma, exacerbation of asthma symptoms, or both. To date, no systematic review has investigated this relationship. **Objective** This review aims to assess the relationship between exposure to indoor fungi identified to the genera or species level on asthma outcomes in children and adults. **Methods** Ten databases were systematically searched on April 18, 2013, and limited to articles published since 1990. Reference lists were independently screened by 2 reviewers, and authors were contacted to identify relevant articles. Data were extracted from included studies meeting our eligibility criteria by 2 reviewers and quality assessed by using the Newcastle-Ottawa scale designed for assessment of case-control and cohort studies. **Results** Cladosporium, Alternaria, Aspergillus, and Penicillium species were found to be present in higher concentrations in homes of asthmatic participants. Exposure to Penicillium, Aspergillus, and Cladosporium species were found to be associated with increased risk of reporting asthma symptoms by a limited number of studies. The presence of Cladosporium, Alternaria, Aspergillus, and Penicillium species increased the exacerbation of current asthma symptoms by 36% to 48% compared with those exposed to lower concentrations of these fungi, as shown by using random-effect estimates. Studies were of medium quality and showed medium-high heterogeneity, but evidence concerning the specific role of fungal species was limited. **Conclusion** Longitudinal studies assessing increased exposure to indoor fungi before the

development of asthma symptoms suggests that *Penicillium*, *Aspergillus*, and *Cladosporium* species pose a respiratory health risk in susceptible populations. Increased exacerbation of current asthma symptoms in children and adults were associated with increased levels of *Penicillium*, *Aspergillus*, *Cladosporium*, and *Alternaria* species, although further work should consider the role of fungal diversity and increased exposure to other fungal species. © 2014 American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jaci.2014.07.002

IS - 1

KW - damp

indoor fungi and allergic asthma

Systematic review

air sampling

allergic asthma

Alternaria

ambient air

Article

Aspergillus

asthma

Cladosporium

disease exacerbation

fungal contamination

fungus growth

health hazard

human

microbial diversity

moisture

nonhuman

Penicillium

species diversity

susceptible population

air pollutant

classification

environmental exposure

fungus

indoor air pollution

isolation and purification

meta analysis

risk factor

Air Pollutants

Air Pollution, Indoor

Fungi

Humans

Risk Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :159

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 110-122

ST - Indoor fungal diversity and asthma: A meta-analysis and systematic review of risk factors

T2 - Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology

TI - Indoor fungal diversity and asthma: A meta-analysis and systematic review of risk factors

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84920400541&doi=10.1016%2fj.jaci.2014.07.002&partnerID=40&md5=38a62c7b595eeae528622a295cdde62c>

VL - 135

ID - 580

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - A gathering body of evidence has repeatedly revealed associations between indoor fungi and initiation, promotion, and exacerbation of allergic respiratory disease. The relationship between the exposure and outcome are complicated by the difficulties in measuring both exposure and outcome, the multifactorial nature of the disease, and the wide range of potential confounders. New technologies are becoming available that may enable better measurement of exposure and tighter case definitions so as to build more confidence in the associations discovered. The growing strength of the evidence base will aid the design of future public health interventions and generate new hypotheses on the cause of the rapid increase in allergic respiratory disease prevalence. © 2015, Springer Science+Business Media New York.

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C7 - 71

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/s11882-015-0572-7

IS - 12

KW - Allergic respiratory disease

Allergy

Asthma

Environment and allergy

Epidemiology

Fungi

Indoor fungal exposure
air conditioning
allergic disease
allergic pneumonitis
Aspergillus
Cladosporium
cryptococcosis
Cryptococcus neoformans
cystic fibrosis
environmental exposure
Exophiala dermatitidis
Filobasidiella
fungus transmission
human
nonhuman
Penicillium
respiratory tract disease
Review
Scedosporium
systematic review (topic)
Trichosporon
animal
breathing disorder
fungus
hypersensitivity
immunology
indoor air pollution
risk factor
allergen
Air Pollution, Indoor
Allergens

Animals

Humans

Respiration Disorders

Risk Factors

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :12

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

ST - Indoor Fungal Exposure and Allergic Respiratory Disease

T2 - Current Allergy and Asthma Reports

TI - Indoor Fungal Exposure and Allergic Respiratory Disease

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84944752562&doi=10.1007%2fs11882-015-0572-7&partnerID=40&md5=90d281cddb464450f7062c70a26b6537>

VL - 15

ID - 519

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background and Objectives: Having contact with nature can be beneficial for health and wellbeing, but many older adults face barriers with getting outdoors. We conducted a systematic review of quantitative studies on health and wellbeing impacts of indoor forms of nature (both real and simulated/artificial), for older adults in residential settings. Research Design and Methods: Search terms relating to older adults and indoor nature were run in 13 scientific databases (MEDLINE, CINAHL, AgeLine, Environment Complete, AMED, PsychINFO, EMBASE, HMIC, PsychARTICLES, Global Health, Web of Knowledge, Dissertations and Theses Global, and ASSIA). We also pursued grey literature, global clinical trials registries, and a range of supplementary methods. Results: Of 6,131 articles screened against eligibility criteria, 26 studies were accepted into the review, and were quality-appraised using the Effective Public Health Practice Project (EPHPP) tool. The participants were 930 adults aged over 60. Nature interventions and health/wellbeing outcomes were heterogeneous, which necessitated a narrative synthesis. The evidence base was generally weak, with 18 of 26 studies having a high risk of bias. However, several higher-quality studies found indoor gardening and horticulture programs were effective for cognition, psychological wellbeing, social outcomes, and life satisfaction. Discussion and Implications: There is inconsistent evidence that indoor nature exposures are beneficial for older care residents. We expect that successful interventions were, at least partly, facilitating social interaction, supporting feelings of autonomy/control, and promoting skill development, that is, factors not necessarily associated with

nature per se. Higher-quality studies with improved reporting standards are needed to further elucidate these mechanisms. © 2019 The Author(s) 2019.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1093/geront/gnz019

IS - 3

KW - Indoor environment

Intervention studies

Nature

Residential care

Wellbeing

aged

Cinahl

Embase

female

gardening

global health

grey literature

horticulture

human

human experiment

intervention study

life satisfaction

male

Medline

narrative

psychological well-being

PsycINFO

public health service

resident

review

simulation

skill

social interaction

synthesis

systematic review

Web of Science

environment

mental health

middle aged

procedures

relaxation training

residential home

very elderly

Aged, 80 and over

Humans

Relaxation Therapy

Residential Facilities

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :13

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - E184-E199

ST - Indoor nature interventions for health and wellbeing of older adults in residential settings: A systematic review

T2 - Gerontologist

TI - Indoor nature interventions for health and wellbeing of older adults in residential settings: A systematic review

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85068866972&doi=10.1093%2fgeront%2fgnz019&partnerID=40&md5=bfa780670ab8e96d4bd8e94d173564ba>

VL - 60

ID - 170

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Introduction: As the amount of time people spend indoors increases globally, exposure to indoor air pollutants has become an important public health concern. Asthma is a complex disease caused and/or exacerbated by increased exposure to diverse chemical, physical and biological exposures from multiple indoor and outdoor sources. This review aims to investigate the relationship between increased indoor PM and VOC concentrations (i.e. objectively measured) and the risk of adult asthma in higher-income countries. Methods: Eleven databases were systematically searched on the February 1, 2019 and again on the February 2, 2020. Articles were limited to those published since 1990. Reference lists were independently screened by three reviewers and authors were contacted to identify relevant articles. Backwards and forward citation chasing was used to identify further studies. Data were extracted from included studies meeting our eligibility criteria by three reviewers and assessed for quality using the Newcastle-Ottawa scale designed for case-control and cohort studies. Results: Twelve studies were included in a narrative synthesis. We found insufficient evidence to determine the effect of PM_{2.5} on asthma in the indoor home environment. However, there was strong evidence to suggest that VOCs, especially aromatic compounds, and aliphatic compounds, were associated with increased asthma symptoms. Discussion & conclusion: Although no single exposure appears to be responsible for the development of asthma or its associated symptoms, the use of everyday products may be associated with increased asthma symptoms. To prevent poor health outcomes among the general population, health professionals and industry must make a concerted effort to better inform the general population of the importance of appropriate use of and storage of chemicals within the home as well as better health messaging on product labelling. © 2021 The Authors

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C7 - 111631

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envres.2021.111631

KW - Asthma

Home environment

Indoor environment

PM2.5

VOCS

aliphatic compound

aromatic compound

volatile organic compound

organic compound

adult

indoor air

particulate matter

public health

cohort analysis

concentration (parameter)

disease exacerbation

eligibility criteria

female

highest income group

human

indoor air pollution

major clinical study

male

middle aged

Newcastle-Ottawa scale

particulate matter 2.5

Review

systematic review

young adult

adverse event

air pollutant

analysis

case control study

environmental monitoring

toxicity

Canada

Newcastle

Ontario [Canada]

Ottawa

Air Pollutants

Air Pollution, Indoor

Case-Control Studies

Humans

Organic Chemicals

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Indoor PM2.5, VOCs and asthma outcomes: A systematic review in adults and their home environments

T2 - Environmental Research

TI - Indoor PM2.5, VOCs and asthma outcomes: A systematic review in adults and their home environments

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85111021323&doi=10.1016%2fj.envres.2021.111631&partnerID=40&md5=046750ffe06875112bde1bf2de54f1f1>

VL - 202

ID - 24

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The clinical failure of antimicrobial drugs that were previously effective in controlling infectious disease is a tragedy of increasing magnitude that gravely affects human health. This resistance by pathogens is often the endpoint of an evolutionary process that began billions of years ago in non-disease-causing microorganisms. This environmental resistome, its mobilization, and the conditions that facilitate its entry into human pathogens are at the heart of the current public health crisis in antibiotic resistance. Understanding the origins, evolution, and mechanisms of transfer of resistance elements is vital to our ability to adequately address this public health issue.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3201/eid1907.120871

IS - 7

KW - antiinfective agent

benzalkonium chloride

disinfectant agent

quinoline derived antiinfective agent

sulfonamide

tetracycline

antibiotic resistance

article

bacterial metabolism

bacterial transmission

biofilter

conjugation

Enterobacteriaceae

environmental factor

gene transfer

genetic transduction

genetic variability

genomics

human

metagenome

microbial community

public health

sewage treatment plant

Antimicrobial resistance

bacteria

environment

evolution

horizontal gene transfer

plasmid

sewage

soil

water

Anti-Bacterial Agents

Drug Resistance, Bacterial

Environmental Pollutants

Evolution, Molecular

Gene Transfer, Horizontal

Genes, Bacterial

Humans

Soil Microbiology

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :92

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2013

ST - Influence of humans on evolution and mobilization of environmental antibiotic resistome

T2 - Emerging Infectious Diseases

TI - Influence of humans on evolution and mobilization of environmental antibiotic resistome

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84881185901&doi=10.3201%2feid1907.120871&partnerID=40&md5=340797cdafbf4ad409c848426a9235be>

VL - 19

ID - 873

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Past research has described positive associations between exposure to urban greenspaces and people's physical activity. However, there is variation in the relationship since it may differ according to the type of physical activity, socio-economic factors and use, as well as intrinsic characteristics of greenspaces. This study assesses the influence of urban greenspaces on distinct types of physical

activity accounting for indicators such as vegetation quantity, tree cover density and green surface. The study combines data of a survey across Spain (n = 2063) with data derived from satellite imagery – including normalized difference vegetation indexes (NDVI), tree cover density and land-use cover data. A generalized linear mixed model was used to evaluate the association between urban greenspaces and physical activity as well as to evaluate the effect of main socio-economic determinants. After adjustment for potential confounders, greater availability in greenspace was found to be related with decreased sedentary time and increased walking. Besides exposure to urban greenspaces, physical activity was found to be associated with household income, pro-environmental attitudes, lifestyles and eating habits. The results also showed that exposure to greenspaces in rural areas had considerably weaker effect than in urban areas. The results suggest that efforts should be made to provide access to new greenspaces where possible, in order to foster walking and improve population health. © 2021 Elsevier B.V.

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C7 - 104229

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.landurbplan.2021.104229

KW - Greenspace

Health

NDVI

Physical activity

Sedentary behaviour

public health

socioeconomic impact

urban area

walking

Spain

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - The influence of urban greenspaces on people's physical activity: A population-based study in Spain

T2 - Landscape and Urban Planning

TI - The influence of urban greenspaces on people's physical activity: A population-based study in Spain

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85114010888&doi=10.1016%2fj.landurbplan.2021.104229&partnerID=40&md5=05ba53c8fe6fb89b9918357fec970817>

VL - 215

ID - 21

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The need for analysis and action across the interrelated domains of human behaviors and lifestyles, environmental sustainability, health and inequality is increasingly apparent. Currently, these areas are often not considered in conjunction when developing policies or interventions, introducing the potential for suboptimal or conflicting outcomes. The INHERIT model has been developed within the EU-funded project INHERIT as a tool to guide thinking and intersectoral action towards changing the behaviors and lifestyles that play such an important role in today's multidisciplinary challenges. The model integrates ecological public health and behavioral change models, emphasizing inequalities and those parts of the causal process that are influenced by human behaviors and lifestyles. The model was developed through web-based and live discussions with experts and policy stakeholders. To test the model's usability, the model was applied to aspects of

food consumption. This paper shows that the INHERIT model can serve as a tool to identify opportunities for change in important –food-related behaviors and lifestyles and to examine how they impact on health, health inequalities, and the environment in Europe and beyond. The INHERIT model helps clarify these interrelated domains, creating new opportunities to improve environmental health and health inequality, while taking our planetary boundaries into consideration. © 2018 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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AU - Schuit, J.

C7 - 1435

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/ijerph15071435

IS - 7

KW - Behavior

Behavioral change

Environmental health

Equality

Food

Integrated models

Sustainability

European Union

health geography

health status

integrated approach

lifestyle

model test

model validation

public health

article

behavior change

environmental sustainability

Europe

food intake

health equity

human

human experiment

lifestyle modification

environmental protection

health behavior

health care delivery

health disparity

health promotion

physiology

procedures

Conservation of Natural Resources

Delivery of Health Care

Health Status Disparities

Humans

Life Style

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :15

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

ST - The INHERIT model: A tool to jointly improve health, environmental sustainability and health equity through behavior and lifestyle change

T2 - International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

TI - The INHERIT model: A tool to jointly improve health, environmental sustainability and health equity through behavior and lifestyle change

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85049861059&doi=10.3390%2fijerph15071435&partnerID=40&md5=f95338f886083006edc81deaa84f479a>

VL - 15

ID - 322

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - In this commentary we argue that innovation is a means, not an end in itself. Innovation is only desirable to the extent that it improves human health and well-being and contributes to environmental, social, and economic sustainability. If innovation is merely focussed on bringing more products to markets and delivering economic growth in the short term, as is currently the trend in the European Union and many OECD countries, it is unclear how it differs from the dominant pre-crisis approach which, notwithstanding its positive effects on living standards, led to

unsustainable resource use, crippling biodiversity loss, and increasing greenhouse gas emissions. As the future European research, development and innovation policies are being defined, we should not miss an historic opportunity to concentrate on improving human health, well-being and quality of life, and to embark on a more ecologically, socially and economically sustainable path. Given the scale and irreversibility of our damaging effects on the environment and on the well-being of current and future generations, we call for these aspects to be urgently represented in European innovation discourses, policies, and actions. Re-balancing market focussed innovation and socially meaningful and responsible innovation (i.e. innovation with a human purpose) can be achieved by building on a broader concept of innovation which not only includes technological innovation, but also non-technological, social, institutional, organisational and behavioural innovation. We then discuss the importance of curiosity-driven research and of environment and health research as drivers of socially meaningful innovation in all its forms. © 2011 Elsevier Ltd.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envsci.2011.11.006

KW - Environment and health

Environmental research

European Union

Innovation

Research policy

Social innovation

article

biodiversity

change management

ecology

environmental health

environmental sustainability

exhaust gas

greenhouse gas

health

medical research

policy

priority journal

quality of life

research

wellbeing

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :28

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 73-80

ST - The Innovation Union: A perfect means to confused ends?

T2 - Environmental Science and Policy

TI - The Innovation Union: A perfect means to confused ends?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-83455219581&doi=10.1016%2fj.envsci.2011.11.006&partnerID=40&md5=e0cf59769e1dd28f6acec4bd1789018a>

VL - 16

ID - 733

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Innovative actions are local initiatives which leverage the interactions between the ocean and human health to reduce the risks and enhance the benefits for the stakeholders and the natural environment. These initiatives can have strong positive effects on human health and wellbeing as well as on the marine environment. We analysed 150 such innovative actions in Europe. Using a combined case study and survey approach, innovative actions were identified using interviews and content analysis of websites and compiled into a database. Quantitative data were analysed according to the Drivers, Pressures, State, Impact and Response (DPSIR) framework, guided by selected in-depth interviews. Overall, the innovative actions provided a positive impact on the

health of both the ocean and humans through increasing food provision, water quality and tourism opportunities; and addressing environmental issues such as commercial fish stock depletion, pollution and climate change. Innovative actions contributed to meeting various targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3, 13 and 14. These actions played a potential role ahead of and alongside policy. Some of the innovative actions may have potential to be put in place elsewhere. Such up-scaling would need to be adapted to local circumstances and could be facilitated by an innovative action exchange platform. Copyright © The Author(s) 2021. Published by Oxford University Press.

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DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1093/heapro/daab203>

PY - 2021

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SN - 1460-2245

0957-4824

ST - Innovative actions in oceans and human health for Europe

T2 - Health promotion international

TI - Innovative actions in oceans and human health for Europe

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=medp&NEWS=N&AN=34935042>

Y2 - 20211222//

ID - 937

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: There is a need to develop innovative solutions to enhance safe and green physical environments, which optimise health, wellbeing and community participation among older adults. To develop solutions that meet the needs of a diverse ageing population, an interdisciplinary approach is needed. Our aim was to identify the needs of older people in relation to ageing well in the environment by bringing together knowledge from different perspectives using Patient and Public Involvement. Methods: An international consortium (Retrofit living For ageing well through Understanding and Redesign of Built environments consortium: ReFURB) was established in April 2018, including ten core members, to (i) explore cutting-edge solutions to safe living for ageing populations and (ii) develop innovative approaches to everyday physical environments, which bring about health benefits. We used a co-design, interdisciplinary framework involving older adults, carers, physiotherapists, geriatricians, engineers, human movement experts, geographers and psychologists from the UK and Australia. This engaged people in a 1 day workshop that comprised a series of presentations from international speakers on urban design, social connectedness, hazards and injury prevention, and the physical environment. Small group discussions (facilitated by consortium members) followed presentations to consider the opportunities, challenges and barriers encountered with ageing, which included the use of creative engagement activities (LEGO® Serious Play, mind maps, poster gallery walk), to help participants share personal stories and reflect on the issues raised. Thematic coding was used to synthesise the outputs of the small group work. Results: Five themes were identified across the workshops: access and transport; involvement of the whole community; restoration rather than redesign; assistive and digital technology; and intergenerational approaches. These dimensions related to the physical, social and nature-based qualities of everyday environments, as they pertain to ageing well. Conclusions: Co-design was a valuable tool that helped understand the perceptions of participants and essential to develop effective interventions and solutions. Participants highlighted several issues affecting people as they age and key environmental considerations to promote wellbeing, activity, and participation. The consortium identified gaps in the existing evidence base and are now planning activities to further develop research ideas in collaboration with our co-design participants. © 2020 The Author(s).

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C7 - 45

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s40900-020-00223-4

IS - 1

KW - Activity

Ageing

Co-design

Community participation

Injury prevention

Patient and public involvement

Physical environment

Social connectedness

Urban design

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Innovative solutions to enhance safe and green environments for ageing well using co-design through patient and public involvement

T2 - Research Involvement and Engagement

TI - Innovative solutions to enhance safe and green environments for ageing well using co-design through patient and public involvement

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85090778391&doi=10.1186%2fs40900-020-00223-4&partnerID=40&md5=7a169735402be773fb851c4e5101ac36>

VL - 6

ID - 144

ER -

TY - CONF

AB - Clinical protoporphyrin IX (PpIX) fluorescence imaging was conducted using a pre-validated, non-invasive imaging system (Dyaderm, Biocam, Germany) during routine methyl aminolevulinate (MAL)-PDT treatment of 172 patients with licensed dermatological indications (37.2% actinic keratosis, 27.3% superficial basal cell carcinoma and 35.5% Bowen's disease). Linear and logistic regressions were employed to model any relationships between variables that may have affected PpIX accumulation and/or PpIX photobleaching during irradiation and thus clinical outcome at three months. Patient age was found to be associated with lower PpIX accumulation and photobleaching, however only a reduction in PpIX photobleaching appeared to consistently adversely affect treatment efficacy. Clinical clearance was reduced in lesions located on the limbs, hands and feet with lower PpIX accumulation and subsequent photobleaching adversely affecting the outcome achieved (OR: 0.5 (0.2, 0.9; $p < 0.05$). If air cooling pain relief was employed during light irradiation, PpIX photobleaching was significantly reduced ($p < 0.05$) and this resulted in an approximate three-fold reduction in the likelihood of achieving clinical clearance (OR: 0.4 (0.2, 0.7; $p < 0.01$). PpIX accumulation and photobleaching are therefore concluded to be important indicators of dermatological MAL-PDT treatment success and anything that adversely effects them has the potential to reduce treatment efficacy. PpIX photobleaching during the first treatment was found to be an excellent predictor of clinical outcome across all lesion types and non-invasive imaging of PpIX fluorescence during MAL-PDT continues to provide important treatment insights that can be utilised to improve treatment protocols and thus clinical outcomes. © 2019 SPIE.

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C3 - Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1117/12.2525727

KW - Dermatology

Fluorescence

Imaging

Methyl-aminolevulinate (MAL)

Pain

Photobleaching

Photodynamic Therapy (PDT)

Protoporphyrin IX (PpIX)

Imaging techniques

Irradiation

Photodynamic therapy

Regression analysis

Basal cell carcinoma

Light irradiations

Logistic regressions

Non-invasive imaging

Protoporphyrin IX

Fluorescence imaging

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Insights gained from regression analysis of PpIX fluorescence imaging undertaken during routine dermatological photodynamic therapy

TI - Insights gained from regression analysis of PpIX fluorescence imaging undertaken during routine dermatological photodynamic therapy

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85075864673&doi=10.1117%2f12.2525727&partnerID=40&md5=1c49790a07880a81644bcbc220ff9596>

VL - 11070

ID - 274

ER -

TY - CONF

AB - Horizon scanning, the systematic search for information to identify potential threats, risks, emerging issues and opportunities, has become an increasingly important part of strategic decision making. Although horizon scanning has its roots in the pre-electronic information era, it has blossomed with the availability of Web-based information. Dedicated analysts responsible for scanning the horizon make frequent use of search engines to retrieve information. Regrettably, the results yielded by popular search engines are often inconsistent and redundant. Thus, post processing heuristics have to be employed to select the most relevant data. This paper focusses on the first steps of this process, and analyses the result counts provided by different search engine interfaces in response to a set of queries meant to gather information about new and emerging trends. © 2013 IEEE.

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C3 - Proceedings - International Workshop on Database and Expert Systems Applications, DEXA

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1109/DEXA.2013.14

KW - horizon scanning

search engine instability

Search engines

trend discovery and tracking

Web mining

Potential threats

Search engine interfaces

Search engine results

Strategic decision making

Systematic searches

Web-based information

Expert systems

Scanning

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 2 February 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 53-57

ST - Instability in search engine results: Lessons learned in the context of horizon scanning applications

TI - Instability in search engine results: Lessons learned in the context of horizon scanning applications

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84887866909&doi=10.1109%2fDEXA.2013.14&partnerID=40&md5=daeb10fa7df3059075d0237c83285338>

ID - 922

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The interactions between carbon-based engineered nanoparticles (ENPs) and organic pollutants might enhance the uptake of contaminants into biota. The present integrated study aimed to assess this potential 'Trojan Horse', probing the interactive effects of purpose-made multi-walled carbon nanotubes (MWCNTs), a representative ENP, and benzo[a]pyrene (BaP), a ubiquitous polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) pollutant, on the marine mussel *Mytilus galloprovincialis*. Mussels were exposed to MWCNTs and BaP either alone or in various combinations. The co-exposure of BaP with MWCNTs revealed that the presence of MWCNTs enhanced the aqueous concentrations of BaP, thereby reducing the uptake of this pollutant by mussels as evidenced by lowering BaP concentrations in the tissues. Determination of DNA damage (comet assay) showed a concentration-dependent response for BaP alone which was absent when MWCNTs were present. Global gene expression using microarray analyses indicated that BaP and MWCNTs, in combination, differentially activated those genes which are involved in DNA metabolism compared to the exposures of BaP or MWCNTs alone, and the gene expression response was tissue-specific. Mechanisms to explain these results are discussed and relate primarily to the adsorption of BaP on MWCNTs, mediated potentially by van der Waals interactions. The use of a novel approach based on gold-labeled MWCNTs to track their uptake in tissues improved the traceability of nanotubes in biological samples. Overall, our results did not indicate the 'Trojan Horse' effects following co-exposure to the contaminants and clearly showed that the adsorption of BaP to MWCNTs modified the uptake of the pollutant in marine mussels. © 2019, © 2019 Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/17435390.2019.1654003

IS - 10

KW - adsorption

benzo[a]pyrene

multi-walled carbon nanotubes

Mytilus galloprovincialis

van der Waals interactions

multi walled nanotube

carbon nanotube

animal tissue

aqueous solution

Article

comet assay
comparative study
concentration (parameter)
controlled study
DNA adduct
DNA damage
DNA metabolism
exocrine gland
exposure
functional genomics
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genotoxicity
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nanotoxicology
nonhuman
priority journal
tissue specificity
water pollutant
animal
drug effect
gene expression regulation
Mytilus
toxicity
Animals
Benzo(a)pyrene
Nanotubes, Carbon
Water Pollutants, Chemical
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :6

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 1324-1343

ST - An integrated approach to determine interactive genotoxic and global gene expression effects of multiwalled carbon nanotubes (MWCNTs) and benzo[a]pyrene (BaP) on marine mussels: evidence of reverse 'Trojan Horse' effects

T2 - Nanotoxicology

TI - An integrated approach to determine interactive genotoxic and global gene expression effects of multiwalled carbon nanotubes (MWCNTs) and benzo[a]pyrene (BaP) on marine mussels: evidence of reverse 'Trojan Horse' effects

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85071501747&doi=10.1080%2f17435390.2019.1654003&partnerID=40&md5=29d231bda30de881b13c8dd4c3210b29>

VL - 13

ID - 216

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The rapidly evolving ocean economy, driven by human needs for food, energy, transportation and recreation, has led to unprecedented pressures on the ocean that are further amplified by climate change, loss of biodiversity and pollution. The need for better governance of human activities in the ocean space has been widely recognized for years, and is now also incorporated in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Even so, many challenges relating to the implementation of existing governance frameworks exist. Here, we argue that integrated ocean management (IOM) should be the key overarching approach—building upon and connecting existing sectoral governance efforts—for achieving a sustainable ocean economy. IOM is a holistic, ecosystem-based and knowledge-based approach that aims to ensure the sustainability and resilience of marine ecosystems while integrating and balancing different ocean uses to optimize the overall ocean economy. We discuss examples of IOM in practice from areas where preconditions differ substantially, and identify six universal opportunities for action that can help achieve a sustainable ocean economy. © 2020, Springer Nature Limited.

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AU - Whitehouse, S.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/s41559-020-1259-6

IS - 11

KW - biodiversity

climate change

ecosystem

environmental protection

human

sea

Conservation of Natural Resources

Humans

Oceans and Seas

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :24

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 1451-1458

ST - Integrated ocean management for a sustainable ocean economy

T2 - Nature Ecology and Evolution

TI - Integrated ocean management for a sustainable ocean economy

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85089467182&doi=10.1038%2fs41559-020-1259-6&partnerID=40&md5=cc6a9fa966dd203a9a72f47d1a51cb4c>

VL - 4

ID - 126

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Cu smelting has had a severe impact on the environment around the town of Karabash, Russia. Dispersion modelling has been carried out to estimate atmospheric fallout of metals and metalloids (henceforth termed metals for brevity) from the copper smelter, calibrated and ground-truthed using metal concentrations in transplanted and naturally growing lichens. Lichens (*Hypogymnia physodes*) were transplanted in June 2011 from a relatively little impacted 'reference site' to stations in NE–SW and W–E transects centred on the smelter at Karabash. The transplants were removed during September 2011 and then analysed for As, Cu and Pb. The results were compared with deposition loads estimated using TAPM modelling which was carried out for particles of various sizes, and with simple chemistries, and with the smelter conceptualised as a continuously emitting point source. Variation in the ratio of lichen divided by modelled concentrations was lowest for Pb, ranging from 30.3 to 939.9 and 4.9–107.8 for PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀, respectively, across eight sample points. The TAPM modelling is in agreement with previous studies that smelter emissions are the major source of environmental Pb deposition around Karabash. Further modelling will be required to determine whether the Pb in the lichens is largely sourced from current smelter airborne emissions or windblown soil particles containing historic additions of Pb. © 2015 Turkish National Committee for Air Pollution Research and Control. Production and hosting by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

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AU - Osborne, N. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.apr.2015.04.003

IS - 6

KW - Air pollution

Deposition

Environmental impact assessment

Heavy metals

Lichens

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :9

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 939-945

ST - Integrating dispersion modelling and lichen sampling to assess harmful heavy metal pollution around the Karabash copper smelter, Russian Federation

T2 - Atmospheric Pollution Research

TI - Integrating dispersion modelling and lichen sampling to assess harmful heavy metal pollution around the Karabash copper smelter, Russian Federation

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84954483384&doi=10.1016%2fj.apr.2015.04.003&partnerID=40&md5=89dea3540db3aec122110635cebbbf5>

VL - 6

ID - 566

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Scientific investigations have progressively refined our understanding of the influence of the environment on human health, and the many adverse impacts that human activities exert on the environment, from the local to the planetary level. Nonetheless, throughout the modern public health era, health has been pursued as though our lives and lifestyles are disconnected from ecosystems and their component organisms. The inadequacy of the societal and public health response to obesity, health inequities, and especially global environmental and climate change now calls for an ecological approach which addresses human activity in all its social, economic and cultural complexity. The new approach must be integral to, and interactive, with the natural environment. We see the continuing failure to truly integrate human health and environmental impact analysis as deeply damaging, and we propose a new conceptual model, the ecosystems-enriched Drivers, Pressures, State, Exposure, Effects, Actions or 'eDPSEEA' model, to address this shortcoming. The model recognizes convergence between the concept of ecosystems services which provides a human health and well-being slant to the value of ecosystems while equally emphasizing the health of the environment, and the growing calls for 'ecological public health' as a response to global environmental concerns now suffusing the discourse in public health. More revolution than evolution, ecological public health will demand new perspectives regarding the interconnections among society, the economy, the environment and our health and well-being. Success must be built on collaborations between the disparate scientific communities of the environmental sciences and public health as well as interactions with social scientists, economists and the legal profession. It will require outreach to political and other stakeholders including a currently largely disengaged general public. The need for an effective and robust science-policy interface has never been more pressing. Conceptual models can facilitate this by providing theoretical frameworks and supporting stakeholder engagement process simplifications for inherently complex situations involving environment and human health and well-being. They can be tools to think with, to engage, to communicate and to help navigate in a sea of complexity. We believe models such as eDPSEEA can

help frame many of the issues which have become the challenges of the new public health era and can provide the essential platforms necessary for progress. © 2013.

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AU - Dick, J.

AU - Smith, R. I.

AU - Austen, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.puhe.2013.07.006

IS - 10

KW - Conceptual framework

Ecosystem services

Environment

Health

Impact assessment

driver

economic aspect

ecosystem

environmental impact

exposure

human

occupation

public health

scientist

wellbeing

climate change

Humans

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :64

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 1383-1389

ST - Integrating health and environmental impact analysis

T2 - Public Health

TI - Integrating health and environmental impact analysis

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84956692199&doi=10.1016%2fj.puhe.2013.07.006&partnerID=40&md5=2bf15ff1aa7190a8d8e5611da766d94b>

VL - 129

ID - 522

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Purpose: To investigate trends in mortality rates due to both myocardial infarction and gastrointestinal haemorrhage before and after rofecoxib withdrawal and the release of regulatory guidance regarding the use of other COX-2 inhibitors. Methods: International ecological study of temporal trends in deaths from myocardial infarction and gastrointestinal haemorrhage around

2004 when regulatory activity restricted the use of COX-2 inhibitors. Mortality data in countries with low child and adult male mortality (WHO mortality stratum A) were analysed. Results: Comparing, on a country-by-country basis, post-2004 mortality rates with those expected from a continuation of preceding trends, there was no evidence of a deviation from the earlier trends in mortality from gastrointestinal haemorrhage or acute myocardial infarction in 50-69 year olds. Amongst 70+ year olds however, there was evidence of lower gastrointestinal haemorrhage mortality (rate ratio 0.963, 95% confidence interval 0.948 to 0.977) and of lower acute myocardial infarction mortality (rate ratio 0.981, 95% confidence interval 0.977 to 0.986) after 2004. These associations were similar for males and females. Conclusions: We did not find evidence of an increase in mortality due to gastrointestinal haemorrhage following the withdrawal of rofecoxib in 2004, and coincident concern amongst regulatory bodies about other COX-2 inhibitors. In fact in men and women aged 70 years or older there appeared to be reduced mortality due to gastrointestinal haemorrhage and acute myocardial infarction compared to what was expected from mortality trends before 2004. Copyright © 2010 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

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AU - Metcalfe, C.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

AU - Gunnell, D.

AU - Martin, R. M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/pds.1957

IS - 8

KW - Cyclo-oxygenase 2 inhibitors

Drug regulation

Gastrointestinal haemorrhage

Myocardial infarction

Rofecoxib

cyclooxygenase 2 inhibitor

acute heart infarction

adult

age distribution

aged

article

comparative study

drug use

female

gastrointestinal hemorrhage

heart infarction

human

male

mortality

priority journal

Acute Disease

Aged, 80 and over

Cyclooxygenase 2 Inhibitors

Hospitalization

Humans

Internationality

Lactones

Middle Aged

Safety-Based Drug Withdrawals

Sulfones

Thrombolytic Therapy

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2010

SP - 778-785

ST - International regulatory activity restricting COX-2 inhibitor use and deaths due to gastrointestinal haemorrhage and myocardial infarction

T2 - Pharmacoepidemiology and Drug Safety

TI - International regulatory activity restricting COX-2 inhibitor use and deaths due to gastrointestinal haemorrhage and myocardial infarction

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-77956627128&doi=10.1002%2fpds.1957&partnerID=40&md5=f507f406f4f5532e22bcd6d3f2e97ec8>

VL - 19

ID - 779

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Although mental health difficulties can severely complicate the lives of children and young people (CYP) with long-term physical conditions (LTCs), there is a lack of evidence about the effectiveness of interventions to treat them. Objectives: To evaluate the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of interventions aiming to improve the mental health of CYP with LTCs (review 1) and explore the factors that may enhance or limit their delivery (review 2). Data sources: For review 1, 13 electronic databases were searched, including MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycINFO, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL) and Science Citation Index. For review 2, MEDLINE, PsycINFO and CINAHL were searched. Supplementary searches, author contact and grey literature searches were also conducted. Review methods: The first systematic review sought randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and economic evaluations of interventions to improve elevated symptoms of mental ill health in CYP with LTCs. Effect sizes for each outcome were calculated post intervention (Cohen's d). When appropriate, random-effects meta-analyses produced pooled effect sizes (d). Review 2 located primary qualitative studies exploring experiences of CYP with LTCs, their families and/or practitioners, regarding interventions aiming to improve the mental health and well-being of CYP with LTCs. Synthesis followed the principles of metaethnography. An overarching synthesis integrated the findings from review 1 and review 2 using a deductive approach. End-user involvement, including topic experts and CYP with LTCs and their parents, was a feature throughout the project. Results: Review 1 synthesised 25 RCTs evaluating 11 types of intervention, sampling 12 different LTCs. Tentative evidence from seven studies suggests that cognitive-behavioural therapy interventions could improve the mental health of CYP with certain LTCs. Intervention-LTC dyads were diverse, with few opportunities to meta-analyse. No economic evaluations were located. Review 2 synthesised 57 studies evaluating 21 types of intervention. Most studies were of individuals with cancer, a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection or mixed LTCs. Interventions often aimed to improve broader mental health and well-being, rather than symptoms of mental health disorder. The metaethnography identified five main constructs, described in an explanatory line of argument model of the experience of interventions. Nine overarching synthesis categories emerged from the integrated evidence, raising implications for future research. Limitations: Review 1 conclusions were limited by the lack of evidence about intervention effectiveness. No relevant economic evaluations were located. There were no UK studies included in review 1, limiting the applicability of findings. The mental health status of participants in review 2 was usually unknown, limiting comparability with review 1. The different evidence identified by the two systematic reviews challenged the overarching synthesis. Conclusions: There is a relatively small amount of comparable evidence for the effectiveness of interventions for the mental health of CYP with LTCs. Qualitative evidence provided insight into the experiences that intervention deliverers and recipients valued. Future research should evaluate potentially effective intervention components in high-quality RCTs integrating process evaluations. End-user involvement enriched the project. © Queen's Printer and Controller of HMSO 2019.

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AU - Anderson, R.

AU - Dickens, C.

AU - Viner, R.

AU - Bennett, S.

AU - Logan, S.

AU - Lockhart, F.

AU - Coon, J. T.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3310/hta23220

IS - 22

KW - anxiety disorder

Article

biofeedback

child

clinical effectiveness

clinical outcome

cognitive behavioral therapy

depression

disease association

evidence based practice

health care cost

health status

heart rate variability

human

Human immunodeficiency virus infection

malignant neoplasm

massage

mental disease

mental health

music therapy

physical disease

psychological well-being

qualitative research

training

adolescent

cost benefit analysis

randomized controlled trial (topic)

social support

Cost-Benefit Analysis

Humans

Mental Disorders

Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :20

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 1-164

ST - Interventions to improve the mental health of children and young people with long-term physical conditions: Linked evidence syntheses

T2 - Health Technology Assessment

TI - Interventions to improve the mental health of children and young people with long-term physical conditions: Linked evidence syntheses

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85066832952&doi=10.3310%2fhta23220&partnerID=40&md5=4f792833d4cb0cb14b7b228edb5322d8>

VL - 23

ID - 257

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Introduction: Mental health problems are common in trauma survivors. In particular, depression, anxiety, acute stress disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder. Yet little is known about how these can be brought to the early attention of medical professionals through patients' accounts of trauma within days of being admitted to emergency care. This study aims to understand how physical trauma patients with early signs of psychological distress, stemming from the trauma, might be supported through their communications with healthcare professionals. Methods: 42 semi-structured interviews with trauma victims attending the Royal London Hospital Trauma Clinic, taken as part of a larger project, were analysed using a qualitative thematic analysis method with a critical realist approach. Results: Four key themes were highlighted: Pain and Death, Positivity, Powerlessness, and Remembering and Blame, each with relating subthemes such as Facing Death, Heroism, Waiting Time and Self-blame. Discussion: The themes present within the data suggest that there are cues shared by trauma survivors that medical professionals should attend to with regard to the future mental health of their patients. Results may further equip nurses and clinical staff to spot early signs immediately and shortly after trauma. © 2018 Elsevier Ltd

AD - Queen Mary University of London, United Kingdom

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AU - Skinner, H. K.

AU - Rahtz, E.

AU - Korszun, A.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.ienj.2018.08.004

KW - Acute stress disorder

Anxiety

Depression

Mental health

Nursing

Physical trauma

adult

complication

England

female

human

injury

interview

male

middle aged

procedures

psychology

qualitative research

questionnaire

survivor

Humans

Interviews as Topic

London

Surveys and Questionnaires

Survivors

Wounds and Injuries

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 19-24

ST - Interviews following physical trauma: A thematic analysis

T2 - International Emergency Nursing

TI - Interviews following physical trauma: A thematic analysis

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85053825993&doi=10.1016%2fj.ienj.2018.08.004&partnerID=40&md5=593a0dee48e59aab19b79e524fcc7fdd>

VL - 42

ID - 839

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This introduction presents an overview of the key concepts discussed in the subsequent chapters of this book. The book locates the growing knowledge about the public health importance of urban blue spaces within a much longer evolution and history of understanding about the environment and human health, including discussion of conceptual models and theoretical frameworks, ending with specific discussion of the use of conceptual models within the BlueHealth project. It presents an overarching review of the evidence from the current research literature and from the findings of the research carried out in the BlueHealth project in order to provide the best evidence which planners and designers can use to support their policies, plans and projects. The book presents the ways in which co-design and public participation can be undertaken, with examples of stakeholder and local community involvement using the BlueHealth case studies in Plymouth in the United Kingdom, Rubi near Barcelona in Spain, Guimaraes in Portugal and Tallinn in Estonia. © 2022 selection and editorial matter, Simon Bell, Lora E. Fleming, James Grellier, Friedrich Kuhlmann, Mark J. Nieuwenhuijsen, and Mathew P. White.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.4324/9780429056161-1

M3 - Editorial

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 1-11

ST - Introduction

T2 - Urban Blue Spaces: Planning and Design for Water, Health and Well-Being

TI - Introduction

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85118026882&doi=10.4324%2f9780429056161-1&partnerID=40&md5=a4c4336e2a42a29cb052e01087311f7b>

ID - 87

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Aim: Hepatitis E virus (HEV) is endemic in developed countries, but unrecognized infection is common. Many national guidelines now recommend HEV testing in patients with acute hepatitis irrespective of travel history. The biochemical definition of 'hepatitis' that best predicts HEV infection has not been established. This study aimed to determine parameters of liver biochemistry that should prompt testing for acute HEV. Methods: This was a retrospective study of serial liver function tests (LFTs) in cases of acute HEV (n =74) and three comparator groups: common bile duct stones (CBD, n =87), drug-induced liver injury (DILI, n= 69) and patients testing negative for HEV (n =530). To identify the most discriminating parameters, LFTs from HEV cases, CBD and DILI were compared. Optimal LFT cutoffs for HEV testing were determined from HEV true positives and HEV true negatives using receiver operating characteristic curve analysis. Results: Compared with CBD and DILI, HEV cases had a significantly higher maximum alanine aminotransferase (ALT) (P <0.001) and ALT/alkaline phosphatase (ALKP) ratio (P<0.001). For HEV cases/patients testing negative for HEV, area under receiver operating characteristic curve was 0.805 for ALT (P <0.001) and 0.749 for the ALT/ALKP ratio (P< 0.001). Using an ALT of at least 300 IU/l to prompt HEV testing has a sensitivity of 98.6% and a specificity of 30.3% compared with an ALT/ALKP ratio higher than or equal to 2 (sensitivity 100%, specificity 9.4%). Conclusion: Patients with ALT higher than or equal to 300 IU/l should be tested for HEV. This is simple, detects nearly all cases and requires fewer samples to be tested than an ALT/ALKP ratio higher than or equal to 2. Where clinically indicated, patients with an ALT less than 300 IU/l should also be tested, particularly if HEV-associated neurological injury is suspected. Copyright © 2017 Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc. All rights reserved.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1097/MEG.0000000000000781

IS - 2

KW - Biochemistry

Cirrhosis

Hepatitis

Hepatitis E

Liver function tests

Neuropathy

Public health

alanine aminotransferase

alkaline phosphatase

bilirubin

hepatitis antibody

immunoglobulin G

immunoglobulin M

virus RNA

acute hepatitis

adult

aged

alanine aminotransferase blood level

alcohol liver disease
alkaline phosphatase blood level
Article
autoimmune hepatitis
bilirubin blood level
chronic liver disease
common bile duct stone
comparative study
controlled study
female
hepatitis rapid test
human
liver dysfunction
liver function test
major clinical study
male
neurologic disease
pancreatitis
priority journal
receiver operating characteristic
retrospective study
reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction
sensitivity and specificity
toxic hepatitis
acute disease
area under the curve
blood
case control study
genetics
Hepatitis E virus
middle aged

Alanine Transaminase

Area Under Curve

Case-Control Studies

Chemical and Drug Induced Liver Injury

Cholelithiasis

Hepatitis Antibodies

Humans

Retrospective Studies

Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction

RNA, Viral

ROC Curve

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :13

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 215-220

ST - Investigation of liver dysfunction: Who should we test for hepatitis E?

T2 - European Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology

TI - Investigation of liver dysfunction: Who should we test for hepatitis E?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84994745837&doi=10.1097%2fMEG.0000000000000781&partnerID=40&md5=362e79e23676fb823bea765f3dbcbc84>

VL - 29

ID - 451

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - In response to ongoing economic downturns in the small-scale fishing sector, there have been calls for fishing businesses to add value to fishing catches. Whilst such activities would have gendered implications, such proposals often do not consider the gendered contexts in which entrepreneurship is placed, nor how this form of entrepreneurship works for the women involved. The article draws on in-depth narrative interviews with women in fishing families in England and Wales who have started, initiated or explored entrepreneurial opportunities to examine (i) whether entrepreneurship enables a (re)negotiation of gender relations within families and (ii) how

entrepreneurship develops over the lifecourse. The research is conceptually framed through the literature on women's 'entrepreneurship', family embedded perspectives of entrepreneurship, 'Mumpreneurship' combined with a lifecourse approach. I found that although women's traditional invisibility often became reproduced through their entrepreneurship in fishing family contexts, women's fisheries entrepreneurship challenged traditional gender relations. In becoming entrepreneurs women negotiated their entrepreneurship with other gendered roles, such as motherhood, over the lifecourse. I argue that shifting the discourse from fisheries diversification to entrepreneurship make it possible to take women seriously by fully viewing them as fisheries workers in their own right in both research and policy. © 2021 European Society for Rural Sociology

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AU - Gustavsson, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/soru.12343

IS - 4

KW - entrepreneurs

entrepreneurship

fisheries

fishing families

gender

women

entrepreneur

fishery economics

fishery production

gender identity

gender relations

womens employment

womens status

England

United Kingdom

Wales

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 743-758

ST - The invisible (woman) entrepreneur? Shifting the discourse from fisheries diversification to entrepreneurship

T2 - Sociologia Ruralis

TI - The invisible (woman) entrepreneur? Shifting the discourse from fisheries diversification to entrepreneurship

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85109138384&doi=10.1111%2fsoru.12343&partnerID=40&md5=5300fa0d92afa292260a593e76914866>

VL - 61

ID - 28

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Aim: To quantify the impact of involving caregivers in self-management interventions on health-related quality of life of patients with heart failure or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Design: Systematic review, meta-analysis. Data sources: Searched: Medline Ebsco, PsycINFO, CINAHL, Embase, Web of Science, The British Library and ProQuest. Search time frame; January 1990–March 2018. Review Methods: Randomized controlled trials involving caregivers in self-management interventions (≥ 2 components) compared with usual care for patients with heart failure or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. A matched sample based on publication year, geographic location and inclusion of an exercise intervention of studies not involving caregivers were identified. Primary outcome of analysis was patient health-related quality of life. Results: Thirteen randomized controlled trials (1,701 participants: 1,439 heart failure; 262 chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) involving caregivers (mean age 59; 58% female) were identified. Reported patient health-related quality of life measures included; Minnesota Living with Heart Failure questionnaire, St. George's respiratory questionnaire and Short-Form-36. Compared with usual care, there was similar magnitude in mean improvement in patient health-related quality of life with self-management interventions in trials involving caregivers (SMD: 0.23, 95% confidence interval: -0.15 – 0.61) compared with trials without caregivers (SMD: 0.27, 0.08 – 0.46). Conclusion: Within the methodological constraints of this study, our results indicate that involving caregivers in self-management interventions does not result in additional improvement in patient health-related quality of life in heart failure or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. However, involvement of caregivers in intervention delivery remains an important consideration and key area of research. Impact: Greater understanding and awareness is needed of the methodology of caregiver engagement in intervention development and delivery and its impact on patient outcomes. © 2019 John Wiley & Sons Ltd

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AU - Wingham, J.

AU - Dalal, H. M.

AU - Taylor, R. S.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/jan.14172

IS - 12

KW - caregivers

chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

COPD

heart failure

interventions

meta-analysis

nursing

self-management

systematic review

caregiver

chronic obstructive lung disease

human

meta analysis

pathophysiology

quality of life

self care

Humans

Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :6

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 3331-3345

ST - 让护理人员参与对心力衰竭和慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者的自我管理干预措施。系统性评价与荟萃分析

T2 - Journal of Advanced Nursing

TI - Involving caregivers in self-management interventions for patients with heart failure and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. A systematic review and meta-analysis

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85071609635&doi=10.1111%2fjan.14172&partnerID=40&md5=0a8b6c4ea3af21fd880fe62d61807b17>

VL - 75

ID - 212

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Numerous illnesses are associated with bathing in natural waters, although it is assumed that the risk of illness among bathers exposed to relatively clean waters found in high-income countries is negligible. A systematic review was carried out to quantify the increased risk of experiencing a range of adverse health outcomes among bathers exposed to coastal water compared with non-bathers. Methods: In all 6919 potentially relevant titles and abstracts were screened, and from these 40 studies were eligible for inclusion in the review. Odds ratios (OR) were extracted from 19 of these reports and combined in random-effect meta-analyses for the following adverse health outcomes: incident cases of any illness, ear infections, gastrointestinal illness and infections caused by specific microorganisms. Results: There is an increased risk of experiencing symptoms of any illness [OR = 1.86, 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.31 to 2.64, P = 0.001] and ear ailments (OR = 2.05, 95% CI: 1.49 to 2.82, P < 0.001) in bathers compared with non-bathers. There is also an increased risk of experiencing gastrointestinal ailments (OR = 1.29, 95% CI: 1.12 to 1.49, P < 0.001). Conclusions: This is the first systematic review to evaluate evidence on the increased risk of acquiring illnesses from bathing in seawater compared with non-bathers. Our results support the notion that infections are acquired from bathing in coastal waters, and that bathers have a greater risk of experiencing a variety of illnesses compared with non-bathers. © The Author(s) 2018.

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AU - Leonard, A. F. C.

AU - Singer, A.

AU - Ukoumunne, O. C.

AU - Gaze, W. H.

AU - Garside, R.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1093/IJE/DYX281

IS - 2

KW - Bathing beaches

Saline waters

Sports

Waterborne diseases

sea water

coastal water

confidence interval

disease

health risk

infectious disease

literature review

meta-analysis

seawater

symptom

Article

coastal waters

ear infection

gastrointestinal disease

human

infection

priority journal

recreation

systematic review

meta analysis

microbiology

randomized controlled trial (topic)

statistics and numerical data

swimming

water borne disease

Humans

Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic

Water Microbiology

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :26

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 572-586

ST - Is it safe to go back into the water? A systematic review and meta-analysis of the risk of acquiring infections from recreational exposure to seawater

T2 - International Journal of Epidemiology

TI - Is it safe to go back into the water? A systematic review and meta-analysis of the risk of acquiring infections from recreational exposure to seawater

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85051846576&doi=10.1093%2fije%2fdyx281&partnerID=40&md5=08e819b7f035104aa6f8c0b659bad970>

VL - 47

ID - 352

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Losses in biodiversity and trends toward urbanisation have reduced people's contact with bio-diverse nature, yet the consequences for mental well-being are not well understood. Here, we demonstrate that greater plant and animal species richness in isolation causes an improvement in mental well-being. To do so, the present research experimentally manipulated species richness and assessed widely-used indicators of mental well-being. Participants viewed short videos of either high or low tree (Study 1) or bird (Study 2) species richness and reported on positive (i.e., vitality, positive affect) and negative (i.e., anxiety) indicators of mental well-being. Building on Study 1, Study 2 included an urban environment as a reference treatment and explored the role of giving participants

information on the presented environment. We find that, in line with expectations, watching videos containing greater species richness consistently leads to higher mental well-being. We discuss findings in light of the importance of connecting people to biodiverse environments. © 2017 Wolf et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

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AU - Weinstein, N.

C7 - e0170225

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1371/journal.pone.0170225

IS - 1

KW - anxiety

bird

clinical study

controlled study

expectation

human

nonhuman

psychological well-being

species richness

spice

urban area

videorecording

animal

environment

environmental protection

mental health

species difference

Animals

Conservation of Natural Resources

Humans

Species Specificity

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :25

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2017

ST - Is variety the spice of life? An experimental investigation into the effects of species richness on self-reported mental well-being

T2 - PLoS ONE

TI - Is variety the spice of life? An experimental investigation into the effects of species richness on self-reported mental well-being

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85010457027&doi=10.1371%2fjournal.pone.0170225&partnerID=40&md5=7fa0e19bb6562ab41fc85dcd6fd6a784>

VL - 12

ID - 845

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This study aimed to address the question: what does “effectiveness” mean to researchers in the context of literature searching for systematic reviews? We conducted a thematic analysis of responses to an e-mail survey. Eighty-nine study authors, whose studies met inclusion in a recent review (2018), were contacted via e-mail and asked three questions; one directly asking the question: in literature searching, what does effective (or effectiveness in) literature searching mean to you? Thirty-eight (46%) responses were received from diverse professional groups, including: literature searchers, systematic reviewers, clinicians and researchers. A shared understanding of what effectiveness means was not identified. Instead, five themes were developed from data: (a) effectiveness is described as a metric; (b) effectiveness is a balance between metrics; (c) effectiveness can be categorized by search purpose; (d) effectiveness is an outcome; and, (e) effectiveness is an experimental concept. We propose that these themes constitute a preliminary

typology of understandings. No single definition of effectiveness was identified. The proposed typology suggests that different researchers have differing understandings of effectiveness. This could lead to uncertainty as to the aim and the purpose of literature searches and confusion about the outcomes. The typology offers a potential route for further exploration. © 2020 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd

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AU - Talens-Bou, J.

AU - Booth, A.

AU - Britten, N.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/jrsm.1426

IS - 5

KW - human

information processing

methodology

personnel

procedures

publication

qualitative research

questionnaire

reproducibility

search engine

treatment outcome

Data Collection

Humans

Publications

Reproducibility of Results

Research Design

Research Personnel

Surveys and Questionnaires

Systematic Reviews as Topic

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 627-640

ST - "It has no meaning to me." How do researchers understand the effectiveness of literature searches? A qualitative analysis and preliminary typology of understandings

T2 - Research Synthesis Methods

TI - "It has no meaning to me." How do researchers understand the effectiveness of literature searches? A qualitative analysis and preliminary typology of understandings

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85087296213&doi=10.1002%2fjrsm.1426&partnerID=40&md5=0a6638eb63086b61bfd49a93045e5216>

VL - 11

ID - 136

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Aim: To report on the acceptability of virtual reality (VR) nature environments for people with memory loss at memory cafes, and explore the experiences and perceptions of carers and staff. Methods: A qualitative study was conducted between January and March 2019. Ten adults with memory loss, eight carers and six volunteer staff were recruited from two memory cafes, located in Cornwall, UK. There were 19 VR sessions which were audio recorded and all participants were interviewed at the end of the sessions. Framework analysis was used to identify patterns and themes in the data. Results: During the VR experience, participants were engaged to varying degrees, with engagement facilitated by the researcher, and in some cases, with the help of a carer. Participants responded positively to the nature scenes, finding them soothing and evoking memories. The VR experience was positive; many felt immersed in nature and saw it as an opportunity to 'go somewhere'. However, it was not always positive and for a few, it could be

'strange'. Participants reflected on their experience of the VR equipment, and volunteer staff and carers also shared their perceptions of VR for people with dementia in long-term care settings. Conclusions: The VR nature experience was an opportunity for people with memory loss to be immersed in nature and offered the potential to enhance their quality of life. Future work should build on lessons learned and continue to work with people with dementia in developing and implementing VR technology in long-term care settings. © 2021 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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C7 - 27

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/GERIATRICS6010027

IS - 1

KW - Dementia

Long-term care

Memory loss

Nature environments

Qualitative research

Technology

Virtual reality

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - "It Makes You Feel That You Are There": Exploring the Acceptability of Virtual Reality Nature Environments for People with Memory Loss

T2 - Geriatrics (Switzerland)

TI - "It Makes You Feel That You Are There": Exploring the Acceptability of Virtual Reality Nature Environments for People with Memory Loss

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85104176088&doi=10.3390%2fGERIATRICS6010027&partnerID=40&md5=f3760a02a72d7fef8f46ae1be40ad2d9>

VL - 6

ID - 67

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Winder and Le Heron (2017) advocate for geographers to engage directly and critically with the Blue Economy and to remove the 'disciplinary framings' from which the notion of the Blue Economy has emerged. While endorsing Winder and Le Heron's call for human geography to engage with debates about the Blue Economy, I argue that the lack of critical engagement within the geographical community with respect to the Blue Economy has not been imposed by disciplinary framings. Instead I ask Winder and Le Heron to clarify how a social and cultural critique of the Blue Economy will expand the current knowledge base of our oceans and seas. I also ask whether a critique of extensive literature within economics, planning and governance on the ocean resource have been the building blocks for the critical analysis of the Blue Economy provided by Winder and Le Heron. © 2017, © The Author(s) 2017.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1177/2043820617691651

IS - 1

KW - Blue Economy

human geography

marine research

oceans and seas

critical analysis

econometrics

economic activity

geographical knowledge

governance approach

local participation

marine environment

ocean

research work

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :10

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 42-44

ST - It's not just a Blue Economy moment...

T2 - Dialogues in Human Geography

TI - It's not just a Blue Economy moment...

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85026340851&doi=10.1177%2f2043820617691651&partnerID=40&md5=9475b09b22a809209f611948242d512d>

VL - 7

ID - 800

ER -

TY - JOUR

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AU - Shetty, D.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/S0140-6736(17)31935-9

IS - 10103

KW - alanine aminotransferase

alkaline phosphatase

amoxicillin

bilirubin

clarithromycin

gentamicin

infusion fluid

metronidazole

piperacillin

tazobactam

abdominal pain

abdominal tenderness

adult

Article

case report

cholangitis

clinical article

Epstein Barr virus infection

female

fever

hepatitis

human

jaundice

leukocyte count

lymphocyte

lymphocytosis

measles like rash

mononucleosis

myalgia

physical examination

priority journal

pruritus

rash
seroconversion
serology
splenomegaly
tachycardia
vomiting
young adult
differential diagnosis
echography
hospital emergency service
ileostomy
liver function test
postoperative complication
pyrexia idiopathica
ulcerative colitis
virus hepatitis
Colitis, Ulcerative
Diagnosis, Differential
Emergency Service, Hospital
Epstein-Barr Virus Infections
Fever of Unknown Origin
Hepatitis, Viral, Human
Humans
Liver Function Tests
Postoperative Complications
Ultrasonography
M3 - Article
N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022
PY - 2017
SP - 1713-1714
ST - Jaundice, abdominal pain, and fever in a young woman

T2 - The Lancet

TI - Jaundice, abdominal pain, and fever in a young woman

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85032960173&doi=10.1016%2fS0140-6736%2817%2931935-9&partnerID=40&md5=2ef61845a4cae9cbb5ed287baf871fce>

VL - 390

ID - 399

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Aims: Montessori-Based Programming (MBP) in dementia care refers to a growing body of research and practice that has developed Montessori methods to facilitate self-paced learning, independence and engagement for people living with dementia. A number of research gaps have been identified in the existing literature such as a lack of cross-cultural studies and well-powered, robustly designed outcome studies. The current study investigated the use of MBP with a focus on provision in the United Kingdom. It aimed to identify MBP implementation approaches, challenges and barriers, and research gaps. Design and Methods: A qualitative design was implemented to analyse data from in-depth, semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders (N = 8) with experience of MBP in the UK. Participants included care home management and staff, MBP trainers and independent dementia experts with a background in Montessori methods. Thematic analysis identified 4 main themes and 12 sub-themes. The study took place between April 2019 and October 2019. Findings: A framework describing knowledge and understanding of MBP in the UK, implementation considerations, challenges and barriers, evidence of outcomes and research gaps was developed to provide guidance for researchers and practitioners. Implementation considerations included using a whole-home approach and changing the culture of care through management support. Barriers to implementation included conservative attitudes to care, perceived lack of time and resources, health and safety issues, and issues of sustainability. Conclusion: The benefits of MBP in dementia care are promising but require further empirical investigation. There is a need to design, execute and publish evidence to secure the support of key stakeholders in dementia care research, policy and commissioning in the UK. © The Author(s) 2021.

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AU - Tischler, V.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1177/14713012211020143

IS - 8

KW - aged care

dementia

dementia care

montessori methods

Montessori-Based Programming

human

qualitative research

United Kingdom

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 2876-2890

ST - 'The Jigsaw Culture of Care': A qualitative analysis of Montessori-Based programming for dementia care in the United Kingdom

T2 - Dementia

TI - 'The Jigsaw Culture of Care': A qualitative analysis of Montessori-Based programming for dementia care in the United Kingdom

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85106439539&doi=10.1177%2f14713012211020143&partnerID=40&md5=47e6601bd5bde399a540d67610af3000>

VL - 20

ID - 25

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Chemicals policies have spawned a wide range of regulations aimed at limiting damage to the environment and human health. Most instruments are reactive and fragmented. We propose a simple underpinning philosophy, "Do no harm", to ensure a more sustainable, safe "chemical environment" for the future. © 2020 The Authors

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C7 - 105463

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envint.2020.105463

KW - Environmental engineering

Chemical environment

Chemicals policy

Human health

Key actions

Sustainable development

policy making

sustainability

human

philosophy

short survey

dangerous goods

information processing

management

pollutant

Data Collection

Environmental Pollutants

Hazardous Substances

Humans

M3 - Short Survey

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Key actions for a sustainable chemicals policy

T2 - Environment International

TI - Key actions for a sustainable chemicals policy

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85079528427&doi=10.1016%2fj.envint.2020.105463&partnerID=40&md5=5d4142ab954a45469fc3937b3eee23a1>

VL - 137

ID - 172

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - *Bacillus subtilis* is a soil bacterium that is competent for natural transformation. Genetically distinct *B. subtilis* swarms form a boundary upon encounter, resulting in killing of one of the strains. This process is mediated by a fast-evolving kin discrimination (KD) system consisting of cellular attack and defence mechanisms. Here, we show that these swarm antagonisms promote transformation-mediated horizontal gene transfer between strains of low relatedness. Gene transfer between interacting non-kin strains is largely unidirectional, from killed cells of the donor strain to surviving cells of the recipient strain. It is associated with activation of a stress response mediated by sigma factor SigW in the donor cells, and induction of competence in the recipient strain. More closely related strains, which in theory would experience more efficient recombination due to increased sequence homology, do not upregulate transformation upon encounter. This result indicates that social interactions can override mechanistic barriers to horizontal gene transfer. We hypothesize that KD-mediated competence in response to the encounter of distinct neighbouring

strains could maximize the probability of efficient incorporation of novel alleles and genes that have proved to function in a genomically and ecologically similar context. © 2021, The Author(s).

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C7 - 3457

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/s41467-021-23685-w

IS - 1

KW - activation energy

bacterium

cell

defense mechanism

gene transfer

genetic analysis

transformation

allele

Article

Bacillus subtilis

bacterial gene

bacterial strain
horizontal gene transfer
nonhuman
sequence homology
social interaction
adaptation
bacterial genome
cell membrane
genetic recombination
genetic transformation
genetics
metabolism
mutation
physiological stress
upregulation
Bacteria (microorganisms)
bacterial DNA
nucleotide
Adaptation, Physiological
DNA, Bacterial
Gene Transfer, Horizontal
Genome, Bacterial
Nucleotides
Recombination, Genetic
Stress, Physiological
Transformation, Genetic
Up-Regulation
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :3
Export Date: 28 January 2022
PY - 2021

ST - Kin discrimination promotes horizontal gene transfer between unrelated strains in *Bacillus subtilis*

T2 - Nature Communications

TI - Kin discrimination promotes horizontal gene transfer between unrelated strains in *Bacillus subtilis*

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85107537620&doi=10.1038%2fs41467-021-23685-w&partnerID=40&md5=e1a56c23d52d1cad83833b1052481256>

VL - 12

ID - 15

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Hepatitis E virus (HEV), family Hepeviridae, is a main cause of epidemic hepatitis in developing countries and sporadic and cluster cases of hepatitis in industrialized countries. There are an increasing number of reported cases in humans especially in industrialized countries, and there is a high potential for transboundary spread of zoonotic genotypes of the virus through the transport of pigs, pig products and by-products. Bloodborne transmission of the virus has been reported with a significant medical concern. To better coordinate HEV research and design better control measures of HEV infections in animals, a group of HEV experts reviewed the current knowledge on the disease and considered the existing disease control tools. It was concluded that there is a lack of in-depth information about the spread of the virus from pigs to humans. The role of animals other than pigs in the zoonotic transmission of the virus to humans and the extent of foodborne transmission are poorly understood. Factors involved in development of clinical disease such as infectious dose, susceptibility and virulence of virus strains need to be studied more extensively. However, such studies are greatly hindered by the absence of a broadly applicable, efficient and sensitive in vitro cell culture system for HEV. Diagnostic tools for HEV are available but need to be further validated, harmonized and standardized. Commercially available HEV vaccines for the control of HEV infection in animal populations are needed as such vaccines can minimize the zoonotic risk for humans. Anti-HEV drugs for treatment of HEV-infected patients need to be studied more extensively. The detailed expert review can be downloaded from the project website at <http://www.discontools.eu/>. © 2018 Blackwell Verlag GmbH

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DB - Scopus

DOI - 10.1111/tbed.12760

KW - Hepatitis E virus

HEV research priorities

zoonosis

hepatitis E vaccine

ribavirin

antiviral therapy

Article

enzyme linked immunosorbent assay

genotype

hepatitis E

high risk population

human

immunocompromised patient

infection control

infection prevention

knowledge

monotherapy

mortality

nonhuman

phase 2 clinical trial (topic)
phase 3 clinical trial (topic)
randomized controlled trial (topic)
research priority
reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction
sustained virologic response
vaccination
viremia
virus replication
virus transmission
virus virulence
animal
attitude to health
medical research
pathogenicity
pig
transmission
trends
virology
Animals
Biomedical Research
Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice
Humans
Swine
Zoonoses
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :17
Export Date: 28 January 2022
PY - 2018
SP - 22-29

ST - Knowledge gaps and research priorities in the prevention and control of hepatitis E virus infection

T2 - Transboundary and Emerging Diseases

TI - Knowledge gaps and research priorities in the prevention and control of hepatitis E virus infection

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85040342519&doi=10.1111%2ftbed.12760&partnerID=40&md5=06551068f52cc92b3811d83fc6f87a4f>

VL - 65

ID - 347

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The translation of research findings into public realms has important implications for alternative technologies, such as electric vehicles (EVs). Much existing science communication research focuses on the agency of different publics in processes of scientific knowledge uptake. This study uses research related to the environmental and health impacts of EVs as a case study to explore how the individual agency of academic researchers can influence communication. Challenges to communication and opportunities to enhance the agency of researchers to engage in public dialogue are identified, with a focus on academics at different stages of their careers. This paper proposes a new way of understanding how these individualised nuances impact the communication of a particular researcher's findings. These nuances are built through the researcher's agency; a construct of their past experiences, professional and personal relationships with other actors and previous practices of communicating to publics. Communication models have previously concentrated on the heterogeneity of other actors and publics with the huge assumption that academics work consistently, homogeneously, in a neutral way to the benefit of society. EVs were chosen as an appropriate case study as they are a contemporary technology that relies on the communication of knowledge and the public understanding of this knowledge to cater for future needs. The responses elicited from the interviews highlight the individual geographies of knowledge. Hence, a reflexive understanding of their role as an individual can provide valuable insights into how a researcher may distribute knowledges more effectively in their geographies to publics. © 2016 Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.

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AU - Esmene, S.

AU - Taylor, T.

AU - Leyshon, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/13549839.2016.1250736

IS - 6

KW - climate change

electric vehicles

public engagement

Science communication

academic research

communication

electric vehicle

environmental impact

health impact

knowledge

perception

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 651-666

ST - Knowledge, experience and the circus: academic perspectives on the processes of communicating the environmental and health impacts of electric vehicles

T2 - Local Environment

TI - Knowledge, experience and the circus: academic perspectives on the processes of communicating the environmental and health impacts of electric vehicles

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84994181490&doi=10.1080%2f13549839.2016.1250736&partnerID=40&md5=7d1e33b553ba1e4b2187c3854b353ce5>

VL - 22

ID - 413

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Purpose: The purpose of this paper is to assess the change in the Italian and Spanish wage polarization degree in a time of economic crisis, taking into account the factors affecting labor force heterogeneity. Gender differences in the evolution of social fractures are considered by carrying out the analysis separately for males and females. Design/methodology/approach: The approach by Palacios-González and García-Fernández (2012) on polarization is applied to the microdata provided by the EU Living Conditions Surveys (2007, 2010 and 2012). According to Palacios-González and García-Fernández's approach, polarization is generated by two tendencies that contribute to the generation of social tension: the homogeneity or cohesion within group and the heterogeneity between groups. The following labor force characteristics are considered: gender, level of education, type of contract, occupational status and job status. Findings: The results for Italy reveal a higher increase of polarization for women than for men from the perspective of the type of contract. In Spain, the wage polarization of women also increases more intensively compared to men from the perspectives of level of education, job status and occupational status, while in Italy the reduction of the wage polarization index by level of education can be related, above all, to an increase in overqualification of women. Originality/value: While the empirical literature on polarization has made considerable investigation into employment and job polarization, this paper explores the rather less explored matter of wage polarization. Furthermore, particular attention is paid to the impact on polarization of the Great Recession. © 2018, Emerald Publishing Limited.

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AU - Maccagnan, A.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1108/JES-03-2017-0071

IS - 5

KW - ANOVA models

Coefficient of determination

Inequality

Polarization

Social fractures

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 979-993

ST - Labor force heterogeneity and wage polarization: Italy and Spain

T2 - Journal of Economic Studies

TI - Labor force heterogeneity and wage polarization: Italy and Spain

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85053874597&doi=10.1108%2fJES-03-2017-0071&partnerID=40&md5=556551ae6d11caebb392ae55f6fe0982>

VL - 45

ID - 304

ER -

TY - JOUR

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AU - Wheeler, N.

AU - Wilkinson, P.

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AU - Montgomery, H.

AU - Costello, A.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/S0140-6736(17)32464-9

IS - 10120

KW - cause of death

climate change

disease burden

energy resource

environmental exposure

environmental temperature

food security

global health

health care access

health care delivery

health care planning

health impact assessment

health practitioner

human

information service

lethality

malnutrition

mental health

nonhuman

priority journal

public health

Review

risk assessment

symptom

air pollution

catering service

communicable disease

disaster

economics

electricity

health status

infrared radiation

international cooperation

maternal welfare

medical profession

prevention and control

trends

work

Communicable Diseases

Disasters

Food Supply

Health Occupations

Health Planning

Humans

Infrared Rays

Maternal Health

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :477

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 581-630

ST - The Lancet Countdown on health and climate change: from 25 years of inaction to a global transformation for public health

T2 - The Lancet

TI - The Lancet Countdown on health and climate change: from 25 years of inaction to a global transformation for public health

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85033685896&doi=10.1016%2fS0140-6736%2817%2932464-9&partnerID=40&md5=8160379590c8a27db666dd1e6788c31e>

VL - 391

ID - 362

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The Lancet Countdown: tracking progress on health and climate change is an international, multidisciplinary research collaboration between academic institutions and practitioners across the world. It follows on from the work of the 2015 Lancet Commission, which concluded that the response to climate change could be “the greatest global health opportunity of the 21st century”. The Lancet Countdown aims to track the health impacts of climate hazards; health resilience and adaptation; health co-benefits of climate change mitigation; economics and finance; and political and broader engagement. These focus areas form the five thematic working groups of the Lancet Countdown and represent different aspects of the complex association between health and climate change. These thematic groups will provide indicators for a global overview of health and climate change; national case studies highlighting countries leading the way or going against the trend; and engagement with a range of stakeholders. The Lancet Countdown ultimately aims to report annually on a series of indicators across these five working groups. This paper outlines the potential indicators and indicator domains to be tracked by the collaboration, with suggestions on the methodologies and datasets available to achieve this end. The proposed indicator domains require further refinement, and mark the beginning of an ongoing consultation process—from November, 2016 to early 2017—to develop these domains, identify key areas not currently covered, and change indicators where necessary. This collaboration will actively seek to engage with existing monitoring processes, such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals and WHO's climate and health country profiles. The indicators will also evolve over time through ongoing collaboration with experts and a range of stakeholders, and be dependent on the emergence of new evidence and knowledge. During the course of its work, the Lancet Countdown will adopt a collaborative and iterative process, which aims to complement existing initiatives, welcome engagement with new partners, and be open to developing new research projects on health and climate change. © 2017 Elsevier Ltd

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AU - Flahault, A.

AU - Grace, D.

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AU - Kovats, S.

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AU - Costello, A.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/S0140-6736(16)32124-9

IS - 10074

KW - coal

fossil fuel

environmental marker

adaptation

air pollution

ambient air

carbon footprint

climate

climate change
clinical indicator
economic aspect
ecosystem resilience
energy resource
environmental economics
environmental exposure
exhaust gas
finance
food industry
food intake
food security
health
health care system
health economics
health hazard
health impact assessment
healthy diet
human
human impact (environment)
incidence
infection
integrated health care system
investment
malnutrition
medical geography
politics
priority journal
public health
renewable energy
Review

systematic review (topic)

traffic and transport

travel

weather

environmental protection

global health

health care policy

Conservation of Natural Resources

Environmental Biomarkers

Health Policy

Humans

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :202

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 1151-1164

ST - The Lancet Countdown: tracking progress on health and climate change

T2 - The Lancet

TI - The Lancet Countdown: tracking progress on health and climate change

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85006789322&doi=10.1016%2fS0140-6736%2816%2932124-9&partnerID=40&md5=ad8057dd1053e8b88c2aaa697017439c>

VL - 389

ID - 429

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background There is increasing policy interest in the potential for vegetation in urban areas to mitigate harmful effects of air pollution on respiratory health. We aimed to quantify relationships between tree and green space density and asthma-related hospitalisations, and explore how these varied with exposure to background air pollution concentrations. Methods Population standardised asthma hospitalisation rates (1997–2012) for 26,455 urban residential areas of England were merged with area-level data on vegetation and background air pollutant concentrations. We fitted negative binomial regression models using maximum likelihood estimation to obtain estimates of asthma-vegetation relationships at different levels of pollutant exposure. Results Green space and gardens

were associated with reductions in asthma hospitalisation when pollutant exposures were lower but had no significant association when pollutant exposures were higher. In contrast, tree density was associated with reduced asthma hospitalisation when pollutant exposures were higher but had no significant association when pollutant exposures were lower. Conclusions We found differential effects of natural environments at high and low background pollutant concentrations. These findings can provide evidence for urban planning decisions which aim to leverage health co-benefits from environmental improvements. © 2017 Elsevier Ltd

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AU - Sarran, C.

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AU - Fleming, L.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envint.2017.08.009

KW - Air pollutants

Allergy

Ecosystem management

Green space

Pollen

Urban land use

Air pollution
Allergies
Forestry
Hospitals
Land use
Maximum likelihood estimation
Population statistics
Regression analysis
Urban planning
Vegetation
Green spaces
Diseases
nitrogen dioxide
sulfur dioxide
asthma
atmospheric pollution
greenspace
hospital sector
land cover
pollution effect
pollution exposure
air pollutant
Article
controlled study
cross-sectional study
England
environmental exposure
hospitalization
human
major clinical study
particulate matter

prediction

priority journal

quantitative analysis

residential area

tree

urban area

adolescent

adult

aged

analysis

male

middle aged

statistical model

statistics and numerical data

time factor

young adult

United Kingdom

Cross-Sectional Studies

Humans

Likelihood Functions

Models, Statistical

Time Factors

Trees

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :42

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 29-41

ST - Land cover and air pollution are associated with asthma hospitalisations: A cross-sectional study

T2 - Environment International

TI - Land cover and air pollution are associated with asthma hospitalisations: A cross-sectional study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85029543663&doi=10.1016%2fj.envint.2017.08.009&partnerID=40&md5=9e5092150c7a2ed48e12187c2a31ab1a>

VL - 109

ID - 833

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Rapid urbanization in China is leading to substantial adverse air quality issues, particularly for NO₂ and particulate matter (PM). Land-use regression (LUR) models are now being applied to simulate pollutant concentrations with high spatial resolution in Chinese urban areas. However, Chinese urban areas differ from those in Europe and North America, for example in respect of population density, urban morphology and pollutant emissions densities, so it is timely to assess current LUR studies in China to highlight current challenges and identify future needs. Details of twenty-four recent LUR models for NO₂ and PM_{2.5}/PM₁₀ (particles with aerodynamic diameters $< 2.5 \mu\text{m}$ and $< 10 \mu\text{m}$) are tabulated and reviewed as the basis for discussion in this paper. We highlight that LUR modelling in China is currently constrained by a scarcity of input data, especially air pollution monitoring data. There is an urgent need for accessible archives of quality-assured measurement data and for higher spatial resolution proxy data for urban emissions, particularly in respect of traffic-related variables. The rapidly evolving nature of the Chinese urban landscape makes maintaining up-to-date land-use and urban morphology datasets a challenge. We also highlight the importance for Chinese LUR models to be subject to appropriate validation statistics. Integration of LUR with portable monitor data, remote sensing, and dispersion modelling has the potential to enhance derivation of urban pollution maps. © 2018 by the authors.

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AU - He, B.

AU - Heal, M. R.

AU - Reis, S.

C7 - 134

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/atmos9040134

IS - 4

KW - Air quality

LUR models

NO₂

PM₁₀

PM_{2.5}

Image resolution

Land use

Monitoring

Nitrogen oxides

Particles (particulate matter)

Population statistics

Remote sensing

Aerodynamic diameters

Air pollution monitoring

Dispersion Modelling

High spatial resolution

Pollutant concentration

Population densities

Pollution detection

atmospheric pollution

land use change

nitrogen dioxide

particulate matter

pollution monitoring

regression analysis

urban pollution

urbanization

China

Europe

North America

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :16

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2018

ST - Land-use regression modelling of intra-urban air pollution variation in China: Current status and future needs

T2 - Atmosphere

TI - Land-use regression modelling of intra-urban air pollution variation in China: Current status and future needs

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85045076192&doi=10.3390%2fatmos9040134&partnerID=40&md5=715f0852300cf7b7f3ebdf10b5768961>

VL - 9

ID - 901

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - In this article, the authors construct a story of one woman's (Justine's) experience of learning to run within the context of a beginners group. Building on existing scholarship on narrative, aging, and physical activity, this work is part of a larger ethnographic project examining subjective accounts of the physically active aging body across the life course. Concerned with often simplistically linear problems of representation, the authors present a messy text that represents the complex and fluid nature of Justine's embodied tale. The aim is to show the intersection of biographical (storied) identity with health behavior choices and to interrogate the process of challenging narrative foreclosure. By using the emerging genre of messy text as a creative analytic practice, the authors avoid prompting a single, closed, convergent reading of Justine's story. Instead, they provoke interpretation within the reader as witness and expand the ways in which research on aging and physical activity has been represented. © 2014 Human Kinetics, Inc.

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AU - Griffin, M.

AU - Phoenix, C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1123/JAPA.2012-0300

IS - 3

KW - Embodiment

Ethnography

Messy text

Qualitative

aging

article

cultural anthropology

female

group process

human

psychological aspect

risk reduction

running

social support

United Kingdom

verbal communication

Anthropology, Cultural

Great Britain

Group Processes

Humans

Narration

Risk Reduction Behavior

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :26

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 393-404

ST - Learning to run from narrative foreclosure: One woman's story of aging and physical activity

T2 - Journal of Aging and Physical Activity

TI - Learning to run from narrative foreclosure: One woman's story of aging and physical activity

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84903182453&doi=10.1123%2fJAPA.2012-0300&partnerID=40&md5=625054a98081925bb57cec4c4d09d567>

VL - 22

ID - 623

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - In the Gulf of Mexico, especially along the southwest Florida coast, blooms of the dinoflagellate *Karenia brevis* are a coastal natural hazard. The organism produces a potent class of toxins, known as brevetoxins, which are released following cell lysis into ocean or estuarine waters or, upon aerosolization, into the atmosphere. When exposed to sufficient levels of brevetoxins, humans may suffer from respiratory, gastrointestinal, or neurological illnesses. The hazard has been exacerbated by the geometric growth of human populations, including both residents and tourists, along Florida's southwest coast. Impacts to marine organisms or ecosystems also may occur, such as fish kills or deaths of protected mammals, turtles, or birds. Since the occurrence of a severe *Karenia brevis* bloom off the southwest Florida coast three-quarters of a century ago, there has been an ongoing debate about the best way for humans to mitigate the impacts of this hazard. Because of the importance of tourism to coastal Florida, there are incentives for businesses and governments alike to obfuscate descriptions of these blooms, leading to the social amplification of risk. We argue that policies to improve the public's ability to understand the physical attributes of blooms, specifically risk communication policies, are to be preferred over physical, chemical, or biological controls. In particular, we argue that responses to this type of hazard must emphasize maintaining the continuity of programs of scientific research, environmental monitoring, public education, and notification. We propose a common-sense approach to risk communication, comprising a simplification of the public provision of existing sources of information to be made available on a mobile website. © Copyright © 2020 Hoagland, Kirkpatrick, Jin, Kirkpatrick, Fleming, Ullmann, Beet, Hitchcock, Harrison, Li, Garrison, Diaz and Lovko.

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AU - Hitchcock, G.

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AU - Diaz, R. E.

AU - Lovko, V.

C7 - 538

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3389/fmars.2020.00538

KW - economic effect

Florida red tide

harmful algal bloom

Karenia brevis

policy response

risk communication

social amplification of risk

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Lessening the Hazards of Florida Red Tides: A Common Sense Approach

T2 - Frontiers in Marine Science

TI - Lessening the Hazards of Florida Red Tides: A Common Sense Approach

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85086988608&doi=10.3389%2ffmars.2020.00538&partnerID=40&md5=c5d9941d0458f456b8e76103b8ab0d19>

VL - 7

ID - 146

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: The UK has one of the highest prevalence rates of obesity worldwide. Public health departments have a duty to provide some obesity treatment and prevention services. With evidence of effective programmes lacking, we investigate lessons learned from a healthy weight programme in Cornwall, UK. Methods: Data from the 12-week multi-component adult healthy weight management programme were obtained for 2012-2016. Descriptive statistics and statistical tests were used to describe participants' demographics, health status and anthropometric measures to explore the enrolment and retention of the programme as well as the impact. Results: A total of 1872 adults were referred into the programme. Overall, 646 completed the programme and, 48.8% achieved the programme's aim of a >3% reduction in weight. Those who completed and met the programme aim tended to have had healthier outcomes at baseline. Conclusions: For those who engage with the programme the impact can be meaningful. However, <1% of the population of Cornwall with overweight or obesity enrolled in the programme, and those who benefitted most might have been in least need. Providing services that meet the needs of the population is challenging when a variety of services is needed, and the evidence base is poor. © 2019 The Author(s) 2019. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of Faculty of Public Health. All rights reserved.

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AU - Williams, A. J.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1093/pubmed/fdz037

IS - 1

KW - healthy weight

obesity

public health

recruitment

retention

service evaluation

adult

body weight

health promotion

human

United Kingdom

Humans

Overweight

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - E97-E105

ST - Lessons from a publicly funded tier 2 healthy weight programme in Cornwall, UK

T2 - Journal of Public Health (United Kingdom)

TI - Lessons from a publicly funded tier 2 healthy weight programme in Cornwall, UK

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85081167001&doi=10.1093%2fpubmed%2ffdz037&partnerID=40&md5=560eedd3edf3145a04c00bf2fe10345>

VL - 42

ID - 181

ER -

TY - JOUR

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AU - Forbes, A.

AU - Woolson, K. L.

AU - Dalton, H. R.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/apt.13183

IS - 10

KW - paraprotein

biochemistry

disease association

hepatitis E

human

Letter

monoclonal immunoglobulinemia

myeloma

priority journal

protein determination

female

Hematologic Diseases

male

Nervous System Diseases

pathology

Humans

M3 - Letter

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 1028

ST - Letter: Monoclonal gammopathy of HEV infection. When is it significant? - Authors' reply

T2 - Alimentary Pharmacology and Therapeutics

TI - Letter: Monoclonal gammopathy of HEV infection. When is it significant? - Authors' reply

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84927770468&doi=10.1111%2fapt.13183&partnerID=40&md5=df85f7c0fb5ceb3a03e7f7abb32f4d3a>

VL - 41

ID - 547

ER -

TY - JOUR

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.marpolbul.2010.08.002

IS - 9

KW - bioluminescence

coastal waters

deep sea

editorial

environmental impact

environmental management

human

illumination

intertidal zone

light exposure

light intensity

light pollution

limnetic zone

nonhuman

pollution

population density

river ecosystem

sea pollution

seashore

terrestrial surface waters

water pollutant

water pollution control

Animals

Conservation of Natural Resources

Ecosystem

Environmental Pollution

Humans

Light

Oceans and Seas

M3 - Editorial

N1 - Cited By :30

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2010

SP - 1383-1385

ST - Light pollution in the sea

T2 - Marine Pollution Bulletin

TI - Light pollution in the sea

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-77955999912&doi=10.1016%2fj.marpolbul.2010.08.002&partnerID=40&md5=38236f07feb0f1e2cb5d83b23dfbcf4a>

VL - 60

ID - 778

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - As the world gets more complex, it is harder and harder to see what is going on. But we are failing to use all our faculties, say Ethan Brown and Nick Bearman. We should use our ears as well as our eyes, and make our data sing. This article was another of the runners-up in our Young Statisticians Group/Significance writing competition. © 2012 The Royal Statistical Society.

AD - University of Minnesota, United States

European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, United Kingdom

AU - Brown, E.

AU - Bearman, N.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/j.1740-9713.2012.00601.x

IS - 5

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 14-17

ST - Listening to uncertainty: Information that sings

T2 - Significance

TI - Listening to uncertainty: Information that sings

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84867454177&doi=10.1111%2fj.1740-9713.2012.00601.x&partnerID=40&md5=3d88eaf4abb9e127400ea71ace40d022>

VL - 9

ID - 711

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - There is a lack of longitudinal research linking adolescent career aspirations to adult outcomes other than career and income attainment. Drawing on Nurmi's (2004) and Salmela-Aro, Aunola, and Nurmi's (2007) life-span model of motivation and using quantitative survey data at ages 16, 23, 33, 42, and 50 years, combined with retrospective interview data at age 50 (collected from 25 members of a British cohort study born in 1958), we aimed to gain a more rounded understanding of the role that adolescent career aspirations play in shaping not only adult career development but also adult identities and well-being. Twenty-two of the 25 participants fulfilled their adolescent career aspirations later in life through achieving (a) the exact career they aspired to or (b) the social status of the career they aspired to. In relation to adult personal identity and well-being, the findings suggest that what matters is not just whether a person aims high at age 16 (i.e., to be a professional or a manager) but also whether the person remembers having strong or meaningful career aspirations. Further themes, gender differences, and implications for policy and future research are discussed. © 2012 American Psychological Association.

AD - European Centre for the Environment and Human Health, Peninsula College of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Exeter, Truro, England, United Kingdom

Department of Quantitative Social Sciences, Institute of Education, University of London, London, England, United Kingdom

AU - Ashby, J. S.

AU - Schoon, I.

DB - Scopus

DOI - 10.1037/a0027297

IS - 6

KW - Adolescent aspirations

Adolescent values

Career development

Personal identity

Well-being

adaptive behavior

adolescent

adult

age

article

child psychology

decision making

female

human

longitudinal study

male

middle aged

motivation

retrospective study

social behavior

United Kingdom

Adaptation, Psychological

Adolescent Psychology

Age Factors

Aspirations (Psychology)

Career Choice

Great Britain

Humans

Longitudinal Studies

Retrospective Studies

Social Identification

Young Adult

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :14

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 1694-1706

ST - Living the dream? A qualitative retrospective study exploring the role of adolescent aspirations across the life span

T2 - Developmental Psychology

TI - Living the dream? A qualitative retrospective study exploring the role of adolescent aspirations across the life span

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84874299002&doi=10.1037%2fa0027297&partnerID=40&md5=f3d7f7159da31e632c551c8e74551ef6>

VL - 48

ID - 708

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - In England, the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 provides specific roles for Lead Local Flood Authorities in flood and coastal erosion risk management. Under Section 9 of the Act, authorities are responsible for preparing, applying, and monitoring a local flood risk management strategy that balances community input into flood management with national policy objectives. Authorities are legally obliged to consider specified requirements in strategy production, including consultation with the public. Using an evaluative framework based on legal requirements and local government guidelines, this study assesses the extent to which these requirements have been met in a sample of 43 strategies. Our findings suggest that strategies generally meet minimal legal requirements, although variance exists in approaches adopted, particularly in respect of consultation and links to other environmental management aspects. Recommendations for enhancing future practice are provided. © 2016 The Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management (CIWEM) and John Wiley & Sons Ltd

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AU - Benson, D.

AU - Fritsch, O.

AU - Langstaff, L.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/jfr3.12264

KW - Flood defence measures

flood mitigation

governance and institutions

legislation

coastal erosion

environmental management

flood

flood control

guideline

local government

risk assessment

England

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - S827-S837

ST - Local flood risk management strategies in England: patterns of application

T2 - Journal of Flood Risk Management

TI - Local flood risk management strategies in England: patterns of application

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84993965188&doi=10.1111%2fjfr3.12264&partnerID=40&md5=8a71469a837aa3255b8338423b867c88>

VL - 11

ID - 366

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Introduction Studies suggest that access and exposure to green-blue spaces (GBS) have beneficial impacts on mental health. However, the evidence base is limited with respect to longitudinal studies. The main aim of this longitudinal, population-wide, record-linked natural experiment, is to model the daily lived experience by linking GBS accessibility indices, residential GBS exposure and health data; to enable quantification of the impact of GBS on well-being and common mental health disorders, for a national population. Methods and analysis This research will estimate the impact of neighbourhood GBS access, GBS exposure and visits to GBS on the risk of common mental health conditions and the opportunity for promoting subjective well-being (SWB); both key priorities for public health. We will use a Geographic Information System (GIS) to create quarterly household GBS accessibility indices and GBS exposure using digital map and satellite data for 1.4 million homes in Wales, UK (2008-2018). We will link the GBS accessibility indices and GBS exposures to individual-level mental health outcomes for 1.7 million people with general practitioner (GP) data and data from the National Survey for Wales (n=~12 000) on well-being in the Secure Anonymised Information Linkage (SAIL) Databank. We will examine if these associations are modified by multiple sociophysical variables, migration and socioeconomic disadvantage. Subgroup analyses will examine associations by different types of GBS. This longitudinal study will be augmented by cross-sectional research using survey data on self-reported visits to GBS and SWB. Ethics and dissemination All data will be anonymised and linked within the privacy protecting SAIL Databank. We will be using anonymised data and therefore we are exempt from National Research Ethics Committee (NREC). An Information Governance Review Panel (IGRP) application (Project ID: 0562) to link these data has been approved. The research programme will be undertaken in close collaboration with public/patient involvement groups. A multistrategy programme of dissemination is planned with the academic community, policy-makers, practitioners and the public. © 2019 Author(s).

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DECIPHer, Centre for Trials Research, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom

Department of Public Health and Policy, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom

AU - Mizen, A.

AU - Song, J.

AU - Fry, R.

AU - Akbari, A.

AU - Berridge, D.

AU - Parker, S. C.

AU - Johnson, R.

AU - Lovell, R.

AU - Lyons, R. A.

AU - Nieuwenhuijsen, M.

AU - Stratton, G.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

AU - White, J.

AU - White, M.

AU - Rodgers, S. E.

C7 - e027289

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1136/bmjopen-2018-027289

IS - 4

KW - environmental exposure

geographic information systems

longitudinal

mental health

routine linked data

wellbeing

alcohol

Article

exposure

geographic information system

green blue space

health status

human

longitudinal study

mental disease

risk assessment

satellite imagery

self report

adolescent

adult

aged

cross-sectional study

demography

environment

female

male

methodology

middle aged

retrospective study

very elderly

Wales

young adult

Aged, 80 and over

Cross-Sectional Studies

Humans

Mental Disorders

Research Design

Residence Characteristics

Retrospective Studies

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Longitudinal access and exposure to green-blue spaces and individual-level mental health and well-being: Protocol for a longitudinal, population-wide record-linked natural experiment

T2 - BMJ Open

TI - Longitudinal access and exposure to green-blue spaces and individual-level mental health and well-being: Protocol for a longitudinal, population-wide record-linked natural experiment

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85064969404&doi=10.1136%2fbmjopen-2018-027289&partnerID=40&md5=18a6ce903557c6205425d0de9db7f976>

VL - 9

ID - 262

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Despite growing evidence of public health benefits from urban green space there has been little longitudinal analysis. This study used panel data to explore three different hypotheses about how moving to greener or less green areas may affect mental health over time. The samples were participants in the British Household Panel Survey with mental health data (General Health Questionnaire scores) for five consecutive years, and who relocated to a different residential area between the second and third years (n = 1064; observations = 5320). Fixed-effects analyses controlled for time-invariant individual level heterogeneity and other area and individual level effects. Compared to premove mental health scores, individuals who moved to greener areas (n = 594) had significantly better mental health in all three postmove years (P = .015; P = .016; P = .008), supporting a "shifting baseline" hypothesis. Individuals who moved to less green areas (n = 470) showed significantly worse mental health in the year preceding the move (P = .031) but returned to baseline in the postmove years. Moving to greener urban areas was associated with sustained mental health improvements, suggesting that environmental policies to increase urban green space may have sustainable public health benefits. © 2013 American Chemical Society.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro TR1 3HD, United Kingdom

AU - Alcock, I.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Depledge, M. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1021/es403688w

IS - 2

KW - Environmental policy

Health benefits

Individual levels

Longitudinal analysis

Longitudinal effect

Residential areas
Time invariants
Urban green spaces
Public health
Surveys
greenspace
household survey
mental health
panel data
questionnaire survey
residential location
urban area
adult
article
environmental factor
environmental planning
General Health Questionnaire
human
residential area
urban population
city
demography
female
longitudinal study
male
middle aged
migration
regression analysis
time
United Kingdom
Cities

Great Britain

Human Migration

Humans

Longitudinal Studies

Time Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :304

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 1247-1255

ST - Longitudinal effects on mental health of moving to greener and less green urban areas

T2 - Environmental Science and Technology

TI - Longitudinal effects on mental health of moving to greener and less green urban areas

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84892774627&doi=10.1021%2fes403688w&partnerID=40&md5=cf2ad37f2fd96a0d3efcc5ffa1b38437>

VL - 48

ID - 608

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Antimicrobial resistance is one of the most significant challenges facing the global medical community and can be attributed to the use and misuse of antibiotics. This includes use as growth promoters or for prophylaxis and treatment of bacterial infection in intensively farmed livestock from where antibiotics can enter the environment as residues in manure. We characterised the impact of the long-term application of a mixture of veterinary antibiotics alone (tylosin, sulfamethazine and chlortetracycline) on class 1 integron prevalence and soil microbiota composition. Class 1 integron prevalence increased significantly ($P < 0.005$) from 0.006% in control samples to 0.064% in the treated plots. Soil microbiota was analysed using 16S rRNA gene sequencing and revealed significant alterations in composition. Of the 19 significantly different ($P < 0.05$) OTUs identified, 16 were of the Class Proteobacteria and these decreased in abundance relative to the control plots. Only one OTU, of the Class Cyanobacteria, was shown to increase in abundance significantly; a curiosity given the established sensitivity of this class to antibiotics. We hypothesise that the overrepresentation of Proteobacteria as OTUs that decreased significantly in relative abundance, coupled with the observations of an increase in integron prevalence, may represent a strong selective pressure on these taxa. © FEMS 2016.

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AU - Cleary, D. W.

AU - Bishop, A. H.

AU - Zhang, L.

AU - Topp, E.

AU - Wellington, E. M. H.

AU - Gaze, W. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1093/femsec/fiw159

IS - 10

KW - 16S rRNA gene

Antibiotic resistance

Class 1 integrons

Microbial diversity

Soil

antimicrobial activity

bacterial disease

bacterium

community structure

cyanobacterium

genome

livestock

microbial community

relative abundance

soil microorganism

species diversity

Bacteria (microorganisms)

Cyanobacteria

Otus

Proteobacteria

antiinfective agent

chlortetracycline

manure

RNA 16S

soil pollutant

tylosin

analysis

chemistry

integron

microbiology

microflora

prevalence

toxicity

Anti-Bacterial Agents

Integrans

Microbiota

RNA, Ribosomal, 16S

Soil Microbiology

Soil Pollutants

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :36

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

ST - Long-term antibiotic exposure in soil is associated with changes in microbial community structure and prevalence of class 1 integrons

T2 - FEMS Microbiology Ecology

TI - Long-term antibiotic exposure in soil is associated with changes in microbial community structure and prevalence of class 1 integrons

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84988826295&doi=10.1093%2ffemsec%2ffiw159&partnerID=40&md5=d1128bb3b33ce34100bf0cbf1311eba2>

VL - 92

ID - 463

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Local air quality was one of the main stimulants for low carbon vehicle development during the 1990s. Issues of national fuel security and global air quality (climate change) have added pressure for their development, stimulating schemes to facilitate their deployment in the UK. In this case study, Coventry City Council aimed to adopt an in-house fleet of electric and hybrid-electric vehicles to replace business mileage paid for in employee's private vehicles. This study made comparisons between the proposed vehicle technologies, in terms of costs and air quality, over projected scenarios of typical use. The study found that under 2009 conditions, the electric and hybrid fleet could not compete on cost with the current business model because of untested assumptions, but certain emissions were significantly reduced >50%. Climate change gas emissions were most drastically reduced where electric vehicles were adopted because the electricity supply was generated by renewable energy sources. The study identified the key cost barriers and benefits to adoption of low-emission vehicles in current conditions in the Coventry fleet. Low-emission vehicles achieved significant air pollution-associated health cost and atmospheric emission reductions per vehicle, and widespread adoption in cities could deliver significant change. © The Author 2011. Published by Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.

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AU - Cruickshank, S.

AU - Kendall, M.

C7 - ctr025

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1093/ijlct/ctr025

IS - 1

KW - Costs

Electric vehicle (EV)

Emissions

Hybrid vehicle

Low carbon vehicles

Atmospheric emission

Business models

City council

Coventries

Economic barriers

Electricity supply

Fuel security

Health costs

Hybrid electric vehicle

Local authorities

Low-emission vehicles

Private vehicles

Renewable energy source

Vehicle technology

Air quality

Climate change

Electric vehicles

Emission control

Fuel additives

Gas emissions

Hybrid vehicles

Particulate emissions

Renewable energy resources

Fleet operations

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 16-22

ST - Low-emission vehicle adoption in a uk local authority fleet: Economic barriers and air quality benefits

T2 - International Journal of Low-Carbon Technologies

TI - Low-emission vehicle adoption in a uk local authority fleet: Economic barriers and air quality benefits

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84857229282&doi=10.1093%2fijlct%2fctr025&partnerID=40&md5=cbe91bcde69f1270f2b15785f85b0e79>

VL - 7

ID - 729

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Autophagy has been strongly linked with hormesis, however, it is only relatively recently that the mechanistic basis underlying this association has begun to emerge. Lysosomal autophagy is a group of processes that degrade proteins, protein aggregates, membranes, organelles, segregated regions of cytoplasm, and even parts of the nucleus in eukaryotic cells. These degradative processes are evolutionarily very ancient and provide a survival capability for cells that are stressed or injured. Autophagy and autophagic dysfunction have been linked with many aspects of cell physiology and pathology in disease processes; and there is now intense interest in identifying various therapeutic strategies involving its regulation. The main regulatory pathway for augmented autophagy is the mechanistic target of rapamycin (mTOR) cell signaling, although other pathways can be involved, such as 5'-adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase. Mechanistic target of rapamycin is a key player in the many highly interconnected intracellular signaling pathways and is responsible for the control of cell growth among other processes. Inhibition of mTOR (specifically dephosphorylation of mTOR complex 1) triggers augmented autophagy and the search is on the find inhibitors that can induce hormetic responses that may be suitable for treating many diseases, including many cancers, type 2 diabetes, and age-related neurodegenerative conditions. © The Author(s) 2020.

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AU - Moore, M. N.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1177/1559325820934227

IS - 3

KW - aging

AMPK

autophagy

cancers

cell signaling

hormesis

lysosomes

mTOR

neurodegenerative diseases

therapeutics

acetylsalicylic acid

amyloid precursor protein

curcumin

cytochrome c

DNA topoisomerase (ATP hydrolysing)

epidermal growth factor receptor

everolimus

fullerene

mammalian target of rapamycin

metformin

microphthalmia associated transcription factor

mycotoxin

ochratoxin

phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase

protein kinase B

protein lysine 6 oxidase

protein p53

quercetin

rapamycin

reactive oxygen metabolite
resveratrol
transcription factor Nrf2
tumor necrosis factor
vasculotropin
apoptosis
atherosclerosis
biotransformation
bovine spongiform encephalopathy
cancer growth
cell function
cell growth
cell survival
chorea
degenerative disease
environmental health
geological time
human
Huntington chorea
hypoxia
intracellular signaling
kidney polycystic disease
lysosome
MAPK signaling
microautophagy
mitochondrion
mitophagy
mTOR signaling
necroptosis
non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
obesity

oxidative phosphorylation

oxidative stress

Parkinson disease

physical activity

protein aggregation

protein homeostasis

protein intake

protein misfolding

protein phosphorylation

Review

signal transduction

tumor suppressor gene

xenophagy

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :7

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Lysosomes, Autophagy, and Hormesis in Cell Physiology, Pathology, and Age-Related Disease

T2 - Dose-Response

TI - Lysosomes, Autophagy, and Hormesis in Cell Physiology, Pathology, and Age-Related Disease

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85087788231&doi=10.1177%2f1559325820934227&partnerID=40&md5=aaea24484dd9763a849c35dd9e0d99f2>

VL - 18

ID - 148

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Increasing greenhouse gas emissions threaten human health and the environment. In response, healthcare managers face significant challenges in balancing operational decisions about patient care with carbon mitigation targets. We explore a bottom-up modeling framework to aid in the decision-making for both carbon and cost in healthcare, using data from a case study in Cornwall, UK. A model was built and run for secondary healthcare, specifically outpatient clinics, theater lists,

beds, and diagnostic facilities. Five scenarios were tested: business-as-usual; service expansion; site closure; water temperature reduction; and theater optimization. The estimated emissions from secondary healthcare in Cornwall ran to 5787 T CO₂eq with patient travel adding 2215 T CO₂eq. Closing selected sites would have reduced this by 4% (261 T CO₂eq), a reduction less than the resulting increases in patient transport emissions. Reducing hot water temperatures by 5 C and improving theater usage would lower the footprint by 0.7% (44 T CO₂eq) and 0.08% (5 T CO₂eq), respectively. We consider bottom-up models important tools in the process of estimating and modeling the carbon footprint of healthcare. For the carbon reduction targets of the healthcare sector to be met, the use of these bottom-up models in decision making and forward planning is pivotal. © 2012 American Chemical Society.

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AU - Taylor, T. J.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Stahl-Timmins, W.

AU - Depledge, M. H.

AU - Osborne, N. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1021/es303776g

IS - 2

KW - Bottom-up modeling

Business-as-usual

Carbon management

Carbon mitigation

Carbon reduction

Cornwall

Diagnostic facilities

Health-care system

Healthcare sectors
Hot water
Human health
Operational decisions
Outpatient clinic
Patient care
Site closure
Water temperatures
Carbon
Carbon footprint
Decision making
Gas emissions
Greenhouse gases
Health care
Plant shutdowns
Temperature
Theaters
Carbon dioxide
bottom-up approach
carbon emission
greenhouse gas
public health
traffic emission
waste management
water temperature
article
health care cost
health care delivery
health care facility
health care personnel
health care policy

health care system

health service

human

mathematical model

patient transport

secondary health care

United Kingdom

Delivery of Health Care

Great Britain

Greenhouse Effect

Humans

Models, Theoretical

Policy Making

Cornwall [England]

England

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :11

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 678-686

ST - Mainstreaming carbon management in healthcare systems: A bottom-up modeling approach

T2 - Environmental Science and Technology

TI - Mainstreaming carbon management in healthcare systems: A bottom-up modeling approach

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84872582916&doi=10.1021%2fes303776g&partnerID=40&md5=f8ed4f3aca6756fbb03b64f826544d3f>

VL - 47

ID - 688

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - To effectively tackle population health challenges, we must address the fundamental determinants of behaviour and health. Among other things, this will entail devoting more attention to the evaluation of upstream intervention strategies. However, merely increasing the supply of such studies is not enough. The pivotal link between research and policy or practice should be the cumulation of insight from multiple studies. If conventional evidence synthesis can be thought of as analogous to building a wall, then we can increase the supply of bricks (the number of studies), their similarity (statistical commensurability) or the strength of the mortar (the statistical methods for holding them together). However, many contemporary public health challenges seem akin to herding sheep in mountainous terrain, where ordinary walls are of limited use and a more flexible way of combining dissimilar stones (pieces of evidence) may be required. This would entail shifting towards generalising the functions of interventions, rather than their effects; towards inference to the best explanation, rather than relying on binary hypothesis-testing; and towards embracing divergent findings, to be resolved by testing theories across a cumulated body of work. In this way we might channel a spirit of pragmatic pluralism into making sense of complex sets of evidence, robust enough to support more plausible causal inference to guide action, while accepting and adapting to the reality of the public health landscape rather than wishing it were otherwise. The traditional art of dry stone walling can serve as a metaphor for the more holistic sense-making we propose. © 2020 Author(s) (or their employer(s)). Re-use permitted under CC BY. Published by BMJ.

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AU - Ogilvie, D.

AU - Bauman, A.

AU - Foley, L.

AU - Guell, C.

AU - Humphreys, D.

AU - Panter, J.

C7 - e004017

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1136/bmjgh-2020-004017

IS - 12

KW - intervention study

prevention strategies

public health

systematic review

animal experiment

attention

literature

nonhuman

population health

review

sheep

synthesis

theoretical study

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :7

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Making sense of the evidence in population health intervention research: Building a dry stone wall

T2 - BMJ Global Health

TI - Making sense of the evidence in population health intervention research: Building a dry stone wall

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85097765341&doi=10.1136%2fbmjgh-2020-004017&partnerID=40&md5=6eba00b4f843227edfc6353a28ff7979>

VL - 5

ID - 106

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Housing conditions have been an enduring focus for public health activity throughout the modern public health era. However, the nature of the housing and health challenge has changed in response to an evolution in the understanding of the diverse factors influencing public health. Today, the traditional public health emphasis on the type and quality of housing merges with other wider determinants of health. These include the neighbourhood, community, and “place” where a house is located, but also the policies which make access to a healthy house possible and affordable for everyone. Encouragingly, these approaches to policy and action on housing have the potential to contribute to the “triple win” of health and well-being, equity, and environmental sustainability. However, more effective housing policies (and in public health in general) that adopt more systemic approaches to addressing the complex interactions between health, housing, and wider environment are needed. This paper illustrates some of the key components of the housing and health challenge in developed countries, and presents a conceptual model to co-ordinate activities

that can deliver the “triple win.” This is achieved by offering a perspective on how to navigate more effectively, inclusively and across sectors when identifying sustainable housing interventions. © 2018 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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AU - Sharpe, R. A.

AU - Taylor, T.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Morrissey, K.

AU - Morris, G.

AU - Wigglesworth, R.

C7 - 2345

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/ijerph15112345

IS - 11

KW - Air pollution

Fuel poverty

Health

Housing

Inequalities

Interventions

Public health

Social care

Well-being

developed country

environmental sustainability

human

neighborhood

poverty

review

wellbeing

organization and management

procedures

standards

theoretical model

Humans

Models, Theoretical

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :23

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

ST - Making the case for “whole system” approaches: Integrating public health and housing

T2 - International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

TI - Making the case for “whole system” approaches: Integrating public health and housing

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85055606635&doi=10.3390%2fijerph15112345&partnerID=40&md5=e6481bcfbe12c0b8f8d5420f7a5f5b73>

VL - 15

ID - 298

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This article uniquely examines the ways a group of male combat veterans talk about masculinity and how, following post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), they performed masculinities in the context of a surfing group, and what effects this had upon their health and wellbeing. Participant observations and life history interviews were conducted with a group of combat veterans who belonged to a surfing charity for veterans experiencing PTSD. Data were rigorously explored via narrative analysis. Our findings revealed the ways in which veterans enacted masculinities in accordance with the values that were cultivated during military service. These masculine performances in the surfing group had important effects both on and for the veterans' wellbeing. Significantly, the study highlights how masculine performances can be seen alternately as a danger and as a resource for health and wellbeing in relation to PTSD. The article advances knowledge on combat veterans and mental health with critical implications for the promotion of male veterans' mental health. These include the original suggestion that health-promoting masculine performances might be recognised and supported in PTSD treatment settings. Rather than automatically viewing masculinity as problematic, this article moves the field forward by highlighting how hegemonic masculinities can be reconstructed in positive ways which might improve veterans' health and wellbeing. © 2015 Foundation for the Sociology of Health & Illness/John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

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AU - Caddick, N.

AU - Smith, B.

AU - Phoenix, C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/1467-9566.12183

IS - 1

KW - PTSD

Combat veterans

Health and wellbeing

Masculinities

Narrative

adult

human

interview

male

masculinity

mental health

middle aged

posttraumatic stress disorder

psychology

sport

United Kingdom

verbal communication

veteran

Great Britain

Humans

Interviews as Topic

Narration

Sports

Stress Disorders, Post-Traumatic

Veterans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :42

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 97-111

ST - Male combat veterans' narratives of PTSD, masculinity, and health

T2 - Sociology of Health and Illness

TI - Male combat veterans' narratives of PTSD, masculinity, and health

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84921298561&doi=10.1111%2f1467-9566.12183&partnerID=40&md5=6bea2ca7c47763e345ccdf7d600bc4>

VL - 37

ID - 578

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Acute upper gastrointestinal haemorrhage is a common medical emergency, initially managed with inpatient care. Bleeding stops spontaneously in over 80% of cases, indicating that patients with low-risk upper gastrointestinal haemorrhage may be more optimally managed in the community, without the need for admission to hospital. AIM: To assess the safety of managing patients with low-risk upper gastrointestinal haemorrhage without admission to hospital. METHODS: Prospective/retrospective study of all patients presenting to a UK teaching hospital with low-risk upper gastrointestinal haemorrhage who were managed without admission to hospital over 5 years. Low risk was defined as Glasgow Blatchford Score of 2 or less, age below 70 years, no other active medical problems, not taking warfarin and suspected nonvariceal bleed. Outcome measures were the need for intervention (blood transfusion, endoscopic therapy or surgery) and death. Results: One hundred and forty-two patients fulfilled the inclusion criteria, and were managed without admission to hospital. No patients required endoscopic intervention, blood transfusion or surgery. The 28-day mortality was nil. Forty-one patients had normal endoscopic examination and 11 had significant endoscopic findings (peptic ulceration=10, oozing Mallory-Weiss tear=1) but did not require intervention. Conclusion: Patients presenting with a primary upper gastrointestinal haemorrhage aged below 70 years with a Glasgow Blatchford Score of 2 or less are at a low risk, and can be safely managed in the community. © 2012 Wolters Kluwer Health | Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

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AU - Vine, L.

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AU - Hussaini, S. H.

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AU - Hare, N. C.

AU - Palmer, J.

AU - Dalton, H. R.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1097/MEG.0b013e32834febef

IS - 3

KW - Blood transfusion

endoscopic therapy

endoscopy

mortality

outcome

risk assessment

surgery

upper gastrointestinal haemorrhage

adult

aged

article
gastrointestinal endoscopy
Glasgow Blatchford score
hospital admission
human
major clinical study
observational study
outcome assessment
priority journal
scoring system
teaching hospital
upper gastrointestinal bleeding
Age Factors
Community Health Services
Endoscopy, Gastrointestinal
England
Female
Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage
Hemoglobins
Hospitalization
Humans
Male
Middle Aged
Patient Care Management
Patient Preference
Peptic Ulcer
Severity of Illness Index
Urea
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :18
Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 288-293

ST - The management of low-risk primary upper gastrointestinal haemorrhage in the community: A 5-year observational study

T2 - European Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology

TI - The management of low-risk primary upper gastrointestinal haemorrhage in the community: A 5-year observational study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84856708439&doi=10.1097%2fMEG.0b013e32834febef&partnerID=40&md5=d2d4578547921631e148e400fc89174>

VL - 24

ID - 730

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Allergenic pollen is produced by the flowers of a number of trees, grasses and weeds found throughout the UK. Exposure to such pollen grains can exacerbate pollen-related asthma and allergic conditions such as allergic rhinitis (hay fever). Maps showing the location of these allergenic taxa have many applications: they can be used to provide advice on risk assessments; combined with health data to inform research on health impacts such as respiratory hospital admissions; combined with weather data to improve pollen forecasting systems; or as inputs to pollen emission models. In this study we present 1 km resolution maps of 12 taxa of trees, grass and weeds found in the UK. We have selected the main species recorded by the UK pollen network. The taxa mapped in this study were: *Alnus* (alder), *Fraxinus* (ash), *Betula* (birch), *Corylus* (hazel), *Quercus* (oak), *Pinus* (pine) and *Salix* (willow), *Poaceae* (grass), *Artemisia* (mugwort), *Plantago* (plantain), *Rumex* (dock, sorrels) and *Urtica* (nettle). We also focus on one high population centre and present maps showing local level detail around the city of London. Our results show the different geographical distributions of the 12 taxa of trees, weeds and grass, which can be used to study plants in the UK associated with allergy and allergic asthma. These maps have been produced in order to study environmental exposure and human health, although there are many possible applications. This novel method not only provides maps of many different plant types, but also at high resolution across regions of the UK, and we uniquely present 12 key plant taxa using a consistent methodology. To consider the impact on human health due to exposure of the pollen grains, it is important to consider the timing of pollen release, and its dispersal, as well as the effect on air quality, which is also discussed here. © 2017

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AU - Vardoulakis, S.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2017.04.136

KW - Aeroallergen

Allergenic pollen

Human health

Land cover

Source map

Species distribution

Air quality

Binary alloys

Diseases

Forestry

Geographical distribution

Health risks

Risk assessment
Species distributions
Plants (botany)
allergy
asthma
health impact
health risk
mapping
point source
pollen
pollen rain
spatial distribution
alder
allergic asthma
anthroposphere
Artemisia
Article
atmosphere
biosphere
birch
England
environmental exposure
Fraxinus
geographic distribution
grass
hazelnut
health status
human impact (environment)
mapping allergenic pollen vegetation
meteorological phenomena
oak

pine

Plantago

Poaceae

pollen allergy

population structure

Rumex

tree

Urtica

vegetation

weed

willow

city

classification

environmental monitoring

human

season

London [England]

United Kingdom

Alnus

Artemisia vulgaris

Betula

Corylus

Corylus americana

Quercus

Salix

allergen

Allergens

Cities

Humans

London

Plant Weeds

Seasons

Trees

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :51

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 483-499

ST - Mapping allergenic pollen vegetation in UK to study environmental exposure and human health

T2 - Science of the Total Environment

TI - Mapping allergenic pollen vegetation in UK to study environmental exposure and human health

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85018758890&doi=10.1016%2fj.scitotenv.2017.04.136&partnerID=40&md5=51308bab6bcb194367e35799f05d7c3d>

VL - 599-600

ID - 390

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This review uses a multidisciplinary approach to investigate legal issues concerning the oceans and human health. It firstly seeks to define the boundaries of oceans and human health research. We use three case studies as examples: biomedical research, marine litter and human well-being. Biomedical research raises complex issues relating to coastal states' sovereign rights to exploit their marine resources and the patenting processes. Coastal states have differing degrees of control over research at sea. There are differences in EU and US law over the status of genetic discoveries, with the US having stricter criteria to qualify for patent protection. International law sets the standard for bioprospecting in developing countries under the Nagoya Protocol. The cost and complexity of marine biomedical research mean that it cannot be left to commercial exploration and needs some public funding. The second case study highlights the rise in marine plastics pollution using Marine Conservation Society beachwatch data. It details the need to alter product design to avoid marine pollution and records an unsuccessful attempt by academics and an NGO to make contact with the manufacturers of one polluting product. It also introduces the concept that faulty design could amount to a public nuisance. The third case study highlights the potential health benefits from access to the coast and the statutory responsibility which sits with the US and UK authorities in the provision of well-being. It posits that there needs to be greater inter-agency coordination to promote access to the coast for human well-being. © Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom 2015.

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AU - Appleby, T.

AU - Kinsey, S.

AU - Wheeler, B.

AU - Cunningham, E.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1017/S0025315415000909

IS - 1

KW - biopiracy

bioprospecting

conservation

health

human

Law

litter

oceans

patent

well-being

coastal zone

conservation management

environmental legislation

European Union

interdisciplinary approach

marine pollution

marine resource

nongovernmental organization

pollution control

public health

United Kingdom

United States

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 19-27

ST - The marine biology of law and human health

T2 - Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom

TI - The marine biology of law and human health

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84933567523&doi=10.1017%2fS0025315415000909&partnerID=40&md5=b0304c51286acda92e3d05e3a023230b>

VL - 96

ID - 513

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Exposure to natural environments can have calming and stress-reducing effects on humans. Moreover, previous studies suggest that these benefits may be greater in areas with higher species richness. Our study took advantage of a “natural experiment” to examine people’s behavioral, physiological, and psychological reactions to increases in levels of marine biota in a large aquarium exhibit during three stages of restocking: Unstocked, Partially stocked, and Fully stocked. We found that increased biota levels were associated with longer spontaneous viewing of the exhibit, greater reductions in heart rate, greater increases in self-reported mood, and higher interest. We suggest that higher biota levels, even in managed settings, may be associated with important well-being and health benefits, particularly for individuals not able to access the natural analogues of managed environments. © 2015, © 2015 SAGE Publications.

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University of Exeter Medical School, United Kingdom

California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, United States

AU - Cracknell, D.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Pahl, S.

AU - Nichols, W. J.

AU - Depledge, M. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1177/0013916515597512

IS - 10

KW - aquarium

aquatic environment

biodiversity

health and well-being

restoration

biota

dose-response relationship

environmental restoration

health impact

human behavior

marine environment

psychology

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :36

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 1242-1269

ST - Marine Biota and Psychological Well-Being: A Preliminary Examination of Dose–Response Effects in an Aquarium Setting

T2 - Environment and Behavior

TI - Marine Biota and Psychological Well-Being: A Preliminary Examination of Dose–Response Effects in an Aquarium Setting

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84992455942&doi=10.1177%2f0013916515597512&partnerID=40&md5=b2f43f074d8972a18c74dd0eda311e52>

VL - 48

ID - 846

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Exposure to harmful algal blooms (HABs) can lead to well recognised acute patterns of illness in humans. The objective of this scoping review was to use an established methodology and the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) reporting framework to map the evidence for associations between marine HABs and observed both acute and chronic human health effects. A systematic and reproducible search of publications from 1985 until May 2019 was conducted using diverse electronic databases. Following de-duplication, 5301 records were identified, of which 380 were included in the final qualitative synthesis. The majority of studies (220; 57.9%) related to Ciguatera Poisoning. Anecdotal and case reports made up the vast majority of study types (242; 63.7%), whereas there were fewer formal epidemiological studies (35; 9.2%). Only four studies related to chronic exposure to HABs. A low proportion of studies reported the use of human specimens for confirmation of the cause of illness (32; 8.4%). This study highlighted gaps in the evidence base including a lack of formal surveillance and epidemiological studies, limited use of toxin measurements in human samples, and a scarcity of studies of chronic exposure. Future research and policy should provide a baseline understanding of the burden of human disease to inform the evaluation of the current and future impacts of climate change and HABs on human health. © 2020 The Authors

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C7 - 101901

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.hal.2020.101901

KW - Ciguatera Poisoning

Harmful algal bloom

Marine toxins

Population health

Shellfish poisoning

algal bloom

ciguatera

climate change

human

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :10

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Marine harmful algal blooms and human health: A systematic scoping review

T2 - Harmful Algae

TI - Marine harmful algal blooms and human health: A systematic scoping review

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85090972082&doi=10.1016%2fj.hal.2020.101901&partnerID=40&md5=287863cc8f838d900c0a06a0a4b6c817>

VL - 98

ID - 133

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Microalgal blooms are a natural part of the seasonal cycle of photosynthetic organisms in marine ecosystems. They are key components of the structure and dynamics of the oceans and thus sustain the benefits that humans obtain from these aquatic environments. However, some microalgal blooms can cause harm to humans and other organisms. These harmful algal blooms (HABs) have direct impacts on human health and negative influences on human wellbeing, mainly through their consequences to coastal ecosystem services (fisheries, tourism and recreation) and other marine organisms and environments. HABs are natural phenomena, but these events can be favoured by anthropogenic pressures in coastal areas. Global warming and associated changes in the oceans could affect HAB occurrences and toxicity as well, although forecasting the possible trends is still speculative and requires intensive multidisciplinary research. At the beginning of the 21st century, with expanding human populations, particularly in coastal and developing countries, mitigating HABs impacts on human health and wellbeing is becoming a more pressing public health

need. The available tools to address this global challenge include maintaining intensive, multidisciplinary and collaborative scientific research, and strengthening the coordination with stakeholders, policymakers and the general public. Here we provide an overview of different aspects of the HABs phenomena, an important element of the intrinsic links between oceans and human health and wellbeing.

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AU - Fleming, Lora E.

AU - Gowen, Richard

AU - Davidson, Keith

AU - Hess, Philipp

AU - Backer, Lorraine C.

AU - Moore, Stephanie K.

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DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0025315415001733>

PY - 2015

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SN - 0025-3154

ST - Marine harmful algal blooms, human health and wellbeing: challenges and opportunities in the 21st century

T2 - Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom. Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom

TI - Marine harmful algal blooms, human health and wellbeing: challenges and opportunities in the 21st century

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=pnm3&NEWS=N&AN=26692586>

VL - 2015

Y2 - 20151120//

ID - 1414

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Microalgal blooms are a natural part of the seasonal cycle of photosynthetic organisms in marine ecosystems. They are key components of the structure and dynamics of the oceans and thus sustain the benefits that humans obtain from these aquatic environments. However, some microalgal blooms can cause harm to humans and other organisms. These harmful algal blooms (HABs) have direct impacts on human health and negative influences on human wellbeing, mainly through their consequences to coastal ecosystem services (fisheries, tourism and recreation) and other marine organisms and environments. HABs are natural phenomena, but these events can be favoured by anthropogenic pressures in coastal areas. Global warming and associated changes in the oceans could affect HAB occurrences and toxicity as well, although forecasting the possible trends is still speculative and requires intensive multidisciplinary research. At the beginning of the 21st century, with expanding human populations, particularly in coastal and developing countries, mitigating HABs impacts on human health and wellbeing is becoming a more pressing public health need. The available tools to address this global challenge include maintaining intensive, multidisciplinary and collaborative scientific research, and strengthening the coordination with stakeholders, policymakers and the general public. Here we provide an overview of different aspects of the HABs phenomena, an important element of the intrinsic links between oceans and human health and wellbeing. © Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom 2015.

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AU - Enevoldsen, H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1017/S0025315415001733

IS - 1

KW - ecosystem services

Harmful algal blooms

human health and wellbeing

marine biotoxins

algal bloom

anthropogenic effect

coastal zone

developing world

ecosystem service

global warming

marine ecosystem

policy making

public health

stakeholder

toxicity test

toxin

twenty first century

algae

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :183

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 61-91

ST - Marine harmful algal blooms, human health and wellbeing: Challenges and opportunities in the 21st century

T2 - Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom

TI - Marine harmful algal blooms, human health and wellbeing: Challenges and opportunities in the 21st century

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84947775105&doi=10.1017%2fs0025315415001733&partnerID=40&md5=74c09242bff78f0c8178b49515c459cd>

VL - 96

ID - 511

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Coastal cities continue to experience rapid urbanisation and population growth worldwide, linked to the diverse economic and social benefits flowing from proximity to the sea. Growing concern over human impacts upon coastal waters and global strategic goals for healthier cities requires that coastal cities develop innovative ways to inspire and empower communities to embrace and cherish city seascapes. Coastal city communities have much to gain from a healthier relationship with the sea. This paper proposes a collaborative community-led marine park concept that celebrates a city's connection to the marine environment, enhances sustainable economic prosperity and enables communities to participate in activities that deepen understanding, value, care and enjoyment of the city seascape. A city marine park (CMP) is not a marine protected area because it does not have biodiversity and heritage protection or ecosystem governance as a primary

goal and does not aim to restrict human activities. A CMP enables city communities to collaborate towards a shared vision of elevated status and value for the city seascape. A CMP considers socio-economic and geographical context, including land-sea connectivity, and is integrated within a coastal city's strategic urban planning. This paper highlights core themes of a CMP and the diverse and wide-ranging benefits from coordinated activities that better connect the city community with its seascape. If co-created by the coastal city community and civic leaders, a CMP will form an enduring spatial nexus for progress toward healthy cities addressing multiple interlinked global sustainable development goals. © 2019 Elsevier Ltd

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AU - Moseley, K. L.

AU - Rees, S. E.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.marpol.2019.02.012

KW - Blue health

Blue urbanism

City seascape

Coastal cities

Marine park

Sustainable development goals

anthropogenic effect

coastal water

coastal zone

conceptual framework

empowerment

human activity

socioeconomic impact

sustainability

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :22

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 160-171

ST - Marine parks for coastal cities: A concept for enhanced community well-being, prosperity and sustainable city living

T2 - Marine Policy

TI - Marine parks for coastal cities: A concept for enhanced community well-being, prosperity and sustainable city living

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85062110808&doi=10.1016%2fj.marpol.2019.02.012&partnerID=40&md5=e1f1cb47e00d7ad41b925259bff39eb0>

VL - 103

ID - 260

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Although the (perceived) biodiversity of a natural environment can influence people's actual, or predicted, restorative experiences, little is known about the generality of these effects or the importance of other aspects such as wildlife behaviour. The current research used an experimental approach (with photographs and videos of coastal scenes) to investigate these issues among a large heterogeneous UK sample (n=1,478). On average, coastal settings with higher perceived biodiversity were rated as offering greater restorative potential and were associated with higher willingness-to-visit. Men, and people with lower overall ratings, tended to be more sensitive to biodiversity levels, and older respondents believed coastal settings in general offered more restorative potential. Locations where a species was exhibiting High vs. Low fascination behaviours (e.g. murmuring vs. sleeping) were also rated more positively, highlighting the importance of wildlife behaviour on psychological outcomes, in addition to biodiversity. Implications for conservation and communication are discussed. © 2017 Elsevier Ltd

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DB - Scopus

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KW - Biodiversity

Coastal settings

Restorative environments

Wildlife behaviour

coastal zone management

environmental protection

environmental restoration

marine environment

perception

psychology

wildlife management

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :21

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 80-89

ST - Marine wildlife as an important component of coastal visits: The role of perceived biodiversity and species behaviour

T2 - Marine Policy

TI - Marine wildlife as an important component of coastal visits: The role of perceived biodiversity and species behaviour

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85009476378&doi=10.1016%2fj.marpol.2017.01.005&partnerID=40&md5=8ffe17ea7ee42b101217b717c53098ee>

VL - 78

ID - 426

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Birth weight variation is influenced by fetal and maternal genetic and non-genetic factors, and has been reproducibly associated with future cardio-metabolic health outcomes. In expanded genome-wide association analyses of own birth weight (n = 321,223) and offspring birth weight (n = 230,069 mothers), we identified 190 independent association signals (129 of which are novel). We used structural equation modeling to decompose the contributions of direct fetal and indirect

maternal genetic effects, then applied Mendelian randomization to illuminate causal pathways. For example, both indirect maternal and direct fetal genetic effects drive the observational relationship between lower birth weight and higher later blood pressure: maternal blood pressure-raising alleles reduce offspring birth weight, but only direct fetal effects of these alleles, once inherited, increase later offspring blood pressure. Using maternal birth weight-lowering genotypes to proxy for an adverse intrauterine environment provided no evidence that it causally raises offspring blood pressure, indicating that the inverse birth weight–blood pressure association is attributable to genetic effects, and not to intrauterine programming. © 2019, The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer Nature America, Inc.

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DB - Scopus

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IS - 5

KW - allele

article

birth weight

blood pressure monitoring

cardiometabolic risk

controlled study

decomposition

female

fetus

genome-wide association study

genotype

human

major clinical study

maternal blood

Mendelian randomization analysis

progeny

randomized controlled trial

structural equation modeling

uterus

adult

biological model

blood pressure
body height
fetomaternal transfusion
fetus development
genetic predisposition
genetics
heart disease
male
maternal inheritance
meta analysis
metabolic disorder
newborn
non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
pregnancy
risk factor
single nucleotide polymorphism
Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2
Fetal Development
Genetic Predisposition to Disease
Heart Diseases
Humans
Infant, Newborn
Maternal-Fetal Exchange
Metabolic Diseases
Models, Genetic
Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide
Risk Factors
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PY - 2019

SP - 804-814

ST - Maternal and fetal genetic effects on birth weight and their relevance to cardio-metabolic risk factors

T2 - Nature Genetics

TI - Maternal and fetal genetic effects on birth weight and their relevance to cardio-metabolic risk factors

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85065213720&doi=10.1038%2fs41588-019-0403-1&partnerID=40&md5=c26deeb79e1bdd43e4ae149550a1cb1>

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ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - With benefits to both human well-being and pro-nature conservation behaviors, nature connectedness is emerging as an important psychological construct for a sustainable future. The growing research and applied and policy-related interests require a straightforward measure of nature connectedness that is suitable for both children and adult populations. To establish the reliability of the new Nature Connection Index (NCI) three factor analyses were conducted. One was based on a large Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment (MENE) dataset for adults (n = 3568) with a replication from data sets collected online (n = 553), and a third used MENE data from children (n = 351). To validate the NCI as a measure for nature connectedness an online comparison study (n = 153) included the NCI alongside other established measures. The results showed that the NCI was a reliable and valid scale that offers a short, simple alternative to other measures of nature connectedness, particularly for populations including both children and adults, measured face to face or online. The utility of the NCI is also supported, with variations associated with various pro-environmental and pro-conservation behaviors observed, and importantly the NCI also revealed changes in nature connectedness across the lifespan. © 2018 by the authors.

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AU - Clitherow, T.

AU - White, M.

C7 - 3250

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/SU11123250

IS - 12

KW - Lifespan

Nature connectedness

Pro-nature conservation behaviors

adult

child

comparative study

connectivity

conservation management

future prospect

local participation

model validation

monitoring

nature-society relations

performance assessment

policy making

psychology

sustainability

sustainable development

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :39

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - A measure of nature connectedness for children and adults: Validation, performance, and insights

T2 - Sustainability (Switzerland)

TI - A measure of nature connectedness for children and adults: Validation, performance, and insights

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85069881104&doi=10.3390%2fSU11123250&partnerID=40&md5=1695e57a83e7ccbcfe3a19055beaa45e>

VL - 11

ID - 277

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective To explore the potential value of obtaining momentary, instead of retrospective, accounts of the description and valuation of a person's own health-related quality of life (HRQOL). Methods Momentary HRQOL was examined with the experience sampling method (ESM) in 139 participants from four different samples. The ESM consists of a so-called beep questionnaire that was administered 10 times a day by an electronic device. Feasibility was determined by assessing willingness to participate in the study and by analyzing the percentage of dropouts and the number of completed beep questionnaires. Multilevel analysis was used to investigate the relation between momentary HRQOL and momentary feelings and symptoms. The relation between momentary outcomes and the EuroQol visual analogue scale was investigated with a multiple regression model. Results The overall participation rate was low, but there were no dropouts and the number of completed beeps was comparable to that in other studies. Multilevel analysis showed that feelings and symptoms were significant predictors of momentary HRQOL. The strength of these relations differed among three patient groups and a population-based sample. The EuroQol visual analogue scale was not predicted by momentary feelings and symptoms. Conclusions We can conclude that the use of the ESM to measure accounts of the momentary experience of health in different populations is feasible. Retrospective measures may provide a biased account of the impact of health problems in the daily lives of people who are affected. Moreover, the bias may be different in different conditions. © 2015 International Society for Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research (ISPOR).

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AU - Maes, I. H. L.

AU - Delespaul, P. A. E. G.

AU - Peters, M. L.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Van Horn, Y.

AU - Schruers, K.

AU - Anteunis, L.

AU - Joore, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jval.2014.10.003

IS - 1

KW - experience sampling method

health-related quality of life

preferences

utility measurement.

adult

Article

factorial analysis

female

health status

human

major clinical study

male

motor performance

multilevel analysis

priority journal

quality of life

questionnaire

sampling

visual analog scale

aged

microcomputer

middle aged

pain measurement

psychology

retrospective study

self report

standards

young adult

Computers, Handheld

Humans

Questionnaires

Retrospective Studies

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :26

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 44-51

ST - Measuring health-related quality of life by experiences: The experience sampling method

T2 - Value in Health

TI - Measuring health-related quality of life by experiences: The experience sampling method

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84920774729&doi=10.1016%2fj.jval.2014.10.003&partnerID=40&md5=ceaa08baddb336c9d8ff8cc88490fa48>

VL - 18

ID - 579

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - While many studies suggest evidence for the health benefits of nature, there is currently no standardized method to measure time spent in nature or nature contact, nor agreement on how best to define nature contact in research. The purpose of this review is to summarize how nature contact has been measured in recent health research and provide insight into current metrics of exposure to nature at individual and population scales. The most common methods include surrounding greenness, questionnaires, and global positioning systems (GPS) tracking. Several national-level surveys exist, though these are limited by their cross-sectional design, often measuring only a single component of time spent in nature, and poor links to measures of health. In future research, exposure assessment combining the quantifying (e.g., time spent in nature and frequency of visits to nature) and qualifying (e.g., greenness by the normalized difference of vegetation index (NDVI) and ratings on perception by individuals) aspects of current methods and leveraging innovative methods (e.g., experience sampling methods, ecological momentary assessment) will provide a more comprehensive understanding of the health effects of nature exposure and inform health policy and urban planning. © 2021 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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AU - Holland, I.

AU - Deville, N. V.

AU - Browning, M. H. E. M.

AU - Buehler, R. M.

AU - Hart, J. E.

AU - Aaron Hipp, J.

AU - Mitchell, R.

AU - Rakow, D. A.

AU - Schiff, J. E.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Yin, J.

AU - James, P.

C7 - 4092

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/ijerph18084092

IS - 8

KW - Built environment

Exposure assessment

Green space

Greenness

Health

Natural environment

Nature

Nature contact

Nature dose

Nature exposure

GPS

greenspace

health policy
NDVI
perception
public health
urban planning
adult
city planning
cross-sectional study
ecological momentary assessment
female
global positioning system
health care policy
human
human experiment
male
medical research
narrative
quantitative analysis
questionnaire
review
vegetation
demography
geographic information system
Cross-Sectional Studies
Geographic Information Systems
Humans
Residence Characteristics
Surveys and Questionnaires
M3 - Review
N1 - Cited By :7
Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Measuring nature contact: A narrative review

T2 - International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

TI - Measuring nature contact: A narrative review

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85103958247&doi=10.3390%2fijerph18084092&partnerID=40&md5=fdfe1572c83dff0815d6cb9b20881e98>

VL - 18

ID - 96

ER -

TY - CHAP

AB - Evidence indicates that good clinical outcomes and excellent cosmesis can be achieved with topical dermatological photodynamic therapy (PDT) when treating licensed superficial malignant and premalignant lesions with protoporphyrin IX (PpIX) precursors. Topical dermatological PDT protocols have been standardised for clinical practice to good effect but the mechanism of action underlying the photodynamic process is complex and opportunities still exist to further improve outcomes and widen the application of this modality. By providing copious amounts of PpIX precursors exogenously it is possible to manipulate the innate capacity of neoplastic cells to synthesise and accumulate PpIX more rapidly than their surrounding normal cells. This naturally occurring photosensitiser (PpIX) can then be activated by red light of 635 nm to produce (in the presence of molecular oxygen) necrosis and apoptosis via Type I and II photochemical reactions. Non-invasive monitoring of PpIX fluorescence and oxygen saturation during clinical PDT of licensed dermatological lesions has provided increased understanding of this process in situ, thus identifying opportunities for further improvement. © 2015 by Nova Science Publishers, Inc. All rights reserved.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter, United Kingdom

University of Exeter Medical School, Knowledge Spa, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 3HD, United Kingdom

AU - Curnow, A.

AU - Tyrrell, J.

DB - Scopus

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 59-102

ST - The mechanism of action of topical dermatological photodynamic therapy

T2 - Photodynamic Therapy: Fundamentals, Applications and Health Outcomes

TI - The mechanism of action of topical dermatological photodynamic therapy

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84958680477&partnerID=40&md5=6565b62bd9fa70f0dbdf636407b5b73d>

ID - 565

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Recent decades have witnessed a global rise in the use of medical pharmaceuticals to combat disease. However, estimates suggest that over half of all medicines are prescribed, dispensed or sold inappropriately, and that half of all patients fail to take them as directed. Bringing together research from across the medical, natural and social sciences, this paper considers what we know about the causes, impacts and implications of medicine misuse in relation to health, the sustainable use of pharmaceuticals and their unintended effects in the environment. We suggest that greater insight and understanding of medicine misuse can be gained by integrating the biomedical-focused approaches used in public health with approaches that consider the social and environmental determinants of medical prescribing and consuming practices. © 2015 Elsevier Ltd.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Knowledge Spa, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro, TR1 3HD, United Kingdom

AU - Thomas, F.

AU - Depledge, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.socscimed.2015.08.028

KW - Antimicrobial resistance

Environmental impact

Medicine misuse

Pharmaceuticals

Social determinants

non prescription drug

nonsteroid antiinflammatory agent

antibiotic resistance

drug

medicine

public health

sustainability
drug industry
drug misuse
drug surveillance program
environmental change
environmental impact assessment
environmental sustainability
evidence based practice
health belief
health education
human
inappropriate prescribing
medication compliance
personalized medicine
pharmaceutical care
physician attitude
postmarketing surveillance
prescription
Review
social aspect
socioeconomics
waste water
water pollution
economics
environment
environmental protection
Prescription Drug Misuse
Conservation of Natural Resources
Drug Resistance, Microbial
Humans
Medication Adherence

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :13

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 81-87

ST - Medicine 'misuse': Implications for health and environmental sustainability

T2 - Social Science and Medicine

TI - Medicine 'misuse': Implications for health and environmental sustainability

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84941066493&doi=10.1016%2fj.socscimed.2015.08.028&partnerID=40&md5=8fa463fe158f7de3258e7cd7b050a29d>

VL - 143

ID - 527

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - People's lived experiences of chronic illness have garnered increasing research interest over the last 30–40 years, with studies recognising the disruptive influence of illness onset and progression, both to people's everyday lives and to their biographical selves. We extend this body of work, drawing on the experiences of people living with Ménière's disease; a long-term progressive vestibular disorder characterised by unpredictable episodes of debilitating vertigo, tinnitus and permanent sensorineural hearing loss. In response to calls for more critical examination of the wider biographical contexts in which chronic illnesses are encountered, we draw on 28 in-depth narrative interviews with Ménière's patients and their family members to discuss how personal chronic illness experiences may be closely entwined with, and deeply shaped by, the life transitions (illness-related and otherwise) of 'linked others'. Interviews were conducted in south west England from January to June 2015. Focusing on intersecting transitions of parenthood, caregiving and retirement, we explore how and why familial relationships can both facilitate and hinder adaptation to a lifetime of chronically disrupted normalities, contributing to fluctuating experiences of 'cherished time', 'anomalous time' and 'turbulent time'. In so doing, we suggest that the onset and progression of chronic illness could usefully be re-conceptualised as one of many 'biographical oscillations' encountered during the life course that serve to re-route us between continually shifting life trajectories. In recognising life's dynamism and challenging the identity-limiting and self-damaging nature of entrenched cultural life course constructions, we suggest value in recognising alternative ways of 'living well' when negotiating the wide-ranging biographical maps that life can follow. © 2016 Elsevier Ltd

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AU - Bell, S. L.

AU - Tyrrell, J.

AU - Phoenix, C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.socscimed.2016.08.025

KW - Biographical disruption

Chronic illness

England

Lived experience

Ménière's disease

Narrative inquiry

Relationships

fitness

health geography

sensory system disorder

adaptation

adult

aged

Article

caregiver

chronic disease

clinical article

disease course

family relation

female

health status

human

life event

male

Meniere disease

parenthood

personal experience

retirement

very elderly

complication

cost of illness

middle aged

psychology

social change

social support

United Kingdom

Aged, 80 and over

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :17

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 177-185

ST - Ménière's disease and biographical disruption: Where family transitions collide

T2 - Social Science and Medicine

TI - Ménière's disease and biographical disruption: Where family transitions collide

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84989821132&doi=10.1016%2fj.socscimed.2016.08.025&partnerID=40&md5=da0ec06396edf019c398ce9a89136fc7>

VL - 166

ID - 461

ER -

TY - JOUR

AU - Alcock, I.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Wheeer, B. W.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Depledge, M. H.

DB - Scopus

IS - 2

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 81

ST - Mental health and moving to greener areas

T2 - Australian Journal of Herbal Medicine

TI - Mental health and moving to greener areas

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84903641318&partnerID=40&md5=14a787c476f03240659b90bb918369aa>

VL - 26

ID - 851

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Meniere's disease significantly impacts on an individual's mental health and subjective well-being (SWB). Background: Ménière's disease is an unpredictable illness that impacts on mental health. The symptom triad of vertigo, tinnitus, and hearing loss all contribute to the disabling nature of the condition. To date, limited research has investigated the mental health and SWB impact of Ménière's disease. Methods: We investigated the mental health and SWB of 1,376 Meniere's sufferers in the UK Biobank and compared this to over 500,000 controls. Participants in the Biobank were asked 38 questions pertaining to mental health and SWB. We utilized crude and adjusted linear and logistic regression to investigate the association between Meniere's and mental health and SWB. We also investigated how mental health and SWB might be related to length of diagnosis to see whether people might adapt to Meniere's over time. Results: Ménière's was associated with increased frequency of depression, tiredness, tenseness, and unenthusiasm in the 2 weeks before recruitment. Ménière's was associated with longer periods of depression than controls (10.2 wk [95% CI: 5.2Y15.2 wk]). Reduced health satisfaction was associated with Ménière's, but in other aspects of life (general happiness, work, family, friends, financial), individuals with Ménière's were as happy as controls. Mental health and SWB in individuals diagnosed for longer was better than in those who were recently diagnosed suggesting at least partial adaptation. Discussion: This is the largest population study investigating the mental health impact of Ménière's. Our findings suggest that Ménière's adversely impacts on mental health, an individual's emotional state, and their life satisfaction. However, our findings raise the importance of supporting social relations for people with Ménière's and that although a cure is not currently available, we can still learn much about the adaptation strategies developed by long-term sufferers to help individuals with new diagnoses. © 2015 Otology and Neurotology, Inc.

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AU - Whinney, D. J.

AU - Osborne, N. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1097/MAO.0000000000000732

IS - 5

KW - Epidemiology

Meniere's disease

Mental health

Subjective well-being

UK Biobank

adaptive behavior

adult

aged

complication

cross-sectional study

depression

female

Hearing Loss

human

male

Meniere disease

middle aged

psychology

tinnitus

vertigo

Adaptation, Psychological

Cross-Sectional Studies

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :18

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 854-861

ST - Mental health and subjective well-being of individuals with ménière's: Cross-sectional analysis in the UK Biobank

T2 - Otolology and Neurotology

TI - Mental health and subjective well-being of individuals with ménière's: Cross-sectional analysis in the UK Biobank

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84929613157&doi=10.1097%2fMAO.0000000000000732&partnerID=40&md5=2af03b10f6f5bb172662955e7b6d9ff4>

VL - 36

ID - 540

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This paper explores the potential contribution of trees and forest to the mental wellbeing of diverse populations in Britain. We use a conceptual framework that makes a distinction between three different levels of engagement: everyday life; green health promotion; and green therapeutic care. We then use researched and evaluated case studies in Britain to provide examples associated with these three levels of engagement. The case studies illustrate that practical approaches and interventions are developing rapidly in the Britain. Finally we discuss the main pathways and mechanisms that link mental health and wellbeing and trees and forests. We outline that there are limitations to the current international evidence base and call for consistent approaches within and between countries using a range of methodologies to capture the nuances of the complex relationships between trees, forests and mental health and wellbeing.

AD - Nancy

AU - O'Brien, L.

AU - Ambrose-Oji, B.

AU - Wheeler, B.

DO - <http://dx.doi.org/10.4267/2042/70004>

IS - 2/4

KW - case studies

forests

health

health promotion

mental health

populations

relationships

trees

woody plants

LA - French

PY - 2018

SN - 0035-2829

SP - 309-320

ST - Mental health and wellbeing: the contribution of trees and forests to diverse populations in Britain

T2 - Sante mentale et bien-etre : l'apport des arbres et des forets au benefice de differentes populations en Grande-Bretagne.

TI - Mental health and wellbeing: the contribution of trees and forests to diverse populations in Britain

UR - http://documents.irevues.inist.fr/bitstream/handle/2042/70004/RFF_2018_70_2-3-4_309_O%27Brien.pdf?sequence=1

VL - 70

ID - 1461

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives To quantify and compare the treatment effects on three surrogate end points, progression-free survival (PFS), time to progression (TTP), and tumor response rate (TR) vs. overall

survival (OS) based on a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of drug interventions in advanced colorectal cancer (aCRC). **Study Design and Setting** We systematically searched for RCTs of pharmacologic therapies in aCRC between 2003 and 2013. Trial characteristics, risk of bias, and outcomes were recorded based on a predefined form. Univariate and multivariate random-effects meta-analyses were used to estimate pooled summary treatment effects. The ratio of hazard ratios (HRs)/odds ratios (ORs) and difference in medians were used to quantify the degree of difference in treatment effects on the surrogate end points and OS. Spearman ρ , surrogate threshold effect (STE), and R^2 were also estimated across predefined trial-level covariates. **Results** We included 101 RCTs. In univariate and multivariate meta-analyses, we found larger treatment effects for the surrogates than for OS. Compared with OS, treatment effects were on average 13% higher when HRs were measured and 3% to 45% higher when ORs were considered; differences in median PFS/TTP were higher than on OS by an average of 0.5 month. Spearman ρ ranged from 0.39 to 0.80, mean R^2 from 0.06 to 0.65, and STE was 0.8 for HRPFS, 0.64 for HRTTP, or 0.28 for ORTR. The stratified analyses revealed high variability across all strata. **Conclusion** None of the end points in this study were found to achieve the level of evidence (ie, mean $R^2_{\text{trial}} \geq 0.60$) that has been set to select high or excellent correlation levels by common surrogate evaluation tools. Previous surrogacy relationships observed between PFS and TTP vs. OS in selected settings may not apply across other classes or lines of therapy. © 2015 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jclinepi.2015.02.016

IS - 7

KW - Colorectal cancer
Health technology assessment
PFS
Surrogate outcome
TTP
Tumor response
advanced cancer
cancer chemotherapy
comparative study
hazard ratio
human
meta analysis
multivariate analysis
outcome assessment
overall survival
priority journal
progression free survival
randomized controlled trial (topic)
Review
systematic review
time to progression
tumor response rate
validity
chemistry
Colorectal Neoplasms
disease course
disease free survival
medical technology
mortality
procedures
statistics and numerical data

survival rate

treatment outcome

validation study

tumor marker

Biomedical Technology

Disease Progression

Disease-Free Survival

Humans

Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic

Tumor Markers, Biological

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :38

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 833-842

ST - Meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials show suboptimal validity of surrogate outcomes for overall survival in advanced colorectal cancer

T2 - Journal of Clinical Epidemiology

TI - Meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials show suboptimal validity of surrogate outcomes for overall survival in advanced colorectal cancer

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84930574659&doi=10.1016%2fj.jclinepi.2015.02.016&partnerID=40&md5=e5f0ddf2ff603c6ae40750df438c6474>

VL - 68

ID - 539

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Guidance on provision of care for people with dementia states that occupation people find meaningful is essential for well-being; however, definitions of 'meaningful occupation' are often broad, with intrinsic meaning coming from within the person rather than the activity, leading to an inconsistent understanding of its purpose. Objectives: This study aimed to create a conceptual framework depicting the types of meaning that are seen as stemming from occupation. Method: Six electronic databases were searched (CINAHL, PubMed Central, PsycINFO, Embase,

AMED, ASSIA) using a pre-specified search strategy to identify qualitative studies relating to meaningful occupation for people living with dementia. From 114 eligible full-text articles, six qualitative studies were identified as sufficiently rich, topically relevant and explicit in their definition of meaningful activity. A further 14 were purposefully sampled for their ability to refute or advance the emerging conceptual framework. The synthesis is based on meta-ethnography and is reported following eMERGe guidance. Results: We found the fundamental purpose of occupation is to support the person living with dementia to feel they are living a meaningful and fulfilling life. Three overlapping concepts were identified: (i) catalytic environment, (ii) meaningful life and (iii) occupation as a tool. Conclusion: The framework proposes how occupation could support meaning in multiple ways and considers how these forms of meaning were influenced by the worldviews and values of the individual, and context in which they were experienced. Implications for practice: The conceptual framework offers a consistent theoretical grounding with which to measure effectiveness of meaningful occupation for people living with dementia. © 2021 The Authors. International Journal of Older People Nursing published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom

Evidence Synthesis Team, NIHR CLAHRC South West Peninsula (PenCLAHRC), College of Medicine and Health, University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom

AU - Strick, K.

AU - Abbott, R.

AU - Thompson Coon, J.

AU - Garside, R.

C7 - e12391

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/opn.12391

IS - 5

KW - Alzheimer's disease

carers

concepts

dementia

nursing home care

person-centred practice

qualitative methods

residential care

systematic reviews

cultural anthropology

emotion

human

occupation

qualitative research

Anthropology, Cultural

Emotions

Humans

Occupations

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Meta-ethnography of the purpose of meaningful occupation for people living with dementia

T2 - International Journal of Older People Nursing

TI - Meta-ethnography of the purpose of meaningful occupation for people living with dementia

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85107384145&doi=10.1111%2fopn.12391&partnerID=40&md5=8297f3500064846862c3e58ed54bb58d>

VL - 16

ID - 36

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) are a source and reservoir for subsequent spread of various antibiotic resistance genes (ARGs). However, little is known about the activity and hosts of ARGs in WWTPs. Here, we utilized both metagenomic and metatranscriptomic approaches to comprehensively reveal the diversity, abundance, expression and hosts of ARGs in activated sludge (AS) from three conventional WWTPs in Taiwan. Based on deep sequencing data and a custom-made ARG database, a total of 360 ARGs associated with 24 classes of antibiotics were identified from the three AS metagenomes, with an abundance range of 7.06×10^{-1} – 1.20×10^{-4} copies of ARG/copy of 16S rRNA gene. Differential coverage binning analysis revealed that >22 bacterial phyla were the putative hosts of the identified ARGs. Surprisingly, genus *Mycobacterium* and family Burkholderiaceae were observed as multi-drug resistant harboring 14 and 50 ARGs. Metatranscriptome analysis showed 65.8% of the identified ARGs were being expressed, highlighting that ARGs were not only present, but also transcriptionally active in AS. Remarkably, 110 identified ARGs were annotated as plasmid-associated and displayed a close to two-fold increased likelihood of being transcriptionally expressed compared to those ARGs found exclusively within bacterial chromosomes. Further analysis showed the transcript abundance of aminoglycoside, sulfonamide,

and tetracycline resistance genes was mainly contributed by plasmid-borne ARGs. Our approach allowed us to specifically link ARGs to their transcripts and genetic context, providing a comprehensive insight into the prevalence, expression and hosts of ARGs in AS. Overall, results of this study enhance our understanding of the distribution and dissemination of ARGs in WWTPs, which benefits environmental risk assessment and management of ARB and ARGs. © 2019

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envint.2019.05.036

KW - Activated sludge

Antibiotic resistance genes

Differential coverage binning

Metagenomics

Metatranscriptomics

WWTP

Antibiotics

DNA

RNA

Sewage treatment plants

Sulfur compounds

Transcription

Wastewater treatment

Risk assessment

aminoglycoside antibiotic agent

RNA 16S

sulfonamide

tetracycline derivative

antiinfective agent

abundance

antibiotic resistance

bacterium

gene expression

genomics

host

plasmid

sludge

wastewater treatment plant

Article

bacterial chromosome

Burkholderiaceae

gene dosage

gene sequence

genetic analysis

genetic identification

genetic resistance

genetic transcription

genetic variability

host resistance

metagenome

metatranscriptomic

multidrug resistance

Mycobacterium

prevalence

priority journal

Taiwan

transcriptomics

waste water treatment plant

genetics

microbiology

sewage

waste water

Bacteria (microorganisms)

Anti-Bacterial Agents

Drug Resistance, Microbial

RNA, Ribosomal, 16S

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :63

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 208-220

ST - Metagenomic and metatranscriptomic analyses reveal activity and hosts of antibiotic resistance genes in activated sludge

T2 - Environment International

TI - Metagenomic and metatranscriptomic analyses reveal activity and hosts of antibiotic resistance genes in activated sludge

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85065925937&doi=10.1016%2fj.envint.2019.05.036&partnerID=40&md5=b97522649400cdcbc062bbf75e3f04ab>

VL - 129

ID - 241

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The environmental stimulants and inhibitors of conjugal plasmid transfer in microbial communities are poorly understood. Specifically, it is not known whether exposure to stressors may cause a community to alter its plasmid uptake ability. We assessed whether metals (Cu, Cd, Ni, Zn) and one metalloid (As), at concentrations causing partial growth inhibition, modulate community permissiveness (that is, uptake ability) against a broad-host-range IncP-type plasmid (pKJK5). Cells were extracted from an agricultural soil as recipient community and a cultivation-minimal filter mating assay was conducted with an exogenous *E. coli* donor strain. The donor hosted a gfp-tagged pKJK5 derivative from which conjugation events could be microscopically quantified and transconjugants isolated and phylogenetically described at high resolution via FACS and 16S rRNA amplicon sequencing. Metal stress consistently decreased plasmid transfer frequencies to the community, while the transconjugal pool richness remained unaffected with OTUs belonging to 12 bacterial phyla. The taxonomic composition of the transconjugal pools was distinct from their respective recipient communities and clustered dependent on the stress type and dose. However, for certain OTUs, stress increased or decreased permissiveness by more than 1000-fold and this response was typically correlated across different metals and doses. The response to some stresses was, in addition, phylogenetically conserved. This is the first demonstration that community permissiveness is sensitive to metal(loid) stress in a manner that is both partially consistent across stressors and phylogenetically conserved. © 2017 International Society for Microbial Ecology All rights reserved.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/ismej.2016.98

IS - 1

KW - agricultural soil

bacterium

bioassay

biological uptake

cells and cell components

inhibitor

microbial community

microbial ecology

phylogenetics

plasmid

species richness

taxonomy

Bacteria (microorganisms)

Otus

metal

RNA 16S

bacterium conjugation

classification

Escherichia coli

genetics

horizontal gene transfer

isolation and purification

metabolism

microbiology

phylogeny

Bacteria

Conjugation, Genetic

Gene Transfer, Horizontal

Metals

Plasmids

RNA, Ribosomal, 16S

Soil Microbiology

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :59

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 152-165

ST - Metal stressors consistently modulate bacterial conjugal plasmid uptake potential in a phylogenetically conserved manner

T2 - ISME Journal

TI - Metal stressors consistently modulate bacterial conjugal plasmid uptake potential in a phylogenetically conserved manner

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84980378362&doi=10.1038%2fismej.2016.98&partnerID=40&md5=db6f53470163c2bd9011b6b4c78aab25>

VL - 11

ID - 453

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Having previously conducted qualitative syntheses of the diabetes literature, we wanted to explore the changes in theoretical approaches, methodological practices, and the construction of substantive knowledge which have recently been presented in the qualitative diabetes literature. The aim of this research was to explore the feasibility of synthesizing existing qualitative syntheses of patient perspectives of diabetes using meta-study methodology. A systematic review of qualitative literature, published between 2000 and 2013, was conducted. Six articles were identified as qualitative syntheses. The meta-study methodology was used to compare the theoretical, methodological, analytic, and synthetic processes across the six studies, exploring the potential for an overarching synthesis. We identified that while research questions have increasingly concentrated on specific aspects of diabetes, the focus on systematic review processes has led to the neglect of qualitative theory and methods. This can inhibit the production of compelling results with meaningful clinical applications. Although unable to produce a synthesis of syntheses, we recommend that researchers who conduct qualitative syntheses pay equal attention to qualitative traditions and systematic review processes, to produce research products that are both credible and applicable. © The Author(s) 2015.

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AU - Britten, N.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1177/1049732315619381

IS - 3

KW - diabetes

meta-ethnography

meta-study

qualitative

sociology of knowledge

synthesis

systematic review

theory

comparative study

cultural anthropology

diabetes mellitus

human

medical research

meta analysis

procedures

qualitative research

theoretical model

Anthropology, Cultural

Biomedical Research

Humans

Models, Theoretical

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :17

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 307-319

ST - Meta-Study as Diagnostic

T2 - Qualitative Health Research

TI - Meta-Study as Diagnostic

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84954229004&doi=10.1177%2f1049732315619381&partnerID=40&md5=b20833ce70f7bffba551649b6a25e1c1>

VL - 26

ID - 810

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - In this study we examine the meteorological drivers resulting in concurrent high levels of ozone (O₃) and particulate matter smaller than 2.5 µm in diameter (PM_{2.5}) during two five-day air pollution episodes in 2006 (1st - 5th July and 18th – 22nd July) using an air quality model (AQUM) at 12 km horizontal resolution to simulate air pollutant concentrations. The resultant UK health burden associated with short-term exposure to simulated maximum daily 8-h O₃ (MDA8 O₃) and daily mean PM_{2.5} is estimated at the national and regional level. Both episodes were found to be driven by anticyclonic conditions with light easterly and south easterly winds and high temperatures that aided pollution build up in the UK. The estimated total mortality burden associated with short-term exposure to MDA8 O₃ is similar during the chosen episodes with about 70 daily deaths brought forward (summed across the UK) during the first and second episode, respectively. The estimated health burden associated with short-term exposure to daily mean PM_{2.5} concentrations differs between the first and second episode resulting in about 43 and 36 daily deaths brought forward, respectively. The corresponding percentage of all-cause mortality due to short-term exposure to MDA8 O₃ and daily mean PM_{2.5} during these two episodes and across the UK regions, ranges from 3.4% to 5.2% and from 1.6% to 3.9%, respectively. The attributable percentage of all-cause mortality differs between the regions depending on the pollution levels in each episode, but the overall estimated health burdens are highest in regions with higher population totals. We estimate that during these episodes the short-term exposure to MDA8 O₃ and daily mean PM_{2.5} is between 36-38% and 39–56% higher, respectively, than if the pollution levels represented typical seasonal-mean concentrations. This highlights the potential of air pollution episodes to have substantial short-term impacts on public health. © 2019 Elsevier Ltd

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.atmosenv.2019.06.030

KW - Air pollution episode

Health impact assessment

O3

PM2.5

Air quality

Binary alloys

Air pollutant concentrations

Air pollution episodes

Air quality modeling

Horizontal resolution

PM2.5 concentration

Short-term exposure

Health

ozone

atmospheric pollution

diameter

mortality

particle size

particulate matter

pollution exposure

public health

air monitoring

air pollution

all cause mortality

Article

environmental exposure

health hazard

high temperature

meteorological phenomena

priority journal

United Kingdom

wind

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :14

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 699-710

ST - Meteorological drivers and mortality associated with O3 and PM2.5 air pollution episodes in the UK in 2006

T2 - Atmospheric Environment

TI - Meteorological drivers and mortality associated with O3 and PM2.5 air pollution episodes in the UK in 2006

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85068785347&doi=10.1016%2fj.atmosenv.2019.06.030&partnerID=40&md5=c16cfaaabdf5fe50bd20d9e20a05e0b6>

VL - 213

ID - 228

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - We live in a time of accelerated environmental change. Links between ecosystem health and human health and well-being are increasingly recognized with ever more awareness of impending environmental catastrophe. There is a need for reciprocal healing on multiple scales.

Transdisciplinary teams have the potential to address complex socioecological problems, yet they also have inherent challenges. There is a need for new ways of working. This paper details a collaborative and emergent process undertaken to address these challenges. The methods - a combination of established and novel techniques - are important for facilitating transdisciplinary team development and eliciting commitment to shared work. As an example, we share a case study of team building including exploration of literature about environment and health that will inform future work within a multiphase project, Women's Dreams. Grounded in an emergent strategy approach that values addressing complex changes through relatively small interactions, our process incorporated six methods: individual mind mapping, bibliomancy, group processing using sticky notes and paper, group mind mapping, free writing, and synthetic reflection. Emergent themes included healing, story-culture, encountering nature, place, invitation, re-membering, and gathering together. Recurring concepts running through these themes focused on dis-ease, relationship, ways of being, wild wisdom, and reimagining the future. Along with a generative method of team building, we offer invitations to action, both personal and collective, for cultivating reciprocal healing and a future that is more directly sustainable for all, human and more-than-human. © Sara L. Warber et al., 2020; Published by Mary Ann Liebert, Inc. 2020.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1089/eco.2020.0008

IS - 3

KW - Emergent strategy

Environmental change

Environmental psychology

Mixed methods research

Nature-health

Team development

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 222-230

ST - Methods for Integrating Transdisciplinary Teams in Support of Reciprocal Healing: A Case Study

T2 - Ecopsychology

TI - Methods for Integrating Transdisciplinary Teams in Support of Reciprocal Healing: A Case Study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85092295880&doi=10.1089%2feco.2020.0008&partnerID=40&md5=9187e8b038be4a07eb0bdceed4f78349>

VL - 12

ID - 132

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Pollution by microplastics in aquatic ecosystems is accumulating at an unprecedented scale, emerging as a new surface for biofilm formation and gene exchange. In this study, we determined the permissiveness of aquatic bacteria towards a model antibiotic resistance plasmid, comparing communities that form biofilms on microplastics vs. those that are free-living. We used an exogenous and red-fluorescent *E. coli* donor strain to introduce the green-fluorescent broad-host-range plasmid pKJK5 which encodes for trimethoprim resistance. We demonstrate an increased frequency of plasmid transfer in bacteria associated with microplastics compared to bacteria that are free-living or in natural aggregates. Moreover, comparison of communities grown on polycarbonate filters showed that increased gene exchange occurs in a broad range of phylogenetically-diverse bacteria. Our results indicate horizontal gene transfer in this habitat could distinctly affect the ecology of aquatic microbial communities on a global scale. The spread of antibiotic resistance through microplastics could also have profound consequences for the evolution

of aquatic bacteria and poses a neglected hazard for human health. Copyright © 2018 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2018.02.058>

KW - Bacteria/ge [Genetics]

Biofilms

Drug Resistance, Microbial/ge [Genetics]

*Ecosystem

Environmental Monitoring

Environmental Pollution

Escherichia coli/ge [Genetics]

*Gene Transfer, Horizontal/de [Drug Effects]

Plasmids

*Plastics/to [Toxicity]

*Water Pollutants, Chemical/to [Toxicity]

PY - 2018

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SN - 1873-6424

0269-7491

SP - 253-261

ST - Microplastic pollution increases gene exchange in aquatic ecosystems

T2 - Environmental pollution (Barking, Essex : 1987)

TI - Microplastic pollution increases gene exchange in aquatic ecosystems

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med15&NEWS=N&AN=29494919>

VL - 237

Y2 - 20180226//

ID - 1143

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Pollution by microplastics in aquatic ecosystems is accumulating at an unprecedented scale, emerging as a new surface for biofilm formation and gene exchange. In this study, we determined the permissiveness of aquatic bacteria towards a model antibiotic resistance plasmid, comparing communities that form biofilms on microplastics vs. those that are free-living. We used an exogenous and red-fluorescent *E. coli* donor strain to introduce the green-fluorescent broad-host-range plasmid pKJK5 which encodes for trimethoprim resistance. We demonstrate an increased frequency of plasmid transfer in bacteria associated with microplastics compared to bacteria that are free-living or in natural aggregates. Moreover, comparison of communities grown on polycarbonate filters showed that increased gene exchange occurs in a broad range of phylogenetically-diverse bacteria. Our results indicate horizontal gene transfer in this habitat could distinctly affect the ecology of aquatic microbial communities on a global scale. The spread of antibiotic resistance through microplastics could also have profound consequences for the evolution of aquatic bacteria and poses a neglected hazard for human health. Increased horizontal gene transfer via microplastic particles. © 2018 Elsevier Ltd

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envpol.2018.02.058

KW - Antibiotic resistance

Aquatic ecosystems

Biofilm

Horizontal gene transfer

Microplastics

Antibiotics

Aquatic organisms

Biofilms

DNA

Escherichia coli

Fluorescence

Gene transfer

Genes

Microplastic

Pollution

Aquatic microbial communities

Biofilm formation

Microplastic particles

Natural aggregate

Polycarbonate filters

plastic

polycarbonate

trimethoprim

unclassified drug
aquatic ecosystem
bacterium
microbial activity
plasmid
pollution incidence
aquatic environment
Article
bacterial strain
controlled study
gene exchange
genetic parameters
health hazard
microbial community
nonhuman
phylogenetic tree
species difference
species habitat
waste disposal
water pollution
drug effect
ecosystem
environmental monitoring
genetics
toxicity
water pollutant
Bacteria
Drug Resistance, Microbial
Environmental Pollution
Gene Transfer, Horizontal
Plasmids

Plastics

Water Pollutants, Chemical

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :169

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 253-261

ST - Microplastic pollution increases gene exchange in aquatic ecosystems

T2 - Environmental Pollution

TI - Microplastic pollution increases gene exchange in aquatic ecosystems

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85042423184&doi=10.1016%2fj.envpol.2018.02.058&partnerID=40&md5=036989c756094827f86a3d4a47c27eb0>

VL - 237

ID - 338

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Microplastics enter the environment as a result of larger plastic items breaking down ('secondary') and from particles originally manufactured at that size ('primary'). Personal care products are an important contributor of secondary microplastics (typically referred to as 'microbeads'), for example in toothpaste, facial scrubs and soaps. Consumers play an important role in influencing the demand for these products and therefore any associated environmental consequences. Hence we need to understand public perceptions in order to help reduce emissions of microplastics. This study explored awareness of plastic microbeads in personal care products in three groups: environmental activists, trainee beauticians and university students in South West England. Focus groups were run, where participants were shown the quantity of microbeads found in individual high-street personal care products. Qualitative analysis showed that while the environmentalists were originally aware of the issue, it lacked visibility and immediacy for the beauticians and students. Yet when shown the amount of plastic in a range of familiar everyday personal care products, all participants expressed considerable surprise and concern at the quantities and potential impact. Regardless of any perceived level of harm in the environment, the consensus was that their use was unnatural and unnecessary. This research could inform future communications with the public and industry as well as policy initiatives to phase out the use of microbeads. © 2016 Elsevier Ltd

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.marpolbul.2016.10.048

IS - 1-2

KW - Debris

Microparticles

Microplastic

Personal care products

Public attitudes

Students

Environmental activists

Environmental consequences

Micro-particles

Qualitative analysis

University students

Plastic products

emission control

marine pollution

perception

plastic waste

PPCP

public attitude

student

awareness

consensus

controlled study

England

human

human experiment

information processing

university student

visibility

analysis

chemistry

consumer attitude

environmental monitoring

procedures

questionnaire

water pollutant

United Kingdom

cosmetic

plastic

Consumer Behavior

Cosmetics

Focus Groups

Humans

Plastics

Surveys and Questionnaires

Water Pollutants, Chemical

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :61

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 454-460

ST - Microplastics in personal care products: Exploring perceptions of environmentalists, beauticians and students

T2 - Marine Pollution Bulletin

TI - Microplastics in personal care products: Exploring perceptions of environmentalists, beauticians and students

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85003828516&doi=10.1016%2fj.marpolbul.2016.10.048&partnerID=40&md5=f4e8f7e0918e7664e9db508e86c3d4ec>

VL - 113

ID - 454

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Soil habitats contain vast numbers of microorganisms and harbor a large portion of the planet's biological diversity. Although high-throughput sequencing technologies continue to advance our appreciation of this remarkable phylogenetic and functional diversity, we still have only a rudimentary understanding of the forces that allow diverse microbial populations to coexist in soils. This conspicuous knowledge gap may be partially due the human perspective from which we tend to examine soilborne microorganisms. This review focusses on the highly heterogeneous soil matrix from the vantage point of individual bacteria. Methods describing micro-scale soil habitats and their inhabitants based on sieving, dissecting, and visualizing individual soil aggregates are discussed, as are microcosm-based experiments allowing the manipulation of key soil parameters. We identify how the spatial heterogeneity of soil could influence a number of ecological interactions promoting the evolution and maintenance of bacterial diversity. Understanding the drivers of soilborne bacterial diversity requires appreciation of the heterogeneous micro-scale environment as encountered by the bacteria themselves. © 2013 Federation of European Microbiological Societies. Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd. All rights reserved.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/1574-6976.12023

IS - 6

KW - Bacterial interactions

Biodiversity

Microcosm experimentation

Soil ecology

Soil heterogeneity

Soil imaging

Azotobacter vinelandii

Bacillus licheniformis

bacterium isolate

ecology

habitat

microbial community

microbial population dynamics

Myxococcus xanthus

nonhuman

Paenibacillus

phylogeny

review

Rhizobium leguminosarum

Rhodopseudomonas palustris

soil microflora

soil pollution

Bacteria

Bacterial Physiological Phenomena

Microbial Interactions

Phylogeography

Soil

Soil Microbiology

Bacteria (microorganisms)

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :284

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 936-954

ST - Micro-scale determinants of bacterial diversity in soil

T2 - FEMS Microbiology Reviews

TI - Micro-scale determinants of bacterial diversity in soil

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84884973643&doi=10.1111%2f1574-6976.12023&partnerID=40&md5=723ad4f38b881afeab3f09fdc10809b6>

VL - 37

ID - 646

ER -

TY - CHAP

AD - University of Exeter, United Kingdom

AU - Thomas, F.

DB - Scopus

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 3 February 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 3-15

ST - Migration and health: An introduction

T2 - Handbook of Migration and Health

TI - Migration and health: An introduction

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85075826522&partnerID=40&md5=b136917e7d7e91b77ff1df01dee23921>

ID - 1526

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective: This systematic review aimed to assess the effectiveness, feasibility and acceptability of mobile health (mHealth) technology (including wearable activity monitors and smartphone applications) for promoting physical activity (PA) and reducing sedentary behaviour (SB) in workplace settings. Methods: Systematic searches were conducted in seven electronic databases (MEDLINE, SPORTDiscus, Scopus, EMBASE, PsycINFO, Web of Science and the Cochrane library). Studies were included if mHealth was a major intervention component, PA/SB was a primary outcome, and participants were recruited and/or the intervention was delivered in the workplace. Study quality was assessed using the Effective Public Health Practice Project (EPHPP) tool. Interventions were coded for behaviour change techniques (BCTs) using the Coventry, Aberdeen and London – Refined (CALO-RE) taxonomy. Results: Twenty-five experimental and quasi-experimental studies were included. Studies were highly heterogeneous and only one was rated as ‘strong’ methodological quality. Common BCTs included self-monitoring, feedback, goal-setting and social comparison. A total of 14/25 (56%) studies reported a significant increase in PA, and 4/10 (40%) reported a significant reduction in sedentary time; 11/16 (69%) studies reported a significant impact on secondary outcomes including reductions in weight, systolic blood pressure and total cholesterol. While overall acceptability was high, a large decline in technology use and engagement was observed over time. Conclusions: While methodological quality was generally weak, there is reasonable evidence for mHealth in a workplace context as a feasible, acceptable and effective tool to promote PA. The impact in the longer term and on SB is less clear. Higher quality, mixed methods studies are needed to explore the reasons for decline in engagement with time and the longer-term potential of mHealth in workplace interventions. Protocol registration: The review protocol was registered with PROSPERO: CRD42017058856 © The Author(s) 2019.

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DO - 10.1177/2055207619839883

KW - behaviour change

mobile health

occupational health

physical activity

sedentary behaviour

Systematic review

workplace

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :33

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Mobile health interventions to promote physical activity and reduce sedentary behaviour in the workplace: A systematic review

T2 - Digital Health

TI - Mobile health interventions to promote physical activity and reduce sedentary behaviour in the workplace: A systematic review

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85070728111&doi=10.1177%2f2055207619839883&partnerID=40&md5=f75024d02d08aa6caa9a03ee9386dde1>

VL - 5

ID - 264

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Chromium (Cr) is one of the major and most detrimental pollutant, widely present in the environment as a result of several anthropogenic activities. In mammalian cells, Cr(VI) is known to enhance reactive oxygen species (ROS) production and to cause toxic and genotoxic effects. Less commonly investigated are the effects and mode of action of this contaminant in invertebrates, particularly in soil organisms. In this work, earthworms of the species *Eisenia andrei* were exposed for 1 and 3 days to various sublethal concentrations of Cr(VI) (2, 15, 30 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) using the paper contact toxicity test. In amoeboid leukocytes we investigated intracellular ROS and lipoperoxide production, oxidative DNA damage, and the effects on different cell functions. The analysis of the results shows that Cr(VI) triggered severe adverse reactions; the first events were an increase of intracellular ROS levels, generating in the cells oxidative stress conditions leading to membrane lipid peroxidation and oxidative DNA damage. Lysosomes showed relevant changes such as a strong membrane destabilization, which was accompanied by an increased catabolism of cytoplasmic proteins and accumulation of lipofuscin. With an increase in the dose and/or time of exposure, the physiological status of intracellular organelles (such as lysosomes, nucleus and mitochondria) showed further impairment and amoebocyte immune functions were adversely affected, as shown by the decrease of the phagocytic activity. By mapping the responses of the different parameters evaluated, diagnostic of (oxidative) stress events, against lysosomal membrane stability, a "health

status” indicator (able to describe the stress syndrome from its early phase to pathology), we have shown that this biomarker is suitable as a prognostic test for health of earthworms. This is viewed as a crucial step toward the derivation of explanatory frameworks for prediction of pollutant impact on animal health. © 2017

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.ecoenv.2017.01.013

KW - Chromium(VI)

Earthworms

Immunocytes

Oxidative stress

Reactive oxygen species

chromium

lipid peroxide

lipofuscin

reactive oxygen metabolite

biological marker

chromium hexavalent ion

earthworm

toxicity test

animal cell

animal experiment

Article

autophagy

bioaccumulation

catabolism

cell function

cell nucleus

chemical analysis

concentration (parameters)

DNA damage

Eisenia andrei

environmental impact assessment

health status

lipid peroxidation

lymphocyte

mitochondrion

molecular stability

nonhuman

phagocyte

toxicity testing

animal

drug effects

immunology

intracellular membrane

leukocyte

lysosome

metabolism

Oligochaeta

oxidation reduction reaction

phagocytosis

Animalia

Invertebrata

Mammalia

Animals

Biomarkers

Intracellular Membranes

Leukocytes

Lysosomes

Mitochondria

Oxidation-Reduction

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :22

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 298-308

ST - Mode of action of Cr(VI) in immunocytes of earthworms: Implications for animal health

T2 - Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety

TI - Mode of action of Cr(VI) in immunocytes of earthworms: Implications for animal health

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85009115364&doi=10.1016%2fj.ecoenv.2017.01.013&partnerID=40&md5=df6c3ede992bbd638f04b84fbf45de29>

VL - 138

ID - 428

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Cooking organic aerosol (COA) is currently not included in European emission inventories. However, recent positive matrix factorization (PMF) analyses of aerosol mass spectrometer (AMS) measurements have suggested important contributions of COA in several European cities. In this study, emissions of COA were estimated for the UK, based on hourly AMS measurements of COA made at two sites in London (a kerbside site in central London and an urban background site in a residential area close to central London) for the full calendar year of 2012 during the Clean Air for London (ClearLo) campaign. Iteration of COA emissions estimates and subsequent evaluation and sensitivity experiments were conducted with the EMEP4UK atmospheric chemistry transport modelling system with a horizontal resolution of $5\text{ km} \times 5\text{ km}$. The spatial distribution of these emissions was based on workday population density derived from the 2011 census data. The estimated UK annual COA emission was 7.4 Gg per year, which is an almost 10% addition to the officially reported UK national total anthropogenic emissions of $\text{PM}_{2.5}$

(82 µg in 2012), corresponding to 320 mg person⁻¹ day⁻¹ on average. Weekday and weekend diurnal variation in COA emissions were also based on the AMS measurements. Modelled concentrations of COA were then independently evaluated against AMS-derived COA measurements from another city and time period (Manchester, January-February 2007), as well as with COA estimated by a chemical mass balance model of measurements for a 2-week period at the Harwell rural site (1/4 80 km west of central London). The modelled annual average contribution of COA to ambient particulate matter (PM) in central London was between 1 and 2 µg m⁻³ (1/4 20% of total measured OA1) and between 0.5 and 0.7 µg m⁻³ in other major cities in England (Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds). It was also shown that cities smaller than London can have a central hotspot of population density of smaller area than the computational grid cell, in which case higher localized COA concentrations than modelled here may be expected. Modelled COA concentrations dropped rapidly outside of major urban areas (annual average of 0.12 µg m⁻³ for the Harwell location), indicating that although COA can be a notable component in urban air, it does not have a significant effect on PM concentrations on rural areas. The possibility that the AMS-PMF apportionment measurements overestimate COA concentrations by up to a factor of 2 is discussed. Since COA is a primary emission, any downward adjustments in COA emissions would lead to a proportional linear downward scaling in the absolute magnitudes of COA concentrations simulated in the model. © Author(s) 2016.

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DO - 10.5194/acp-16-13773-2016

IS - 21

KW - accelerator mass spectrometry

aerosol

atmospheric chemistry

atmospheric modeling

atmospheric transport

concentration (composition)

diurnal variation

emission inventory

particulate matter

spatial distribution

England

London [England]

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :22

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 13773-13789

ST - Model simulations of cooking organic aerosol (COA) over the UK using estimates of emissions based on measurements at two sites in London

T2 - Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics

TI - Model simulations of cooking organic aerosol (COA) over the UK using estimates of emissions based on measurements at two sites in London

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84994735225&doi=10.5194%2facp-16-13773-2016&partnerID=40&md5=f4e8095a85dec5f9923a38005a4aacee>

VL - 16

ID - 904

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Evidence is accumulating that emissions of primary particulate matter (PM) from residential wood and coal combustion in the UK may be underestimated and/or spatially misclassified. In this study, different assumptions for the spatial distribution and total emission of PM from solid fuel (wood and coal) burning in the UK were tested using an atmospheric chemical transport model. Modelled concentrations of the PM components were compared with measurements from aerosol mass spectrometers at four sites in central and Greater London (ClearLo campaign, 2012), as well as with measurements from the UK black carbon network. The two main alternative emission scenarios modelled were Base4x and combRedist. For Base4x, officially reported PM_{2.5} from the residential and other non-industrial combustion source sector were increased by a factor of four. For the combRedist experiment, half of the baseline emissions from this same source were redistributed by residential population density to simulate the effect of allocating some emissions to the smoke control areas (that are assumed in the national inventory to have no emissions from this source). The Base4x scenario yielded better daily and hourly correlations with measurements than the combRedist scenario for year-long comparisons of the solid fuel organic aerosol (SFOA) component at the two London sites. However, the latter scenario better captured mean measured concentrations across all four sites. A third experiment, Redist - all emissions redistributed linearly to population density, is also presented as an indicator of the maximum concentrations an assumption like this could yield. The modelled elemental carbon (EC) concentrations derived from the combRedist experiments also compared well with seasonal average concentrations of black carbon observed across the network of UK sites. Together, the two model scenario simulations of SFOA and EC suggest both that residential solid fuel emissions may be higher than inventory estimates and that the spatial distribution of residential solid fuel burning emissions, particularly in smoke control areas, needs re-evaluation. The model results also suggest the assumed temporal profiles for residential emissions may require review to place greater emphasis on evening (including discretionary) solid fuel burning. © Author(s) 2018.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.5194/acp-18-4497-2018

IS - 7

KW - aerosol

atmospheric modeling

burning

carbon

concentration (composition)

emission

particulate matter

spatial distribution

England

London [England]

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :6

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 4497-4518

ST - Modelling carbonaceous aerosol from residential solid fuel burning with different assumptions for emissions

T2 - Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics

TI - Modelling carbonaceous aerosol from residential solid fuel burning with different assumptions for emissions

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85045061734&doi=10.5194%2facp-18-4497-2018&partnerID=40&md5=9329a4a3df703ac75cd1ad1cbdde4335>

VL - 18

ID - 900

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Damp and high levels of relative humidity (RH), typically above 70–80%, are known to provide mould-favourable conditions. Exposure to indoor mould contamination has been associated with an increased risk of developing and/or exacerbating a range of allergic and non-allergic diseases. The VTT model is a mathematical model of indoor mould growth that was developed based on surface readings of RH and temperature on wood in a controlled laboratory chamber. The model provides a mould index based on the environmental readings. We test the generalisability of this laboratory-based model to less-controlled domestic environments across different values of model parameters. Mould indices were generated using objective measurements of RH and temperature in the air, taken from sensors in a domestic setting every 3–5 min over 1 year in the living room and bedroom across 219 homes. Mould indices were assessed against self-reports from occupants regarding the presence of visible mould growth and mouldy odour in the home. Logistic regression provided evidence for relationships between mould indices and occupant responses. Mould indices were most successful at predicting occupant responses when the model parameters encouraged higher vulnerability to mould growth compared with the original VTT model. A lower critical RH level, above

which mould grows, a higher sensitivity, and larger increases in the mould index all consistently increased performance. Using moment-to-moment time-series data for temperature and RH, the model and its developments could help inform smart monitoring or control of RH, for example to counter risks associated with reduced ventilation in energy efficient homes. © 2021

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C7 - 108583

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.buildenv.2021.108583

KW - Indoor environments

Mould prediction

Relative humidity

Respiratory health

Sensor data

Molds

Domestic environments

Indoor environment

Indoor molds

Modeling parameters

Mold prediction

Mould growth

Occupant response

Relative humidity and temperatures

Sensors data

Energy efficiency

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Modelling mould growth in domestic environments using relative humidity and temperature

T2 - Building and Environment

TI - Modelling mould growth in domestic environments using relative humidity and temperature

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85119610710&doi=10.1016%2fj.buildenv.2021.108583&partnerID=40&md5=49950fbb3c88b9f6767d32991bc993f6>

ID - 78

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The local government of the megacity of Guangzhou, China, has established an annual average NO₂ concentration target of 40 µg m⁻³ to achieve by 2020. However, the Guangzhou Ambient Air Quality Compliance Plan does not specify what constitutes compliance with this target. We investigated a range of ambition levels for emissions reductions required to meet different possible interpretations of compliance using a hybrid dispersion and land-use regression model approach. We found that to reduce average annual-mean NO₂ concentration across all current monitoring sites to below 40 µg m⁻³ (i.e. a compliance assessment approach that does not use modelling) would require emissions reductions from all source sectors within Guangzhou of 60%, whilst to attain 40 µg m⁻³ everywhere in Guangzhou (based on model results) would require all-source emissions reduction of 90%. Reducing emissions only from the traffic sector would not achieve either interpretation of the target. We calculated the impacts of the emissions reductions on NO₂-attributable premature mortality to illustrate that policy assessment based only on assessment against a fixed concentration target does not account for the full public health improvements attained. Our approach and findings are relevant for NO₂ air pollution control policy making in other megacities. © 2020 The Author(s). Published by IOP Publishing Ltd.

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C7 - 065006

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1088/2515-7620/ab9dbd

IS - 6

KW - Air pollution

Air quality limit values

Emission control

Exposure

Public health

Urban air quality

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Modelling public health benefits of various emission control options to reduce no2 concentrations in guangzhou

T2 - Environmental Research Communications

TI - Modelling public health benefits of various emission control options to reduce no2 concentrations in guangzhou

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85107324243&doi=10.1088%2f2515-7620%2fab9dbd&partnerID=40&md5=1d66a31c354e927bff51a0e6ab14dbee>

VL - 2

ID - 895

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - In much of the industrialised world, policy interventions to address the challenges of wide-spread air pollution as resulting from development and economic progress in the 2nd half of the 20th century have overall led to reductions in air pollution levels and related health effects since the 1970s. While overall improvements towards reducing health effects from ambient air pollution are recorded, comprehensive and consistent assessments of the long-term impact of policy interventions are still scarce. In this paper, we conduct a model assessment over a 40 year period of air pollution in the UK. In order to correct for the short and longer term variability of meteorological factors contributing to trends in ambient concentrations of priority air pollutants (nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, fine particulate matter and ozone), we use a fixed meteorological year for all model simulations. Hence, the modelled changes in air pollutant concentrations and related health effects are solely a function of the changes in emissions since 1970. These changes in emissions are

primarily driven by policy interventions, ranging from phasing out of specific fuels or substances, to regulating the use of chemicals and driving the development of cleaner, more efficient technologies. Over the 40 year period, UK attributable mortality due to exposure to PM2.5 and NO2 have declined by 56% and 44% respectively, while ozone attributable respiratory mortality increased by 17% over the same period (however, with a slight decrease by 14% between 2000 and 2010). © 2019 The Author(s). Published by IOP Publishing Ltd.

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C7 - 074001

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1088/1748-9326/ab1542

IS - 7

KW - Air pollution

attributable mortality

long-term trends

respiratory health

Health

Nitrogen oxides

Ozone

Sulfur dioxide

Air pollutant concentrations

Ambient air pollution

Ambient concentrations

Efficient technology

Fine particulate matter

Long-term trend

Meteorological factors

Air pollution control

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :20

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Modelling public health improvements as a result of air pollution control policies in the UK over four decades - 1970 to 2010

T2 - Environmental Research Letters

TI - Modelling public health improvements as a result of air pollution control policies in the UK over four decades - 1970 to 2010

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85072046917&doi=10.1088%2f1748-9326%2fab1542&partnerID=40&md5=9037c263c662be42730589aae247108a>

VL - 14

ID - 831

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Exposure to dampness and fungi in the home is a known risk factor for individuals with allergic asthma. Inadequate heating and ventilation may lead to dampness and concomitant increased exposure to spores of allergenic fungi such as *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium*. These fungi have been cultured from sputum of asthmatic and non-asthmatic individuals, and implicated in the initiation or exacerbation of asthma. Indoor environmental factors influence the presence and concentrations of fungal propagules and, in turn, risk of asthma outcomes. This review aims to identify modifiable risk factors in the built environment that have been shown to influence fungal composition indoors, and to examine this association with the risk of asthma development and/or exacerbation. A complex interaction between residential characteristics, the built environment and the behaviour of people

regulate the diversity and concentrations of indoor fungi. Modifiable factors include build age, architectural design, level of maintenance, variations in construction materials, presence of pets, heating and ventilation patterns. Risk of fungal contamination and asthma outcomes are also influenced by low occupant awareness concerning potential health effects and socio-economic factors. Addressing these factors provides an opportunity to improve future housing interventions, though it is not clear how the built environment and occupant behaviours interact to modify the diversity of indoor fungi and resultant risk of asthma. A combination of housing improvements combined with awareness programmes and the alleviation of fuel poverty can be used to lower the allergen burden associated with damp homes. Further research is needed to identify factors that regulate the concentration and diversity of indoor fungi and how this may act as a modifier for asthma outcomes. © 2014 John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/cea.12281

IS - 5

KW - artificial ventilation

Aspergillus

asthma

atopy

awareness

building material

disease association

disease exacerbation

environmental factor

fungal contamination

heating

home environment

human

intervention study

outcome assessment

Penicillium

priority journal

review

risk factor

socioeconomics

species composition

species diversity

animal

biodiversity

fungus

immunology

indoor air pollution

risk

air conditioning

article

concentration (parameters)

disease course

microbial diversity

pet animal

allergen

Air Pollution, Indoor

Allergens

Animals

Fungi

Humans

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :35

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 631-641

ST - Modifiable factors governing indoor fungal diversity and risk of asthma

T2 - Clinical and Experimental Allergy

TI - Modifiable factors governing indoor fungal diversity and risk of asthma

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84916882617&doi=10.1111%2fcea.12281&partnerID=40&md5=bf64f046a101b468c7a2a6747eb0ec3d>

VL - 44

ID - 615

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The use of molecular tools, principally qPCR, versus traditional culture-based methods for quantifying microbial parameters (e.g., Fecal Indicator Organisms) in bathing waters generates considerable ongoing debate at the science–policy interface. Advances in science have allowed the development and application of molecular biological methods for rapid (~2 h) quantification of microbial pollution in bathing and recreational waters. In contrast, culture-based methods can take between 18 and 96 h for sample processing. Thus, molecular tools offer an opportunity to provide a more meaningful statement of microbial risk to water-users by providing near-real-time information enabling potentially more informed decision-making with regard to water-based activities. However, complementary studies concerning the potential costs and benefits of adopting rapid methods as a regulatory tool are in short supply. We report on findings from an international Working Group that examined the breadth of social impacts, challenges, and research opportunities associated with the application of molecular tools to bathing water regulations. © 2015, The Author(s).

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/s13280-015-0698-9

IS - 1

KW - Bathing Water Directive

Fecal indicator organism

Microbial pollution

Public perception

Recreational water quality

Risk communication

bathing water

biological analysis

decision making

environmental research

fecal coliform

microbial activity

molecular analysis

risk perception

social impact

water quality

Europe

analysis

ecology

environmental monitoring

microbiology

procedures

recreation

sociology

water pollution

Social Sciences

Water Microbiology

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :7

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 52-62

ST - Molecular tools for bathing water assessment in Europe: Balancing social science research with a rapidly developing environmental science evidence-base

T2 - Ambio

TI - Molecular tools for bathing water assessment in Europe: Balancing social science research with a rapidly developing environmental science evidence-base

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84954375580&doi=10.1007%2fs13280-015-0698-9&partnerID=40&md5=f9deb598b309aa169bd2d24d6e49d7fb>

VL - 45

ID - 491

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - SARS-CoV-2 and the resulting COVID-19 pandemic represents one of the greatest recent threats to human health, wellbeing and economic growth. Wastewater-based epidemiology (WBE) of human viruses can be a useful tool for population-scale monitoring of SARS-CoV-2 prevalence and epidemiology to help prevent further spread of the disease, particularly within urban centres. Here, we present a longitudinal analysis (March–July 2020) of SARS-CoV-2 RNA prevalence in sewage across six major urban centres in the UK (total population equivalent 3 million) by q(RT-)PCR and viral genome sequencing. Our results demonstrate that levels of SARS-CoV-2 RNA generally correlated with the abundance of clinical cases recorded within the community in large urban centres, with a marked decline in SARS-CoV-2 RNA abundance following the implementation of lockdown measures. The strength of this association was weaker in areas with lower confirmed COVID-19 case numbers. Further, sequence analysis of SARS-CoV-2 from wastewater suggested that multiple genetically distinct clusters were co-circulating in the local populations covered by our sample sites, and that the genetic variants observed in wastewater reflected similar SNPs observed in contemporaneous samples from cases tested in clinical diagnostic laboratories. We demonstrate how WBE can be used for both community-level detection and tracking of SARS-CoV-2 and other virus' prevalence, and can inform public health policy decisions. Although, greater understanding of the factors that affect SARS-CoV-2 RNA concentration in wastewater are needed for the full integration of WBE data into outbreak surveillance. In conclusion, our results lend support to the use of routine WBE for monitoring of SARS-CoV-2 and other human pathogenic viruses circulating in the population and assessment of the effectiveness of disease control measures. © 2021 Elsevier Ltd

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C7 - 117214

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.watres.2021.117214

KW - Coronavirus outbreak

Infection control

Municipal wastewater

Public health

Sewage surveillance

Diagnosis

Disease control

Economics

Health risks

Polymerase chain reaction

Population statistics

RNA

Sewage

Viruses

Economic growths

Human economics

Human health

Human virus
Human wellbeing
Municipal wastewaters
Urban centers
Monitoring
virus RNA
COVID-19
disease prevalence
epidemiology
genetic analysis
health policy
severe acute respiratory syndrome
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Article
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pandemic
real time polymerase chain reaction
sequence analysis
Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2
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virus transmission
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water monitoring
water sampling

communicable disease control

human

United Kingdom

wastewater

Coronavirus

SARS coronavirus

Humans

Pandemics

RNA, Viral

SARS-CoV-2

Waste Water

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :14

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Monitoring SARS-CoV-2 in municipal wastewater to evaluate the success of lockdown measures for controlling COVID-19 in the UK

T2 - Water Research

TI - Monitoring SARS-CoV-2 in municipal wastewater to evaluate the success of lockdown measures for controlling COVID-19 in the UK

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85107058961&doi=10.1016%2fj.watres.2021.117214&partnerID=40&md5=a13cd8154d5fc4034f6b1f2bff837f14>

VL - 200

ID - 43

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - In its decision (2010/477/EU) relating to the European Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD, 2008/56/EC), the European Commission identified the following points as focuses for monitoring: (i) 10.1.1: Trends in the amount, source and composition of litter washed ashore and/or deposited on coastlines, (ii) 10.1.2: Trends in the amount and composition of litter in the water column and accumulation on the sea floor, (iii) 10.1.3: Trends in the amount, distribution and composition of micro-particles (mainly microplastics), and (iv) 10.2.1: Trends in the amount and

composition of litter ingested by marine animals. Monitoring the impacts of litter will be considered further in 2014. At that time, the strategy will be discussed in the context of the Mediterranean Sea, providing information on constraints, protocols, existing harm and research needed to support monitoring efforts. The definition of targets and acceptable levels of harm must take all factors into account, whether entanglement, ingestion, the transport and release of pollutants, the transport of alien species and socio-economic impacts. It must also reflect on the practical deployment of "ingestion" measures (10.2.1). The analysis of existing data will reveal the potential and suitability of some higher trophic level organisms (fish, turtles, birds and mammals) for monitoring the adverse effects of litter. Sea turtles appear to be useful indicator species, but the definition of an ecological quality objective is still needed, as well as research on alternative potential indicator species. © 2014 Elsevier Ltd.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.marenvres.2014.02.003

KW - Fulmar

Good Environmental Status

Marine litter

Marine mammals

Monitoring

MSFD

Sea turtles

Seabirds

Aquatic ecosystems

Oceanography

Mammals

accumulation

bioindicator

biomonitoring
coastal zone
European Commission
litter
marine mammal
marine policy
seabird
seafloor
trophic level
turtle
water column
article
biodiversity
ecosystem restoration
environmental impact assessment
environmental management
environmental monitoring
environmental planning
European Marine Strategy Framework Directive
information service
ingestion
marine environment
marine species
Mediterranean Sea
nonhuman
policy
pollution monitoring
socioeconomics
waste water
waste water management
water pollutant

analysis

animal

environmental exposure

European Union

metabolism

procedures

vertebrate

Aves

Cheloniidae

Mammalia

Testudines

Vertebrata

Animals

Vertebrates

Water Pollutants, Chemical

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :69

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 3-9

ST - Monitoring the impact of litter in large vertebrates in the Mediterranean Sea within the European Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD): Constraints, specificities and recommendations

T2 - Marine Environmental Research

TI - Monitoring the impact of litter in large vertebrates in the Mediterranean Sea within the European Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD): Constraints, specificities and recommendations

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84906935002&doi=10.1016%2fj.marenvres.2014.02.003&partnerID=40&md5=5e364c3cfece2a39d4283e0cabbc5963>

VL - 100

ID - 858

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Photothermal therapy using nanoparticles is a promising new approach for the treatment of cancer. The principle is to utilise plasmonic nanoparticle light interaction for efficient heat conversion. However, there are many hurdles to overcome before it can be accepted in clinical practice. One issue is a current poor characterization of the thermal dose that is distributed over the tumour region and the surrounding normal tissue. Here, we use Monte Carlo simulations of photon radiative transfer through tissue and subsequent heat diffusion calculations, to model the spatial thermal dose in a skin cancer model. We validate our heat rise simulations against experimental data from the literature and estimate the concentration of nanorods in the tumor that are associated with the heat rise. We use the cumulative equivalent minutes at 43 °C (CEM43) metric to analyse the percentage cell kill across the tumour and the surrounding normal tissue. Overall, we show that computer simulations of photothermal therapy are an invaluable tool to fully characterize thermal dose within tumour and normal tissue. © 2019 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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C7 - 343

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/biom9080343

IS - 8

KW - Gold nanorods

Monte Carlo simulations

Nanoparticles

Photodynamic therapy

Photothermal therapy

Theranostics

gold nanoparticle

gold nanorod

macrogol

nanoparticle
absorption rate constant
anisotropy
Article
cell survival
computer simulation
controlled study
geometry
heat transfer
human
human cell
human tissue
laser surgery
light absorption
light scattering
mathematical model
Monte Carlo method
optical density
skin cancer
thermal conductivity
thermal diffusion
tumor growth
chemistry
heat
molecular dynamics
phototherapy
skin tumor
Hot Temperature
Humans
Molecular Dynamics Simulation
Skin Neoplasms

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :7

Export Date: 2 February 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Monte Carlo simulations of heat deposition during photothermal skin cancer therapy using nanoparticles

T2 - Biomolecules

TI - Monte Carlo simulations of heat deposition during photothermal skin cancer therapy using nanoparticles

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85071082320&doi=10.3390%2fbiom9080343&partnerID=40&md5=05d1ea407929fd0dc5c095b40430e458>

VL - 9

ID - 925

ER -

TY - JOUR

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/S0262-4079(15)30653-9

IS - 3027

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 26-27

ST - More than just a breath of fresh air

T2 - New Scientist

TI - More than just a breath of fresh air

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84952052699&doi=10.1016%2fS0262-4079%2815%2930653-9&partnerID=40&md5=eabc36814099e81203f86bd4f673f6b7>

VL - 226

ID - 569

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The integrated study of ocean health and human health is an emerging area of increasing global importance. Growing evidences demonstrate that the health of the ocean and the health of humans have always been and will continue to be, inextricably linked. Our actions toward the oceans will significantly influence the future of the whole planet and, in turn, our own health. The current review of these issues arose from a summer school in San Sebastian (Spain), from 5th to 7th June, 2019. An interdisciplinary group of researchers discussed key risks (e.g., microbial pollution, pharmaceuticals, harmful algal blooms, plastic pollution) and benefits (e.g., bathing waters, recreation, tourism) of the seas and global ocean for humanity; and debated the future priorities and potential actions for a joint Oceans and Human Health research and governance programme in Europe. The aim of this review is to contribute to the emerging scientific agenda on ocean health and human health, as well as coordinate efforts with stakeholders, policy makers and the general public. This agenda operates within the larger context of the upcoming United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development: 2021–2030, which strives to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), including healthy (human) lives and well-being (SDG3) and conserving and sustainably using the oceans (SDG14), among others. In addition to summarizing some of the key risks and benefits, therefore, we describe the governance of oceans and health interactions (especially in Europe), and we finish by proposing a list of elements for potential future research priorities on oceans and human health. © Copyright © 2020 Borja, White, Berdalet, Bock, Eatock, Kristensen, Leonard, Lloret, Pahl, Parga, Prieto, Wuijts and Fleming.

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C7 - 37

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3389/fmars.2020.00037

KW - ecosystem services

harmful algal blooms

human health

marine pollution

ocean health

seafood provision

well-being

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :33

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Moving Toward an Agenda on Ocean Health and Human Health in Europe

T2 - Frontiers in Marine Science

TI - Moving Toward an Agenda on Ocean Health and Human Health in Europe

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85079815506&doi=10.3389%2ffmars.2020.00037&partnerID=40&md5=c13c7203fbfd3d52c2cf9675ab4e8c56>

VL - 7

ID - 186

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - White blood cell (WBC) count is a common clinical measure from complete blood count assays, and it varies widely among healthy individuals. Total WBC count and its constituent subtypes have been shown to be moderately heritable, with the heritability estimates varying across cell types. We studied 19,509 subjects from seven cohorts in a discovery analysis, and 11,823 subjects from ten cohorts for replication analyses, to determine genetic factors influencing variability within the normal hematological range for total WBC count and five WBC subtype measures. Cohort specific data was supplied by the CHARGE, HeamGen, and INGI consortia, as well as independent collaborative studies. We identified and replicated ten associations with total WBC count and five WBC subtypes at seven different genomic loci (total WBC count-6p21 in the HLA region, 17q21 near ORMDL3, and CSF3; neutrophil count-17q21; basophil count-3p21 near RPN1 and C3orf27; lymphocyte count-6p21, 19p13 at EPS15L1; monocyte count-2q31 at ITGA4, 3q21, 8q24 an intergenic region, 9q31 near EDG2), including three previously reported associations and seven novel associations. To investigate functional relationships among variants contributing to variability in the six WBC traits, we utilized gene expression- and pathways-based analyses. We implemented gene-clustering algorithms to evaluate functional connectivity among implicated loci and showed functional relationships across cell types. Gene expression data from whole blood was utilized to show that significant biological consequences can be extracted from our genome-wide analyses, with effect estimates for significant loci from the meta-analyses being highly correlated with the proximal gene expression. In addition, collaborative efforts between the groups contributing to this study and related studies conducted by the COGENT and RIKEN groups allowed for the examination of effect homogeneity for genome-wide significant associations across populations of diverse ancestral backgrounds.

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C7 - e1002113
DB - Scopus
DO - 10.1371/journal.pgen.1002113
IS - 6
KW - chromosome protein
colony stimulating factor
epidermal growth factor receptor
G protein coupled receptor
glycosyltransferase
integrin
protein C3orf27
protein CSF3

protein EDG2
protein EPS15L1
protein ITGA4
protein RPN1
unclassified drug
grail protein
ubiquitin protein ligase
adult
aged
article
basophil
cell subpopulation
chromosome 17q
chromosome 19p
chromosome 2q
chromosome 3q
chromosome 6p
chromosome 8q
chromosome 9q
controlled study
female
gene cluster
gene expression profiling
genetic algorithm
genetic association
genetic identification
genetic variability
genome analysis
HLA system
human
human cell

leukocyte count

leukocyte differential count

lymphocyte count

male

morphological trait

neutrophil count

plesiomorphy

quantitative trait locus

receptor gene

single nucleotide polymorphism

gene locus

genetics

leukocyte

meta analysis

molecular epidemiology

multigene family

phenotype

Genetic Loci

Genome-Wide Association Study

Humans

Leukocytes

Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide

Ubiquitin-Protein Ligases

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :83

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2011

ST - Multiple loci are associated with white blood cell phenotypes

T2 - PLoS Genetics

TI - Multiple loci are associated with white blood cell phenotypes

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-79959824142&doi=10.1371%2fjournal.pgen.1002113&partnerID=40&md5=3f1476c9cf68b58cf24a11890636b1d0>

VL - 7

ID - 764

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Environment and Sustainability Institute, Penryn Campus, Penryn, TR10 9FE, United Kingdom

AU - Vos, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.tim.2021.03.006

IS - 6

KW - gliding motility

kin recognition

multicellular development

predation

secondary metabolites

social evolution

bacterial cell

bacterial genome

bacterium adherence

life cycle

lysis

Myxococcus xanthus

nonhuman

priority journal

Short Survey

species habitat

genetics

metabolism

metabolome

microbiology

movement (physiology)

secondary metabolism

bacterial protein

Bacterial Proteins

Genome, Bacterial

Movement

Soil Microbiology

M3 - Short Survey

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 562-563

ST - Myxococcus xanthus

T2 - Trends in Microbiology

TI - Myxococcus xanthus

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85104989599&doi=10.1016%2fj.tim.2021.03.006&partnerID=40&md5=3ee4762aadb0738b603cbbca5242564>

VL - 29

ID - 52

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - When biomolecules attach to engineered nanoparticle (ENP) surfaces, they confer the particles with a new biological identity. Physical format may also radically alter, changing ENP stability and agglomeration state within seconds. In order to measure which biomolecules are associated with early ENP growth, we studied ENPs in conditioned medium from A549 cell culture, using dynamic light scattering (DLS) and linear trap quadrupole electron transfer dissociation mass spectrometry. Two types of 100 nm polystyrene particles (one uncoated and one with an amine functionalized surface) were used to measure the influence of surface type. In identically prepared conditioned medium, agglomeration was visible in all samples after 1 h, but was variable, indicating inter-sample variability in secretion rates and extracellular medium conditions. In samples conditioned for 1 h or more, ENP agglomeration rates varied significantly. Agglomerate size measured by DLS was well correlated with surface sequestered peptide number for uncoated but not for amine coated polystyrene ENPs. Amine-coated ENPs grew much faster and into larger agglomerates associated

with fewer sequestered peptides, but including significant sequestered lactose dehydrogenase. We conclude that interference with extracellular peptide balance and oxidoreductase activity via sequestration is worthy of further study, as increased oxidative stress via this new mechanism may be important for cell toxicity. © 2014 The Author(s) Published by the Royal Society. All rights reserved.

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AU - Kendall, M.

AU - Hodges, N. J.

AU - Whitwel, H.

AU - Tyrrell, J.

AU - Cangul, H.

C7 - 20140100

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1098/rstb.2014.0100

IS - 1661

KW - Agglomerate

Corona

LDH

Nanoparticles

Peptides

Surface

enzyme activity

growth rate

nanotechnology

oxidation

conditioned medium

nanoparticle

peptide

polystyrene derivative

protein binding

chemistry

human

mass spectrometry

procedures

tumor cell line

Cell Line, Tumor

Culture Media, Conditioned

Humans

Polystyrenes

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :14

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

ST - Nanoparticle growth and surface chemistry changes in cell-conditioned culture medium

T2 - Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences

TI - Nanoparticle growth and surface chemistry changes in cell-conditioned culture medium

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84919774546&doi=10.1098%2frstb.2014.0100&partnerID=40&md5=f63f9841dfeed0320da677f1362595cf>

VL - 370

ID - 564

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Previous research has shown that young adults tend to identify and reinforce negative stereotypes of growing older. They can express both fear and trepidation regarding the bodily changes that occur with advancing age. With this in mind, in this paper we draw upon Frank's (2010) theoretical framework of socio-narratology to examine the work that stories can do. We take as a working example the impact that stories of ageing told by masters athletes might have upon young

adults, and specifically their perceptions of (self-)ageing. Three focus groups were carried out with the young adults to examine their perceptions of (self-)ageing prior to and following their viewing of a digital story portraying images and narratives of mature, natural ('drug-free') bodybuilders. Our analysis pointed to a number specific capacities that stories of masters athletes might have, namely the potential to re-open young adults sense of narrative foreclosure, the stretching and expanding of existing imagined storylines, and increasing the availability of narrative options. We propose that understanding what stories can do, what they can do best, and the narrative environments that help and hinder this process is essential if our programmes and policies are to produce the results that are wanted. © 2011 Cambridge University Press.

AD - European Centre for the Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro TR 13 HD, United Kingdom

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AU - Phoenix, C.

AU - Griffin, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1017/S0144686X11001103

IS - 2

KW - exercise

masters athletes

narrative

natural bodybuilding

socio-narratology

stories

visual methods

young adults

adult

perception

sport

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :28

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 243-266

ST - Narratives at work: What can stories of older athletes do?

T2 - Ageing and Society

TI - Narratives at work: What can stories of older athletes do?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84872015226&doi=10.1017%2fS0144686X11001103&partnerID=40&md5=15cf84902fd07944d2b71727c1796be8>

VL - 33

ID - 684

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This paper presents a novel investigation of a conceptual model, proposing that increased nature exposure may be associated with lower cravings, through reductions in negative affect. A cross-sectional online survey (N = 149) provided an initial exploration of the relationships between various aspects of nature exposure, craving and negative affect. Access to gardens/allotments and residential views incorporating more than 25% greenspace were both associated with reductions in the strength and frequency of cravings. These associations were mediated, to varying degrees, by reductions in negative affect. This novel link could have implications for public health and environmental protection programmes. © 2019 Elsevier Ltd

AD - School of Psychology, University of Plymouth, United Kingdom

European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, United Kingdom

AU - Martin, L.

AU - Pahl, S.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - May, J.

C7 - 102160

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.healthplace.2019.102160

KW - Affect

Craving

Greenspace

Mood

Natural environments

environmental protection

public health

article

land use

major clinical study

adult

aged

cross-sectional study

female

human

male

middle aged

natural science

questionnaire

Cross-Sectional Studies

Humans

Nature

Surveys and Questionnaires

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :7

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Natural environments and craving: The mediating role of negative affect

T2 - Health and Place

TI - Natural environments and craving: The mediating role of negative affect

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85067884127&doi=10.1016%2fj.healthplace.2019.102160&partnerID=40&md5=fcad075275406686a20c5c1b163cee69>

VL - 58

ID - 246

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Despite growing interest in the relationships between natural environments and subjective wellbeing (SWB), previous studies have various methodological and theoretical limitations. Focusing on urban/peri-urban residents (n=7272) from a nationally representative survey of the English population, we explored the relationships between three types of exposure: i) 'neighbourhood exposure', ii) 'visit frequency', and iii) 'specific visit'; and four components of SWB: i) evaluative, ii) eudaimonic, iii) positive experiential and iv) negative experiential. Controlling for area and individual level socio-demographics and other aspects of SWB, visit frequency was associated with eudaimonic wellbeing and a specific visit with positive experiential wellbeing. People who visited nature regularly felt their lives were more worthwhile, and those who visited nature yesterday were happier. The magnitude of the association between weekly nature visits and eudaimonic wellbeing was similar to that between eudaimonic wellbeing and life circumstances such as marital status. Findings are relevant for policies to protect and promote public access to natural environments. © 2017 Elsevier Ltd

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AU - White, M. P.

AU - Pahl, S.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

AU - Depledge, M. H.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.healthplace.2017.03.008

KW - Eudaimonic wellbeing

Exposure-response relationships

Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment

Natural environments

Subjective wellbeing

demography

environmental monitoring

environmental policy

environmental protection

survey

adolescent

adult

Article
controlled study
environment
exposure
female
health survey
human
male
marriage
policy
social aspect
urban area
wellbeing
aged
mental health
middle aged
physiology
recreation
recreational park
statistics and numerical data
England
United Kingdom
Humans
Parks, Recreational
Residence Characteristics
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :83
Export Date: 28 January 2022
PY - 2017
SP - 77-84

ST - Natural environments and subjective wellbeing: Different types of exposure are associated with different aspects of wellbeing

T2 - Health and Place

TI - Natural environments and subjective wellbeing: Different types of exposure are associated with different aspects of wellbeing

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85015608182&doi=10.1016%2fj.healthplace.2017.03.008&partnerID=40&md5=b69e6a250b2b6e1eb6bdc2bfa9f922f2>

VL - 45

ID - 420

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background There is a paucity of data examining the natural history of and risk factors for egg allergy persistence, the most common IgE-mediated food allergy in infants. Objective We aimed to assess the natural history of egg allergy and identify clinical predictors for persistent egg allergy in a population-based cohort. Methods The HealthNuts study is a prospective, population-based cohort study of 5276 infants who underwent skin prick tests to 4 allergens, including egg. Infants with a detectable wheal were offered hospital-based oral food challenges (OFCs) to egg, irrespective of skin prick test wheal sizes. Infants with challenge-confirmed raw egg allergy were offered baked egg OFCs at age 1 year and follow-up at age 2 years, with repeat OFCs to raw egg. Results One hundred forty infants with challenge-confirmed egg allergy at age 1 year participated in the follow-up. Egg allergy resolved in 66 (47%) infants (95% CI, 37% to 56%) by 2 years of age; however, resolution was lower in children with baked egg allergy at age 1 year compared with baked egg tolerance (13% and 56%, respectively; adjusted odds ratio, 5.27; 95% CI, 1.36-20.50; $P = .02$). In the subgroup of infants who were tolerant to baked egg at age 1 year, frequent ingestion of baked egg (≥ 5 times per month) compared with infrequent ingestion (0-4 times per month) increased the likelihood of tolerance (adjusted odds ratio, 3.52; 95% CI, 1.38-8.98; $P = .009$). Mutation in the filaggrin gene was not associated with the resolution of either egg allergy or egg sensitization at age 2 years. Conclusion Phenotyping of egg allergy (baked egg tolerant vs allergic) should be considered in the management of this allergy because it has prognostic implications and eases dietary restrictions. Randomized controlled trials for egg oral immunotherapy should consider stratifying at baseline by the baked egg subphenotype to account for the differential rate of tolerance development. © 2013 American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology.

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AU - Hill, D.

AU - Czech, H.

AU - Thiele, L.

AU - Osborne, N. J.

AU - Allen, K. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jaci.2013.11.032

IS - 2

KW - allergen-specific IgE

baked egg

Egg allergy

filaggrin

natural history

oral food challenge

resolution

skin prick test

article

cohort analysis

diet restriction

follow up

gene mutation

phenotype

population research

predictor variable

prick test

priority journal

prospective study

provocation test

sensitization

urticaria

Filaggrin gene

FLG

Interquartile range

IQR

Odds ratio

OFC

OR

Positive predictive value

PPV

sIgE

SPT

Child, Preschool

Egg Hypersensitivity

Eggs

Female

Humans

Immune Tolerance

Immunoglobulin E

Infant

Male

Prospective Studies

Risk Factors

Skin Tests

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :102

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 485-491.e6

ST - The natural history and clinical predictors of egg allergy in the first 2 years of life: A prospective, population-based cohort study

T2 - Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology

TI - The natural history and clinical predictors of egg allergy in the first 2 years of life: A prospective, population-based cohort study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84895058800&doi=10.1016%2fj.jaci.2013.11.032&partnerID=40&md5=af643df7cd9598bfd9c23bfe79e53d8b>

VL - 133

ID - 632

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - BACKGROUND: Forty percent of patients with autoimmune hepatitis (AIH) present with acute jaundice/hepatitis. Such patients, when treated promptly, are thought to have a good prognosis. OBJECTIVES: The objective of this study was to describe the natural history of AIH in patients presenting with jaundice/hepatitis and to determine whether the diagnosis could have been made earlier, before presentation. METHODS: This study is a retrospective review of 2249 consecutive patients who presented with jaundice to the Jaundice Hotline clinic, Truro, Cornwall, UK, over 15 years (1998-2013) and includes a review of the laboratory data over a 23-year period (1990-2013). RESULTS: Of the 955 patients with hepatocellular jaundice, 47 (5%) had criterion-referenced AIH: 35 female and 12 male, the median age was 65 years (range 15-91 years); the bilirubin concentration was 139 $\mu\text{mol/l}$ (range 23-634 $\mu\text{mol/l}$) and the alanine transaminase level was 687 IU/l (range 22-2519 IU/l). Among the patients, 23/46 (50%) were cirrhotic on biopsy; 11/47 (23%) died: median time from diagnosis to death, 5 months (range 1-59); median age, 72 years (range 59-91 years). All 8/11 patients who died of liver-related causes were cirrhotic. Weight loss ($P=0.04$) and presence of cirrhosis ($P=0.004$) and varices ($P=0.015$) were more common among those who died. Among patients who died from liver-related causes, 6/8 (75%) died less than 6 months from diagnosis. Cirrhosis at presentation and oesophageal varices were associated with early liver-related deaths ($P=0.011$, 0.002 respectively). Liver function test results were available in 33/47 (70%) patients

before presentation. Among these patients, 16 (49%) had abnormal alanine transaminase levels previously, and eight (50%) were cirrhotic at presentation. CONCLUSION: AIH presenting as jaundice/hepatitis was mainly observed in older women: 50% of the patients were cirrhotic, and liver-related mortality was high. Some of these deaths were potentially preventable by earlier diagnosis, as the patients had abnormal liver function test results previously, which had not been investigated. © 2014 Wolters Kluwer Health | Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

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AU - Laurent, P.

AU - Woolson, K. L.

AU - Hunter, J. G.

AU - Madden, R. G.

AU - Miller, C.

AU - Palmer, J.

AU - Harris, N.

AU - Mathew, J.

AU - Stableforth, B.

AU - Murray, I. A.

AU - Dalton, H. R.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1097/MEG.0000000000000085

IS - 6

KW - Autoimmune hepatitis

liver failure

liver function tests

natural history
6 mercaptopurine derivative
alanine aminotransferase
bilirubin
prednisolone
biological marker
adolescent
adult
aged
alanine aminotransferase blood level
article
bilirubin blood level
cause of death
corticosteroid therapy
disease course
esophagus varices
female
human
jaundice
liver biopsy
liver cirrhosis
liver function test
major clinical study
male
priority journal
retrospective study
very elderly
weight reduction
blood
complication
early diagnosis

epidemiology

Hepatitis, Autoimmune

middle aged

mortality

United Kingdom

young adult

Aged, 80 and over

Alanine Transaminase

Biological Markers

England

Humans

Retrospective Studies

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :15

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 640-645

ST - The natural history of autoimmune hepatitis presenting with jaundice

T2 - European Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology

TI - The natural history of autoimmune hepatitis presenting with jaundice

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84900458353&doi=10.1097%2fMEG.000000000000085&partnerID=40&md5=069b3bee56a8888dda5fd2ca8e027d41>

VL - 26

ID - 626

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is widely recognised as a considerable threat to human health, wellbeing and prosperity. Many clinically important antibiotic resistance genes are understood to have originated in the natural environment. However, the complex interactions between humans, animals and the environment makes the health implications of environmental AMR difficult to quantify. This narrative review focuses on the current state of knowledge regarding antibiotic

resistant bacteria (ARB) in natural bathing waters and implications for human health. It considers the latest research focusing on the transmission of ARB from bathing waters to humans. The limitations of existing evidence are discussed, as well as research priorities. The authors are of the opinion that future studies should include faecally contaminated bathing waters and people exposed to these environments to accurately parameterise environment-to-human transmission. © 2021 Elsevier Ltd

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AU - Leonard, A. F.

AU - Morris, D.

AU - Schmitt, H.

AU - Gaze, W. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.mib.2021.10.004

M3 - Review

N1 - Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2022

SP - 40-46

ST - Natural recreational waters and the risk that exposure to antibiotic resistant bacteria poses to human health

T2 - Current Opinion in Microbiology

TI - Natural recreational waters and the risk that exposure to antibiotic resistant bacteria poses to human health

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85118188151&doi=10.1016%2fj.mib.2021.10.004&partnerID=40&md5=218657d0a1e53ae4170f1476557e420f>

VL - 65

ID - 866

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Contact with, and psychological connectedness to the natural world are both associated with various health and sustainability-related outcomes. To date, though, the evidence base has been fragmented. Using a representative sample of the adult population of England (N = 4,960), we investigated the relationships between three types of nature contact, psychological connectedness, health, subjective wellbeing and pro-environmental behaviours within a single study. We found that specific types of nature contact, as well as individual differences in nature connectedness, were differentially associated with aspects of health, well-being and pro-environmental behaviours. Living in a greener neighbourhood was, unrelated to any wellbeing or sustainability outcomes. By contrast, visiting nature \geq once a week was positively associated with general health and household pro-environmental behaviours. Moreover, people who watched/listened to nature documentaries reported higher levels of both pro-environmental behaviours. Nature connectedness was positively related to eudaimonic wellbeing and both types of pro-environmental behaviour. Moreover, connectedness moderated key relationships between nature contact, wellbeing and pro-environmental behaviours. The complexity of our findings suggests that interventions increasing both contact with, and connection to nature, are likely to be needed in order to achieve synergistic improvements to human and planetary health. © 2020 Elsevier Ltd

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AU - White, M. P.

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C7 - 101389

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jenvp.2020.101389

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :96

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Nature contact, nature connectedness and associations with health, wellbeing and pro-environmental behaviours

T2 - Journal of Environmental Psychology

TI - Nature contact, nature connectedness and associations with health, wellbeing and pro-environmental behaviours

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85079146203&doi=10.1016%2fj.jenvp.2020.101389&partnerID=40&md5=50e3d72f08a6905ee13d770c66edee03>

VL - 68

ID - 174

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Engagement with nature is an important part of many people's lives, and the health and wellbeing benefits of nature-based activities are becoming increasingly recognised across disciplines from city planning to medicine. Despite this, urbanisation, challenges of modern life and environmental degradation are leading to a reduction in both the quantity and the quality of nature experiences. Nature-based health interventions (NBIs) can facilitate behavioural change through a somewhat structured promotion of nature-based experiences and, in doing so, promote improved physical, mental and social health and wellbeing. We conducted a Delphi expert elicitation process with 19 experts from seven countries (all named authors on this paper) to identify the different forms that such interventions take, the potential health outcomes and the target beneficiaries. In total, 27 NBIs were identified, aiming to prevent illness, promote wellbeing and treat specific physical, mental or social health and wellbeing conditions. These interventions were broadly categorized into those that change the environment in which people live, work, learn, recreate or heal (for example, the provision of gardens in hospitals or parks in cities) and those that change behaviour (for example, engaging people through organized programmes or other activities). We also noted the range of factors (such as socioeconomic variation) that will inevitably influence the extent to which these interventions succeed. We conclude with a call for research to identify the drivers influencing the effectiveness of NBIs in enhancing health and wellbeing.

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DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/sports7060141>

IS - 6

PY - 2019

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ST - Nature-Based Interventions for Improving Health and Wellbeing: The Purpose, the People and
the Outcomes

T2 - Sports (Basel, Switzerland)

TI - Nature-Based Interventions for Improving Health and Wellbeing: The Purpose, the People and
the Outcomes

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=pmnm4&NEWS=N&AN=31185675>

VL - 7

Y2 - 20190610//

ID - 1249

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Engagement with nature is an important part of many people's lives, and the health and wellbeing benefits of nature-based activities are becoming increasingly recognised across disciplines from city planning to medicine. Despite this, urbanisation, challenges of modern life and environmental degradation are leading to a reduction in both the quantity and the quality of nature experiences. Nature-based health interventions (NBIs) can facilitate behavioural change through a somewhat structured promotion of nature-based experiences and, in doing so, promote improved physical, mental and social health and wellbeing. We conducted a Delphi expert elicitation process with 19 experts from seven countries (all named authors on this paper) to identify the different forms that such interventions take, the potential health outcomes and the target beneficiaries. In total, 27 NBIs were identified, aiming to prevent illness, promote wellbeing and treat specific physical, mental or social health and wellbeing conditions. These interventions were broadly categorized into those that change the environment in which people live, work, learn, recreate or heal (for example, the provision of gardens in hospitals or parks in cities) and those that change behaviour (for example, engaging people through organized programmes or other activities). We also noted the range of factors (such as socioeconomic variation) that will inevitably influence the extent to which these interventions succeed. We conclude with a call for research to identify the drivers influencing the effectiveness of NBIs in enhancing health and wellbeing. © 2019 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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C7 - 141

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/sports7060141

IS - 6

KW - Forest schools

Green exercise

Green prescriptions

Nature-based health interventions

Wilderness therapy

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :40

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Nature-based interventions for improving health and wellbeing: The purpose, the people and the outcomes

T2 - Sports

TI - Nature-based interventions for improving health and wellbeing: The purpose, the people and the outcomes

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85074985837&doi=10.3390%2fsports7060141&partnerID=40&md5=2e96651df463b47ca9889f2c13d54196>

VL - 7

ID - 250

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Subjective wellbeing (SWB) is positively associated with both social connectedness and contact with natural environments. However, few studies have explored how these two predictors of SWB might interact. The current work hypothesised that high levels of nature exposure might mitigate (or buffer) any negative effects of a lack of recent social connectedness on wellbeing, by offering an alternative way for individuals to connect with the world around them. Results are based on data from 359 individuals who responded to an online survey in the UK. Measures of SWB, social connectedness and nature visit frequency all focused on the last seven days, and nearby nature was assessed in terms of the view from home and surrounding area. Regression models predicting SWB used interaction terms to test the buffering hypothesis, and controlled for sociodemographic and personality variables. Supporting predictions, social connectedness, nearby nature, and nature visit frequency were all positively associated with SWB. Partially supporting our buffering hypothesis, nearby nature, but not nature visit frequency, moderated the relationship between social connectedness and SWB. People with poor social connectedness still showed high levels of wellbeing if they reported high levels of nearby nature, and there was a lower likelihood of levels of wellbeing associated with depression among those with poor social connectedness if they had high nearby nature. Results confirmed the importance of nature exposure for wellbeing in itself, and highlighted

its potential role in offering socially isolated individuals a way of satisfying the need to feel connected. © 2018 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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C7 - 1238

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/ijerph15061238

IS - 6

KW - Natural environments

Perceived nature

Social connectedness

Subjective wellbeing

assessment method

demography

nature-society relations

prediction

regression analysis

survey

adult

Article

cross-sectional study

depression

disease association

exposure variable

female

health survey

human

male

middle aged

natural science

online system

pilot study

social aspect

United Kingdom

wellbeing

adolescent

aged

environment

health status

mental health

psychology

satisfaction

social isolation

very elderly

young adult

Aged, 80 and over

Cross-Sectional Studies

Health Surveys

Humans

Personal Satisfaction

Residence Characteristics

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :23

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

ST - Nearby nature 'buffers' the effect of low social connectedness on adult subjective wellbeing over the last 7 days

T2 - International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

TI - Nearby nature 'buffers' the effect of low social connectedness on adult subjective wellbeing over the last 7 days

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85048638697&doi=10.3390%2fijerph15061238&partnerID=40&md5=95bb43848768e01e8c00339b723aed42>

VL - 15

ID - 333

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - We have seen longstanding research interest in diverse nature–society relations, including contentious debates regarding what nature is, the role of humans within or apart from it, and how varied types of non-human nature shape different societies and individuals within society. Within this work, relatively little attention has been paid to an important aspect of nature experienced everyday: people's "weather-worlds." These encompass the qualities of sensory experience that are shaped by fluxes in the medium – the air – in which we routinely live and breathe. Such currents, forces and pressure gradients underwrite our capacities to act and interact with both the animate and inanimate materials and beings we encounter as we negotiate our everyday lives. We focus on these weather worlds here, drawing on the findings of an in-depth qualitative study exploring how people with varying forms and severities of sight impairment describe their nature experiences, with the weather emerging as an immediate and often highly visceral form of everyday nature encounter among all participants. We reflect on the ephemeral qualities of people's weather-worlds, highlighting their potential to comfort, invigorate and connect, but also to disorientate, threaten and isolate, at times supporting moments of well-being or exacerbating experiences of impairment and disability. In doing so, we highlight how attending to the weather is essential if we are to fully understand people's emplaced experiences of well-being, impairment and disability with(in) diverse forms of multi-elemental, assembled nature. The information, practices and views in this article are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG). © 2019 The Authors. Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd on behalf of Royal Geographical Society (with the Institute of British Geographers).

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/tran.12285

IS - 2

KW - disability

England

nature

qualitative

visual impairment

weather

geographical thought

nature-society relations

negotiation process

qualitative analysis

vision

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :14

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 270-283

ST - Negotiating nature's weather worlds in the context of life with sight impairment

T2 - Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers

TI - Negotiating nature's weather worlds in the context of life with sight impairment

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85059898553&doi=10.1111%2ftran.12285&partnerID=40&md5=dfd1cad87c25f5ee44d3ac03cd9b937b>

VL - 44

ID - 255

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Evidence suggests that living near blue spaces such as the coast, lakes and rivers may be good for health and wellbeing. Although greater levels of physical activity (PA) may be a potential mechanism, we know little about the types of PA that might account for this. Objectives: To explore the mediating role of: a) 'watersports' (e.g. sailing/canoeing); b) 'on-land outdoor PA' in

natural/mixed settings (e.g. walking/running/cycling); and, c) 'indoor/other PA' (e.g. gym/squash) in the relationships between residential blue space availability and health outcomes. Methods: Using data from the Health Survey for England (n = 21,097), we constructed a path model to explore whether weekly volumes of each PA type mediate any of the relationships between residential blue space availability (coastal proximity and presence of freshwater) and self-reported general and mental health, controlling for green space density and a range of socio-economic factors at the individual- and area-level. Results: Supporting predictions, living nearer the coast was associated with better self-reported general and mental health and this was partially mediated by on-land outdoor PA (primarily walking). Watersports were more common among those living within 5kms of the coast, but did not mediate associations between coastal proximity and health. Presence of freshwater in the neighbourhood was associated with better mental health, but this effect was not mediated by PA. Conclusions: Although nearby blue spaces offer potentially easier access to watersports, relatively few individuals in England engage in them and thus they do not account for positive population health associations. Rather, the benefits to health from coastal living seem, at least in part, due to participation in land-based outdoor activities (especially walking). Further research is needed to explore the mechanisms behind the relationship between freshwater presence and mental health. © 2019 The Authors

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C7 - 105016

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envint.2019.105016

KW - General health

GHQ-12

Green exercise

Physical activity

Restoration

Water

Housing

Image reconstruction

Surveys

Mediating roles
Outdoor activities
Population health
Potential mechanism
Socio-economic factor
Health
health impact
health risk
health survey
neighborhood
public health
sport
adolescent
adult
aged
aquatic sport
Article
child
cross-sectional study
cycling
England
female
freshwater environment
health status
human
male
mental health
outcome assessment
physical well-being
prediction
priority journal

residential area

rowing

running

seashore

self report

social environment

socioeconomics

walking parameters

demography

exercise

middle aged

walking

young adult

United Kingdom

Health Surveys

Humans

Residence Characteristics

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :51

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Neighbourhood blue space, health and wellbeing: The mediating role of different types of physical activity

T2 - Environment International

TI - Neighbourhood blue space, health and wellbeing: The mediating role of different types of physical activity

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85069733941&doi=10.1016%2fj.envint.2019.105016&partnerID=40&md5=a2fb72c7f76cacbd61167c88a2e289b4>

VL - 131

ID - 226

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective. The current study investigated whether people are less likely to be smokers when they live in greener neighbourhoods, and whether such an association is attributable to lower rates of ever-smoking and/or higher rates of smoking cessation. Method. Using a representative sample of the adult population of England (N = 8,059), we investigated the relationships between neighbourhood greenspace and three inter-related smoking outcomes (current smoking, ever-smoking and smoking cessation). Results. After controlling for a range of individual and area-level covariates, including socioeconomic status, income and education, living in the highest greenspace quartile was associated with a 20% lower prevalence of current smoking, compared to living in the lowest greenspace quartile (PR = 0.80, CI = 0.67, 0.96, $p < .017$). Neighbourhood greenspace was not significantly associated with ever-smoking. However, amongst ever-smokers, residing in the two highest quartiles of neighbourhood greenspace quartiles (vs. 1st quartile) was associated with a 10% and 12% higher prevalence of smoking cessation (PR = 1.10, CI = 1.02, 1.18, $p = .012$; PR = 1.12, CI = 1.02, 1.22, $p = .016$, respectively). This suggests that the association between greenspace and current smoking is due to a higher likelihood of smoking cessation, rather than lower rates of ever-smoking. The associations between greenspace, current smoking and smoking cessation were similar in magnitude to those of having high (vs. low) household income and were largely unmoderated by socioeconomic measures. Implications. Our findings advocate the need to protect and invest in local greenspaces, to maximise the public health benefits they may afford. Improving access to greenspace may constitute an overlooked public health strategy for reducing smoking prevalence. © 2020 Elsevier Ltd

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C7 - 113448

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.socscimed.2020.113448

KW - Ever smokers

Greenspace

Health-risk behaviour

Nature

Smoking

Smoking cessation

Smoking prevalence

adult

article

controlled study

education

England

female

health hazard

household income

human

major clinical study

male

neighborhood

prevalence

public health

social status

demography

epidemiology

recreational park

socioeconomics

Humans

Parks, Recreational

Residence Characteristics

Socioeconomic Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Neighbourhood greenspace and smoking prevalence: Results from a nationally representative survey in England

T2 - Social Science and Medicine

TI - Neighbourhood greenspace and smoking prevalence: Results from a nationally representative survey in England

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85093071934&doi=10.1016%2fj.socscimed.2020.113448&partnerID=40&md5=18d3fbb815a77235b2f0a0aaf77b3c09>

ID - 197

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Evidence supporting a positive association between neighbourhood greenspace and physical activity is equivocal. Using data from a large, nationally representative survey in England (n = 280,790), we found that while a positive relationship between the amount of neighbourhood greenspace and the odds of achieving recommended weekly physical activity existed for dog owners, no relationship was found for non-dog owners. The findings highlight the importance of neighbourhood greenspaces for supporting physical activity through dog walking in the UK context, but also raise the issue of how to encourage non-dog owners to use greenspaces in health-promoting ways. The results may also help to explain previously mixed findings in the international evidence base, and emphasise the need to adequately account for dog-ownership in future research exploring the relationship between greenspaces and physical activity. © 2018

AD - European Centre for Environment & Human Health (ECEHH), University of Exeter Medical School, United Kingdom

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Elliott, L. R.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.landurbplan.2018.01.004

KW - Dog-ownership

Greenspace

Health promotion

Physical activity

Conservation

Ecology

England

Green spaces

Neighbourhood

Health

domestic species

health impact

neighborhood

United Kingdom

Canis familiaris

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :25

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 18-23

ST - Neighbourhood greenspace is related to physical activity in England, but only for dog owners

T2 - Landscape and Urban Planning

TI - Neighbourhood greenspace is related to physical activity in England, but only for dog owners

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85042858766&doi=10.1016%2fj.landurbplan.2018.01.004&partnerID=40&md5=ef29a9c678f9a544e48c4d2ea91bc050>

VL - 174

ID - 337

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: It is hypothesized that neighbourhood satisfaction and subjective happiness are associated with self-rated health or mediate the effect from urbanization levels among youth. Methods: Taiwan Youth Project was a cross-sectional study in two cities, Taipei and Yilan, Taiwan including 5,586 students. Information on neighbourhood satisfaction, happiness, urbanization levels, and self-rated health was obtained by interview. Results: Neighbourhood satisfaction and happiness were both significantly associated with self-rated health (both $p < 0.001$) while urbanization level was not ($p > 0.05$). Neighbourhood satisfaction is also highly correlated with happiness ($p < 0.001$). Conclusions: Future public health intervention should attend to neighbourhood satisfaction and happiness for youth. © 2012, the Nordic Societies of Public Health. All rights reserved.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1177/1403494812449081

IS - 5

KW - Adolescent

neighborhood

self-rated health

urbanization

well-being

youth

article

cross-sectional study

demography

female

happiness

human

male

qualitative research

satisfaction

self evaluation

Taiwan

Cross-Sectional Studies

Diagnostic Self Evaluation

Humans

Personal Satisfaction

Residence Characteristics

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 498-500

ST - Neighbourhood satisfaction and happiness but not urbanization level affect self-rated health in adolescents

T2 - Scandinavian Journal of Public Health

TI - Neighbourhood satisfaction and happiness but not urbanization level affect self-rated health in adolescents

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84865266343&doi=10.1177%2f1403494812449081&partnerID=40&md5=6702383e3d725a7760c888f7f501036a>

VL - 40

ID - 741

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective: To determine whether there is an association between an acute preceding hepatitis E virus (HEV) infection and neuralgic amyotrophy (NA), and if so, whether patients with HEV-related NA differ from patients without an associated HEV infection. Methods: HEV testing was conducted in a retrospective cohort of 28 Cornish patients with NA (2011-2013) and a prospective cohort of 38 consecutive Dutch patients with NA (2004- 2007). Acute-phase serum samples were analyzed for the presence of anti-HEV immunoglobulin (Ig) M and IgG and HEV RNA (quantitative real-time PCR). Results: Five cases (10.6%) of acute hepatitis E infection were identified in a total group of 47 patients with NA of whom serum samples were available. In 4 patients, HEV RNA was detected in serum samples taken at presentation. All patients with HEV-associated NA had clinical and electrophysiologic evidence of bilateral brachial plexus involvement. Anti-HEV IgM positivity was not related to age, sex, disease severity, disease course, or outcome. Conclusions: Acute hepatitis E is found in 10% of patients with NA from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. Further research is required to investigate the role of HEV in NA in other geographical locations and to determine pathophysiologic mechanisms. © 2014 American Academy of Neurology.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1212/WNL.000000000000112

IS - 6

KW - immunoglobulin G antibody

immunoglobulin M antibody

virus RNA

adult

article

blood sampling

brachial plexus neuropathy

clinical article

disease association

female
hepatitis E
Hepatitis E virus
human
male
Netherlands
nonhuman
priority journal
quantitative analysis
real time polymerase chain reaction
RNA analysis
United Kingdom
Aged
Brachial Plexus Neuritis
Cohort Studies
England
Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay
Hepatitis Antibodies
Humans
Immunoglobulin G
Immunoglobulin M
Middle Aged
Prospective Studies
Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction
Retrospective Studies
RNA, Viral
Viral Load
Young Adult
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :114
Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 498-503

ST - Neuralgic amyotrophy and hepatitis E virus infection

T2 - Neurology

TI - Neuralgic amyotrophy and hepatitis E virus infection

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84895742630&doi=10.1212%2fWNL.000000000000112&partnerID=40&md5=8edd5775f10718d113f1ce4b7e16e95a>

VL - 82

ID - 606

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Human respiratory and gastrointestinal illnesses can result from exposures to brevetoxins originating from coastal Florida red tide blooms, comprising the marine alga *Karenia brevis* (*K. brevis*). Only limited research on the extent of human health risks and illness costs due to *K. brevis* blooms has been undertaken to date. Because brevetoxins are known neurotoxins that are able to cross the blood-brain barrier, it is possible that exposure to brevetoxins may be associated with neurological illnesses. This study explored whether *K. brevis* blooms may be associated with increases in the numbers of emergency department visits for neurological illness. An exposure-response framework was applied to test the effects of *K. brevis* blooms on human health, using secondary data from diverse sources. After controlling for resident population, seasonal and annual effects, significant increases in emergency department visits were found specifically for headache (ICD-9 784.0) as a primary diagnosis during proximate coastal *K. brevis* blooms. In particular, an increased risk for older residents (≥ 55 years) was identified in the coastal communities of six southwest Florida counties during *K. brevis* bloom events. The incidence of headache associated with *K. brevis* blooms showed a small but increasing association with *K. brevis* cell densities. Rough estimates of the costs of this illness were developed for hypothetical bloom occurrences. © 2018 Elsevier B.V.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.hal.2018.07.002

KW - brevetoxin

exposure-response

headache

illness cost

Karenia brevis (K. brevis)

neurotoxin

algal bloom

dinoflagellate

human

Dinoflagellida

Harmful Algal Bloom

Humans

Neurotoxins

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :8

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 73-81

ST - Neurological illnesses associated with Florida red tide (*Karenia brevis*) blooms

T2 - Harmful Algae

TI - Neurological illnesses associated with Florida red tide (*Karenia brevis*) blooms

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85062238537&doi=10.1016%2fj.hal.2018.07.002&partnerID=40&md5=04d70b2b9e4352412047ea5dc25bb5e8>

VL - 82

ID - 267

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Exposure to airborne particulate matter (PM) may affect neurodevelopmental outcomes in children. The mechanisms underlying these relationships are not currently known. We aim to assess whether PM affects the developing brains of schoolchildren in Poland, a country characterized by high levels of PM pollution. Children aged from 10 to 13 years (n = 800) are recruited to participate in this case-control study. Cases (children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)) are being recruited by field psychologists. Population-based controls are being sampled from schools. The study area comprises 18 towns in southern Poland characterized by wide-ranging levels of PM. Comprehensive psychological assessments are conducted to assess cognitive and social functioning. Participants undergo structural, diffusion-weighted, task, and resting-state magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). PM concentrations are estimated using land use regression models, incorporating information from air monitoring networks, dispersion models, and characteristics of roads and other land cover types. The estimated concentrations will be assigned to the prenatal and postnatal residential and preschool/school addresses of the study participants. We will assess whether long-term exposure to PM affects brain function, structure, and connectivity in healthy children and in those diagnosed with ADHD. This study will provide novel, in-depth understanding of the neurodevelopmental effects of PM pollution.

AU - Markevych, Iana

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AU - Sitnik-Warchulska, Katarzyna

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AU - Baumbach, Clemens

AU - Wierzba-Lukaszyk, Maja

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AU - Kossowski, Bartosz

AU - Domagalik, Aleksandra

AU - Szwed, Marcin

DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/ijerph19010310>

IS - 1

KW - Air Pollutants/an [Analysis]

Air Pollutants/to [Toxicity]

*Air Pollutants

Air Pollution/an [Analysis]

Air Pollution/sn [Statistics & Numerical Data]

*Air Pollution

Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity/ci [Chemically Induced]

Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity/ep [Epidemiology]

*Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity

Brain/dg [Diagnostic Imaging]

Case-Control Studies

Child

Child, Preschool

Environmental Exposure/an [Analysis]

Environmental Exposure/sn [Statistics & Numerical Data]

Female

Humans

Particulate Matter/an [Analysis]

Particulate Matter/to [Toxicity]

Pregnancy

PY - 2021

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SN - 1660-4601

ST - NeuroSmog: Determining the Impact of Air Pollution on the Developing Brain: Project Protocol

T2 - International journal of environmental research and public health

TI - NeuroSmog: Determining the Impact of Air Pollution on the Developing Brain: Project Protocol

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=mesx&NEWS=N&AN=35010570>

VL - 19

Y2 - 20211228//

ID - 961

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Recent years have seen increasing enthusiasm for the use of go-along interviews to attend to the fleeting, more-than-human relational encounters that co-constitute people's everyday experiences of health and wellbeing. Go-alongs are an approach to qualitative fieldwork in which research participants literally walk (or drive, swim, wheel, kayak and so forth) the researcher through their place experiences. While such approaches have wide-ranging advantages, there are growing calls to better animate the go-along encounter; to capture and convey go-alongs that are more vivid, sensuous and entangled with the dynamic meanings and materialities that shape everyday life. This methodological paper presents a creative non-fiction, produced as a tentative response to these calls, and designed to invite further reflection on some of the key challenges and opportunities of using such emplaced mobile methods within the social sciences. Situated at the under-researched intersection of critical disability and mobilities research, it draws on the findings of a two-year study that examined how people with sight impairment in the UK negotiate and experience a sense of wellbeing (or otherwise) with and through diverse types of everyday nature. © 2020 The Author(s). Published by Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/17450101.2020.1817685

IS - 3

KW - creative analytical practice

Go-along interviews

mobile methods

mobilities

nature

sight impairment

analytical framework

fieldwork

mobility

physical activity

public health

qualitative analysis

quality of life

vision

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 306-321

ST - 'Never mind the bullocks': animating the go-along interview through creative nonfiction

T2 - Mobilities

TI - 'Never mind the bullocks': animating the go-along interview through creative nonfiction

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85090755700&doi=10.1080%2f17450101.2020.1817685&partnerID=40&md5=30339749d9f5e1a01dcb22a7f6ed4fd1>

VL - 16

ID - 103

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Histidine-rich Glycoprotein (HRG) is the most abundant protein in mussel haemolymph plasma. In this study, we determined by qRT-PCR and FISH analysis the tissues involved in HRG synthesis in *Mytilus galloprovincialis*. The relative HRG mRNA abundance in haemocytes, digestive gland, gills, gonads, posterior adductor muscle, and mantle edge was evaluated. Immunofluorescence analysis of HRG protein distribution in the whole mussel body was performed by a specific antibody. Our data showed the highest gene expression level of HRG in the mantle edge. In particular the outer fold of the mantle edge was shown to be the site that produced the highest amount of the protein. These data indicate a possible role of this Ca²⁺⁺-binding protein in shell growth. HRG was also found in many other tissues and cells in contact with the haemolymph. This may be related to the immunoresponsive role of this protein. The presence of HRG in tissues related to the feeding pathways and mucous production could indicate the potential significance of this protein into mucus associated antimicrobial action. Overall, the results demonstrate that numerous mussel tissues are involved in HRG production, some of which can release the protein into the haemolymph and others into the extrapallial fluid. These data indicate that extrapallial (EP) protein and HRG are the same protein. An annual cycle survey showed a maximum HRG mRNA as well HRG protein production in mussel tissues in summer, a season in which the animals show the greatest growth, but are more likely to be exposed to microbial pathogens. © 2020 Elsevier Inc.

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C7 - 110440

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.cbpb.2020.110440

KW - Blue mussel

EP protein

HRG

Immune response

Shell accretion

calcium binding protein

glycoprotein

histidine

messenger RNA

histidine-rich proteins

protein

animal tissue

antimicrobial activity

Article

circannual rhythm

female

fluorescence in situ hybridization

gene expression level

genetic analysis

immunocytochemistry

immunofluorescence

male

Mytilus galloprovincialis

nonhuman

priority journal

protein analysis

protein localization

protein synthesis

real time polymerase chain reaction

RNA extraction

animal

biosynthesis

blood cell

gene expression regulation

genetics

gill

gonad

hemolymph

metabolism

muscle

Mytilus

Animals

Gills

Glycoproteins

Gonads

Hemocytes

In Situ Hybridization, Fluorescence

Muscles

Proteins

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - New insights into the possible multiple roles of histidine-rich glycoprotein in blue mussels

T2 - Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology Part - B: Biochemistry and Molecular Biology

TI - New insights into the possible multiple roles of histidine-rich glycoprotein in blue mussels

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85083291840&doi=10.1016%2fj.cbpb.2020.110440&partnerID=40&md5=88c6e63881c653a6f3bb8fd4090a5a9e>

VL - 245

ID - 150

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This paper addresses the impact that changes in natural ecosystems can have on health and wellbeing focusing on the potential co-benefits that green spaces could provide when introduced as climate change adaptation measures. Ignoring such benefits could lead to sub-optimal planning and decision-making. A conceptual framework, building on the ecosystem-enriched Driver, Pressure, State, Exposure, Effect, Action model (eDPSEEA), is presented to aid in clarifying the relational structure between green spaces and human health, taking climate change as the key driver. The study has the double intention of (i) summarising the literature with a special emphasis on the ecosystem and health perspectives, as well as the main theories behind these impacts, and (ii) modelling these findings into a framework that allows for multidisciplinary approaches to the underlying relations between human health and green spaces. The paper shows that while the literature based on the ecosystem perspective presents a well-documented association between climate, health and green spaces, the literature using a health-based perspective presents mixed evidence in some cases. The role of contextual factors and the exposure mechanism are rarely addressed. The proposed framework could serve as a multidisciplinary knowledge platform for multi-perspective analysis and discussion among experts and stakeholders, as well as to support the operationalization of quantitative assessment and modelling exercises. © 2018 The Authors

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DB - Scopus

DO - [10.1016/j.scitotenv.2018.03.323](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2018.03.323)

KW - Adaptation

Contextual factors

Ecosystem-based adaptation

eDPSEEA

Green spaces

Climate models

Decision making

Ecosystems

Health

Climate change adaptation

Conceptual frameworks
Multi-disciplinary approach
Quantitative assessments
Climate change
conceptual framework
ecosystem service
environmental impact assessment
greenspace
public health
stakeholder
air pollution
Article
environmental exposure
environmental health
environmental management
flooding
health hazard
human
landscape
mortality
priority journal
urban area
vegetation
water quality
wellbeing
ecosystem
environmental monitoring
environmental protection
procedures
Conservation of Natural Resources
Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :43

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 1191-1204

ST - The nexus between climate change, ecosystem services and human health: Towards a conceptual framework

T2 - Science of the Total Environment

TI - The nexus between climate change, ecosystem services and human health: Towards a conceptual framework

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85046041226&doi=10.1016%2fj.scitotenv.2018.03.323&partnerID=40&md5=b7c723f48ee5ad8e039491ced730019f>

VL - 635

ID - 315

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The study of emissions and depositions of atmospheric reactive nitrogen species (Nrs) in a region is important to uncover the sources and sinks of atmospheric Nrs in the region. In this study, atmospheric total Nrs depositions including both wet-only and dry deposition were monitored simultaneously across major land-use types in a 105 km² catchment called Jinjing River Catchment (JRC) in subtropical central China from 2015 to 2016. Based on activity data and emission factors for the main Nrs emission sources, ammonia (NH₃) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emission inventories for the catchment were also compiled. The estimated total Nrs deposition in JRC was 35.9 kg N ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹, with approximately 49.7 % attributed to reduced compounds (NH_x), and 40.5 % attributed to oxidized (NO_y). The total Nrs emission rate in JRC was 80.4 kg N ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹, with 61.5 and 18.9 kg N ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ from NH₃ and NO_x emissions, respectively. Livestock excretion and fertilization were the two main contributing emission sources for NH₃, while vehicle sources contributed the bulk of NO_x emissions. The net atmospheric budgets of Nrs in paddy field, forest, and tea field were +3.7, -36.1, and +23.8 kg N ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹, respectively. At the catchment scale, the net atmospheric budget of Nrs was +47.7 kg N ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹, with +43.7 kg N ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ of NH_x and +4.0 kg N ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ of NO_y, indicating that the subtropical catchment was net sources of atmospheric Nrs. Considering that excessive atmospheric Nr emissions and deposition may cause adverse effects on the environment, effects should be conducted to mitigate the Nrs emissions from agriculture and transportation, and increasing the area of forest is good for reducing the net positive budget of atmospheric Nrs in the subtropical catchments in China. © 2021 Elsevier Ltd

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C7 - 117870

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envpol.2021.117870

KW - Ammonia emission

dry deposition

Nitrogen cycling

Nitrogen oxides

Wet deposition

Ammonia

Budget control

Catchments

Deposition

Forestry

Land use

Runoff

Tropics

Ammonia emissions

Central chinas

Emission sources

NH₃-N

Nitrogen-cycling

NO_x/ emission

NO_y

River catchment

agricultural catchment

agricultural emission

atmospheric pollution

traffic emission

China

Hunan

Jinjing Basin

nitrogen

agriculture

air pollutant

environmental monitoring

Air Pollutants

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Nitrogen emission and deposition budget in an agricultural catchment in subtropical central China

T2 - Environmental Pollution

TI - Nitrogen emission and deposition budget in an agricultural catchment in subtropical central China

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85112019935&doi=10.1016%2fj.envpol.2021.117870&partnerID=40&md5=b50caca94974c0d211ce7a192901ba6c>

VL - 289

ID - 886

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The adaptive benefits of natural transformation, the active uptake of free DNA molecules from the environment followed by incorporation of this DNA into the genome, may be the improved response to selection resulting from increased genetic variation. Drawing analogies with sexual reproduction, transformation may be particularly beneficial when selection rapidly fluctuates during coevolution with virulent parasites ('the Red Queen Hypothesis'). Here we test this hypothesis by experimentally evolving the naturally transformable and recombinogenic species *Acinetobacter baylyi* with a cocktail of lytic phages. No increased levels of resistance to phage were found in the wild type compared to a recombination deficient Δ dprA strain after five days of evolution. When exposed to *A. baylyi* DNA and phage, naturally transformable cells show greater levels of phage resistance. However, increased resistance arose regardless of whether they were exposed to DNA from phage-sensitive or -resistant *A. baylyi*, suggesting resistance was not the result of transformation, but was related to other benefits of competence. Subsequent evolution in the absence of phages did not show that recombination could alleviate the cost of resistance. Within this study system we found no support for transformation-mediated recombination being an advantage to bacteria exposed to parasitic phages. © The Author(s) 2016.

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C7 - 37144

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/srep37144

KW - Acinetobacter baylyi

bacteriophage

exposure

model

nonhuman

species

wild type

Acinetobacter

bacterium transformation

biological model

genetic recombination

genetic selection

genetics

Bacteriophages

Models, Biological

Recombination, Genetic

Selection, Genetic

Transformation, Bacterial

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

ST - No effect of natural transformation on the evolution of resistance to bacteriophages in the Acinetobacter baylyi model system

T2 - Scientific Reports

TI - No effect of natural transformation on the evolution of resistance to bacteriophages in the Acinetobacter baylyi model system

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84995906407&doi=10.1038%2fsrep37144&partnerID=40&md5=6fe8b21869e66ba9cad8edb8a6e2324e>

VL - 6

ID - 456

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is one of the most common neurodevelopmental disorders. Approximately 2–5% of school-aged children hold diagnoses and the prevalence is reported to be rising. School can be particularly challenging for children with ADHD. ADHD-related behaviours impair them, as well as challenging their teachers, parents and peers. Although the effectiveness of medication is well established, it remains controversial. There has been less systematic synthesis into the effectiveness of non-pharmacological behavioural treatments, although beneficial effects have been reported for both symptom and scholastic outcomes. Few published reviews have considered non-pharmacological interventions in school settings independently of those delivered predominantly in other settings, such as at home and in clinic. Those that have do not focus on the synthesis of evidence from controlled trials or explore attitudes and experience. This series of systematic reviews sought to evaluate the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of non-pharmacological interventions delivered in school settings for pupils with, or at risk of, ADHD and to explore the factors that may enhance, or limit, the effective delivery of such interventions. Objectives Four systematic reviews and an overarching synthesis of these reviews are reported. Review 1 aimed to synthesise the effectiveness and the cost-effectiveness of non-pharmacological interventions delivered in school settings for children with, or at risk of, ADHD. Review 2 considered quantitative studies that explore attitudes towards school-based non-pharmacological interventions for pupils with ADHD. Review 3 synthesised the attitudes and experiences of pupils, teachers, parents and others who use ADHD interventions in school settings. Review 4 explored the experience of ADHD in school among pupils, their parents and teachers more generally. The four reviews were subsequently brought together in an overarching synthesis which aimed to relate the reviews to each other. © Queen's Printer and Controller of HMSO 2015.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3310/hta19450

IS - 45

KW - Article

attention deficit disorder

attitude

behavior therapy

child behavior

clinical effectiveness

cost effectiveness analysis

data synthesis

experience

health care delivery

home

human
incidence
outcome assessment
outpatient department
parental attitude
peer group
qualitative research
quantitative study
risk assessment
school
student attitude
symptom
teacher
adolescent
age
attention
Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity
attitude to health
behavior
child
human relation
parent
preschool child
sex difference
social stigma
university
Age Factors
Child, Preschool
Faculty
Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice
Humans

Interpersonal Relations

Parents

Sex Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :38

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 1-470

ST - Non-pharmacological interventions for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) delivered in school settings: Systematic reviews of quantitative and qualitative research

T2 - Health Technology Assessment

TI - Non-pharmacological interventions for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) delivered in school settings: Systematic reviews of quantitative and qualitative research

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84936062718&doi=10.3310%2fhta19450&partnerID=40&md5=d8fe94d0a3121df5414cd50cfeffa224>

VL - 19

ID - 575

ER -

TY - JOUR

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/14787210.2018.1446827

IS - 4

KW - Autochthonous
Guillain–Barré syndrome (GBS)
hepatitis E virus (HEV)
neuralgic amyotrophy (NA)
neurological injury
immunoglobulin
prednisolone
ribavirin
Bell palsy
brachial plexus neuropathy
disease association
Editorial
genotype
Guillain Barre syndrome
hepatitis E
Hepatitis E virus
human
immune complex disease
meningoencephalitis
mononeuropathy multiplex
nervous system injury
nonhuman
pathogenesis
peripheral neuropathy
phenotype
vestibular neuronitis
animal
complication
neurologic disease
pathophysiology
virology

Animals

Humans

Nervous System Diseases

M3 - Editorial

N1 - Cited By :7

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 255-257

ST - Non-traumatic neurological injury and hepatitis E infection

T2 - Expert Review of Anti-Infective Therapy

TI - Non-traumatic neurological injury and hepatitis E infection

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85043322820&doi=10.1080%2f14787210.2018.1446827&partnerID=40&md5=9190f92c97c3f821e935e0359be1a244>

VL - 16

ID - 350

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Sight impairment is experienced by approximately 253 million people worldwide, including people of all generations, at all life course stages. Caught between past and present embodiments of the world, people often express feelings of loss with the onset of sight impairment. This paper examines the role of nonhuman nature encounters as a contingent resource amongst individuals navigating these emotional transitions. It responds to recent calls to attend to the life course in both critical disability studies and the growing body of work linking nonhuman nature relations to human wellbeing. The paper draws on findings from a qualitative study that combined in-depth narrative interviews with in situ go-along interviews to explore how 31 people with sight impairment in England describe and experience a sense of wellbeing (or otherwise) with nature across their everyday lives and life trajectories. The data were analysed using inductive narrative thematic analysis. While nonhuman nature encounters were valued by many participants in promoting a sense of freedom, relatedness, pleasurable sensory immersion, opportunities for exploration and 'skilling up', this paper cautions against generalised or overly Romantic tropes of what nonhuman nature can 'do' through key sight loss junctures, and for whom. It highlights the value of providing timely and sensitive social scaffolding and nurturing creativity to open up meaningful opportunities to engage with nonhuman nature and to counter feelings of loss exacerbated by identity-limiting life course narratives and disability stereotypes. Informed by the stories shared by participants to chart and situate their experiences of sight loss, we call for a new identity politics within and beyond the growing movement to 'connect' people to nonhuman nature for wellbeing; a politics that affirms

diverse forms of more-than-human embodiment, recognising how and why such relations may weave into – and indeed out of – people's varied, interdependent life course trajectories. © 2021 Elsevier Ltd

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C7 - 113867

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.socscimed.2021.113867

KW - Disability

Emotion

England

Life course

Narrative inquiry

Nonhuman nature

Sight impairment

qualitative analysis

adult

article

creativity

disability study

female

human

human experiment

immersion

interview

male

narrative

politics

qualitative research

stereotypy

thematic analysis

wellbeing

blindness

verbal communication

United Kingdom

Emotions

Humans

Narration

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - A(nother) time for nature? Situating non-human nature experiences within the emotional transitions of sight loss

T2 - Social Science and Medicine

TI - A(nother) time for nature? Situating non-human nature experiences within the emotional transitions of sight loss

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85102973366&doi=10.1016%2fj.socscimed.2021.113867&partnerID=40&md5=7e6f6ea79cfa197a4b3dd0878584ba33>

VL - 276

ID - 57

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - A growing body of evidence indicates that anthropogenic activities can result in increased prevalence of antimicrobial resistance genes (ARGs) in bacteria in natural environments. Many environmental studies have used next-generation sequencing methods to sequence the metagenome. However, this approach is limited as it does not identify divergent uncharacterized genes or demonstrate activity. Characterization of ARGs in environmental metagenomes is important for understanding the evolution and dissemination of resistance, as there are several examples of clinically important resistance genes originating in environmental species. The current study employed a functional metagenomic approach to detect genes encoding resistance to extended spectrum β -lactams (ESBLs) and carbapenems in sewage sludge, sludge amended soil, quaternary ammonium compound (QAC) impacted reed bed sediment and less impacted long term curated grassland soil. ESBL and carbapenemase genes were detected in sewage sludge, sludge

amended soils and QAC impacted soil with varying degrees of homology to clinically important β -lactamase genes. The flanking regions were sequenced to identify potential host background and genetic context. Novel β -lactamase genes were found in Gram negative bacteria, with one gene adjacent to an insertion sequence ISPme1, suggesting a recent mobilization event and/ the potential for future transfer. Sewage sludge and quaternary ammonium compound (QAC) rich industrial effluent appear to disseminate and/or select for ESBL genes which were not detected in long term curated grassland soils. This work confirms the natural environment as a reservoir of novel and mobilizable resistance genes, which may pose a threat to human and animal health. © 2019 The Authors

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C7 - 105120

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envint.2019.105120

KW - 3GC

Antibiotic resistance

Carbapenemase

Environment

ESBL

Functional metagenomics

Amides

Ammonium compounds

Antibiotics

Bacteria

Effluents

Health risks

Molecular biology

Sewage sludge

Soils

Veterinary medicine

Metagenomics

Genes

cefotaxime

ceftazidime

imipenem

quaternary ammonium derivative

tetracycline

anthropogenic source

genomics

grassland soil

industrial waste

sludge

Arcticibacter eurypsychrophilus

Article

bacterial gene

Bacteroidetes

blaAM1 gene

blaCM1 gene

blaCX1 gene

blaH33 gene

blaRM3 gene

Chitinophaga sancti

controlled study

DNA flanking region

Escherichia coli

Gemmobacter

gene sequence

genetic resistance

grassland

ISPme1 gene

manure

molecular cloning

nonhuman

nucleotide sequence

Paracoccus

phylogeny

priority journal

Rhodobacteraceae

Rufibacter tibetensis

sediment

sewage

soil amendment

Animalia

Negibacteria

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :12

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Novel clinically relevant antibiotic resistance genes associated with sewage sludge and industrial waste streams revealed by functional metagenomic screening

T2 - Environment International

TI - Novel clinically relevant antibiotic resistance genes associated with sewage sludge and industrial waste streams revealed by functional metagenomic screening

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85071557120&doi=10.1016%2fj.envint.2019.105120&partnerID=40&md5=c6b8df67f8113571ae0a9e24c90fbe81>

VL - 132

ID - 222

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Environment Sustainability Institute, Penryn, Cornwall, United Kingdom

AU - Murray, A. K.

C7 - 1020

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3389/fmicb.2020.01020

KW - antibiotic resistance

antibiotics

antimicrobial resistance

coronavirus

COVID-19

biocide

carbapenem

melanocortin 1 receptor

Article

awareness

bacterial infection

cleaning

coronavirus disease 2019

decontamination

disinfection

drug use

Enterobacteriaceae

human

hygiene

infection control

infection prevention

minimum inhibitory concentration

mortality rate

pandemic

secondary infection

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2

travel

virus transmission

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :38

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - The Novel Coronavirus COVID-19 Outbreak: Global Implications for Antimicrobial Resistance

T2 - Frontiers in Microbiology

TI - The Novel Coronavirus COVID-19 Outbreak: Global Implications for Antimicrobial Resistance

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85085359868&doi=10.3389%2ffmicb.2020.01020&partnerID=40&md5=dfc627b4e863c925cddf119cd3756b49>

VL - 11

ID - 162

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Recent research has demonstrated that selection for antibiotic resistance occurs at very low antibiotic concentrations in single-species experiments, but the relevance of these findings when species are embedded in complex microbial communities is unclear. We show that the strength of selection for naturally occurring resistance alleles in a complex community remains constant from low subinhibitory to above clinically relevant concentrations. Selection increases with antibiotic concentration before reaching a plateau where selection remains constant over a 2-order-magnitude concentration range. This is likely to be due to cross protection of the susceptible bacteria in the community following rapid extracellular antibiotic degradation by the resistant population, shown experimentally through a combination of chemical quantification and bacterial growth experiments. Metagenome and 16S rRNA analyses of sewage-derived bacterial communities evolved under cefotaxime exposure show preferential enrichment for bla CTX-M genes over all other beta-lactamase genes, as well as positive selection and co-selection for antibiotic resistant, opportunistic pathogens. These findings have far-reaching implications for our understanding of the

evolution of antibiotic resistance, by challenging the long-standing assumption that selection occurs in a dose-dependent manner. **IMPORTANCE** Antibiotic resistance is one of the greatest global issues facing society. Still, comparatively little is known about selection for resistance at very low antibiotic concentrations. We show that the strength of selection for clinically important resistance genes within a complex bacterial community can remain constant across a large antibiotic concentration range (wide selective space). Therefore, largely understudied ecological compartments could be just as important as clinical environments for selection of antibiotic resistance. © 2018 Murray et al.

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C7 - e00969-18

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1128/mBio.00969-18

IS - 4

KW - Antibiotic resistance

Evolution

Metagenomics

Microbial ecology

beta lactamase CTX M

cefotaxime

RNA 16S

antiinfective agent

cephalosporinase

ribosome DNA

Acinetobacter baumannii

Aeromonas veronii

Article

bacterial growth

bacterial strain

Bacteroides fragilis

blaCTX M gene

community structure

controlled study

DNA sequence

Enterococcus faecalis

Escherichia coli

gene dosage

Klebsiella pneumoniae

limit of detection

metagenome

microbial community

microcosm

Morganella morganii

nonhuman

plasmid

priority journal

Providencia

Providencia alcalifaciens

Pseudomonas aeruginosa

quantitative analysis

RNA analysis

Streptococcus

Streptococcus infantarius

supernatant

cephalosporin resistance

chemistry

cluster analysis

drug effect

genetic selection

genetics

metabolism

microbiology

microflora

phylogeny

sewage

Anti-Bacterial Agents

DNA, Ribosomal

Microbiota

RNA, Ribosomal, 16S

Selection, Genetic

Sequence Analysis, DNA

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :53

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

ST - Novel insights into selection for antibiotic resistance in complex microbial communities

T2 - mBio

TI - Novel insights into selection for antibiotic resistance in complex microbial communities

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85054570722&doi=10.1128%2fmBio.00969-18&partnerID=40&md5=53ed103524afa4768fc361d603e41e4d>

VL - 9

ID - 325

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective: Delivery is one of the most common ways of assessing fidelity in behavioral interventions. However, there is a lack of research reporting on how well an intervention protocol reflects its proposed theoretical principles (design fidelity). This study presents a systematic method for assessing design fidelity and applies it to the eMotion web-based intervention targeting physical activity and depression. Method: The eMotion intervention comprises of 13 web-based modules, designed according to an underlying intervention map. An independent rater with expertise in behavior change coded the presence or absence of behavior change techniques (BCTs) in the content of eMotion. Results of coding were compared to the intervention designers' a priori specification for interrater reliability. Results: After discussion, the independent rater and the intervention designer had a high agreement for the presence of BCTs relating to behavioral activation (AC1 = 0.91) with "demonstration of behavior" and "monitoring of emotional consequences" having the lowest agreement (AC1 < 0.4). There was also high agreement for the presence of BCTs targeting physical activity (AC1 = 0.88) with "demonstration of behavior" and "monitoring of emotional consequences" having the lowest agreement (AC1 < 0.4). The eMotion description was then amended to align the interrater agreement. Conclusions: This study presents a novel method for assessing design fidelity. Developers of behavioral (and other multicomponent) interventions are encouraged to develop and refine this method and assess design fidelity in future interventions to ensure BCTs are operationalized as intended. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2021 APA, all rights reserved) © 2021 American Psychological Association

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1037/hea0001046

IS - 3

KW - behavior change

depression

fidelity

intervention

physical activity

article

emotion

human

human experiment

interrater reliability

PsycINFO

web-based intervention

behavior therapy

exercise

methodology

procedures

reproducibility

Humans

Internet-Based Intervention

Reproducibility of Results

Research Design

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 217-225

ST - A novel method for assessing design fidelity in web-based behavioral interventions

T2 - Health Psychology

TI - A novel method for assessing design fidelity in web-based behavioral interventions

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85102098064&doi=10.1037%2fhea0001046&partnerID=40&md5=8571136359c221a8d9926d3da889862b>

VL - 40

ID - 69

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - As increasing numbers of people develop sight impairments worldwide, an important body of research has examined emotional transitions experienced with the onset and progression of sight impairment. Many studies convey feelings of loss and social isolation, but there are growing concerns that the scripts of disability in this regard have become somewhat limited. This paper draws on the nature experiences of 31 people living with sight impairment in England to explore the value of nonhuman socialities, moving the 'social' beyond the typical realms of human-to-human interaction to foreground the importance of everyday birdlife encounters. For participants in this in-depth qualitative study—including people with congenital and acquired sight impairments—socialities nurtured through charismatic qualities of sound (termed 'sonic charisma'), scent and touch contributed to experiences of situated connectivity, characterised by playful moments of curiosity, companionship and awe. Reflecting on implications for nature engagement and conservation practices, the paper explores how such relationships could usefully be fostered within efforts to mainstream more inclusive nature experiences in the context of people's day-to-day lives and routines. © 2019 The Author(s). Published by Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Knowledge Spa, RCHT Treliske, Truro, United Kingdom

AU - Bell, S. L.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/14649365.2019.1667018

IS - 7

KW - birdsong

chant des oiseaux

charisme non-humain

disability

déficience visuelle

handicap

nature

nonhuman charisma

sociabilité

sociality

son

sound

Visual impairment

acoustics

bird

conservation

nature-society relations

psychology

England

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 917-935

ST - Cultiver la sociabilité avec l'avifaune dans le contexte de la vie avec une déficience visuelle: un rôle pour le charisme non-humain

Nutriendo la socialidad con las aves en el contexto de la vida con discapacidad visual: un papel para el carisma no humano

T2 - Social and Cultural Geography

TI - Nurturing sociality with birdlife in the context of life with sight impairment: a role for nonhuman charisma

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85073819109&doi=10.1080%2f14649365.2019.1667018&partnerID=40&md5=685f756ff9eb098531cb616549d28965>

VL - 22

ID - 104

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective: To assess nutrient intake according to dietary guidelines among US worker groups. Methods: Participants of 1999 to 2004 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey completed two 24-hour recall dietary interviews to assess daily intake of protein, carbohydrate, fat, cholesterol, calcium, sodium, and fiber. Employed participants (n = 8987) were classified as (1) white collar, (2) service worker, (3) farmer, and (4) blue collar. Results: Nutrient intake varied by occupational group, particularly for fiber, sodium, calories, and percentage of calories from protein, saturated fat, and carbohydrate. Adherence to recommendations was noted for saturated fat and cholesterol, but workers were poorly adherent to recommendations for all other nutrients, particularly fiber. Conclusions: Workers display differences in nutrient intake across occupational groups with poor

eating behaviors evident across all groups. Fiber is particularly poorly consumed, with less than 5% of all US workers meeting the recommendations. © 2012 by American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1097/JOM.0b013e31823ccafa

IS - 1

KW - calcium

carbohydrate

cholesterol

fat

protein

saturated fatty acid

sodium

adolescent

adult

agricultural worker

article

blue collar worker

calcium intake

carbohydrate intake

cholesterol intake

dietary intake

fat intake

female

human

major clinical study

male

nutritional requirement

protein intake

sodium intake

United States

white collar worker

worker

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :19

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 101-105

ST - Nutrient intake and adherence to dietary recommendations among us workers

T2 - Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine

TI - Nutrient intake and adherence to dietary recommendations among us workers

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84855766362&doi=10.1097%2fJOM.0b013e31823ccaafa&partnerID=40&md5=5e9f41a6c015a2688fd ef8cd3878e57c>

VL - 54

ID - 747

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective: To compare occupational psychosocial hazards in green collar versus non-green collar workers. Methods: Standard Occupational Classification codes were used to link the 2010

National Health Interview Survey to the 2010 Occupational Information Network Database. Multivariable logistic regressions were used to predict job insecurity, work life imbalance, and workplace harassment in green versus non-green collar workers. Results: Most participants were white, non-Hispanic, 25 to 64 years of age, and obtained greater than a high school education. The majority of workers reported no job insecurity, work life imbalance, or workplace harassment. Relative to non-green collar workers (n=12,217), green collar workers (n=2,588) were more likely to report job insecurity (Odds ratio [OR]=1.13; 95% confidence interval [CI]=1.02 to 1.26) and work life imbalance (1.19; 1.05 to 1.35), but less likely to experience workplace harassment (0.77; 0.62 to 0.95). Conclusions: Continuous surveillance of occupational psychosocial hazards is recommended in this rapidly emerging workforce. © 2016 American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1097/JOM.0000000000000903

IS - 1

KW - adult

classification

confidence interval

controlled study

data base

harassment

high school

human
interview
logistic regression analysis
major clinical study
middle aged
odds ratio
public health
worker
workplace
adolescent
aged
comparative study
employment
environmental protection
female
health survey
male
non-sexual harassment
occupational health
psychology
statistics and numerical data
United States
work-life balance
young adult
Conservation of Natural Resources
Harassment, Non-Sexual
Health Surveys
Humans
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :9
Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 1-5

ST - Occupational Psychosocial Hazards among the Emerging US Green Collar Workforce

T2 - Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine

TI - Occupational Psychosocial Hazards among the Emerging US Green Collar Workforce

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85015401594&doi=10.1097%2fJOM.0000000000000903&partnerID=40&md5=bd10ac91a0e5201dc0bc316395c46208>

VL - 59

ID - 445

ER -

TY - JOUR

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1097/DER.0000000000000176

IS - 3

KW - contact dermatitis

environmental sustainability

health practitioner

human

Letter

occupational eczema

occupational health
occupational skin disease
priority journal
rash
skin injury
worker
adolescent
adult
aged
Dermatitis, Occupational
female
health survey
injuries
male
middle aged
Occupational Injuries
organic farming
patient attitude
prevalence
recycling
renewable energy
skin
statistics and numerical data
United States
young adult
Health Surveys
Humans
Organic Agriculture
Patient Acceptance of Health Care
M3 - Letter
N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 155-157

ST - Occupational skin conditions in the emerging us green collar workforce

T2 - Dermatitis

TI - Occupational skin conditions in the emerging us green collar workforce

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84969944938&doi=10.1097%2fDER.000000000000176&partnerID=40&md5=ed4896252f2835675bf73c758ab5eeb0>

VL - 27

ID - 480

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The ocean provides resources key to human health and well-being, including food, oxygen, livelihoods, blue spaces, and medicines. The global threat to these resources posed by accelerating ocean acidification is becoming increasingly evident as the world's oceans absorb carbon dioxide emissions. While ocean acidification was initially perceived as a threat only to the marine realm, here we argue that it is also an emerging human health issue. Specifically, we explore how ocean acidification affects the quantity and quality of resources key to human health and well-being in the context of: (1) malnutrition and poisoning, (2) respiratory issues, (3) mental health impacts, and (4) development of medical resources. We explore mitigation and adaptation management strategies that can be implemented to strengthen the capacity of acidifying oceans to continue providing human health benefits. Importantly, we emphasize that the cost of such actions will be dependent upon the socioeconomic context; specifically, costs will likely be greater for socioeconomically disadvantaged populations, exacerbating the current inequitable distribution of environmental and human health challenges. Given the scale of ocean acidification impacts on human health and well-being, recognizing and researching these complexities may allow the adaptation of management such that not only are the harms to human health reduced but the benefits enhanced. © 2020 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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C7 - 4563

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/ijerph17124563

IS - 12

KW - Air quality

Biodiversity loss

Global climate change

Human health

Malnutrition

Ocean acidification

Respiratory health

Seafood

carbon dioxide

sea water

adaptive management

carbon emission

complexity

cost-benefit analysis
health impact
health risk
medical geography
mental health
poisoning
policy approach
resource development
strategic approach
acidification
carbon footprint
conservation biology
ecosystem restoration
environmental economics
environmental impact assessment
environmental policy
food quality
food quantity
health hazard
human
intoxication
nonhuman
respiratory tract disease
Review
sea
sea food
socioeconomics
wellbeing
adaptation
climate change
ecosystem

environmental health

pH

Adaptation, Physiological

Humans

Hydrogen-Ion Concentration

Oceans and Seas

Seawater

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 1-20

ST - Ocean acidification and human health

T2 - International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

TI - Ocean acidification and human health

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85086990705&doi=10.3390%2fijerph17124563&partnerID=40&md5=027c1758a1f105956d82f97cef e85521>

VL - 17

ID - 156

ER -

TY - JOUR

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.2105/AJPH.2021.306229

IS - 5

KW - catering service

environmental protection

human

public health

sea

social determinants of health

Conservation of Natural Resources

Food Supply

Humans

Oceans and Seas

M3 - Editorial

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 808-811

ST - The Ocean Decade-Opportunities for Oceans and Human Health Programs to Contribute to Public Health

T2 - American journal of public health

TI - The Ocean Decade-Opportunities for Oceans and Human Health Programs to Contribute to Public Health

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85103994971&doi=10.2105%2fAJPH.2021.306229&partnerID=40&md5=0ad29213f1063e088c4ac4205cfc4105>

VL - 111

ID - 56

ER -

TY - JOUR

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1017/S0025315415001939

IS - 1

M3 - Editorial

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 1-2

ST - Oceans and human health

T2 - Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom

TI - Oceans and human health

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84962476709&doi=10.1017%2fS0025315415001939&partnerID=40&md5=f93644c8ada9c809b8b4b15d90357939>

VL - 96

ID - 506

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The oceans and coastal seas provide mankind with many benefits including food for around a third of the global population, the air that we breathe and our climate system which enables habitation of much of the planet. However, the converse is that generation of natural events (such as hurricanes, severe storms and tsunamis) can have devastating impacts on coastal populations, while pollution of the seas by pathogens and toxic waste can cause illness and death in humans and animals. Harmful effects from biogenic toxins produced by algal blooms (HABs) and from the pathogens associated with microbial pollution are also a health hazard in seafood and from direct contact with water. The overall global burden of human disease caused by sewage pollution of coastal waters has been estimated at 4 million lost person-years annually. Finally, the impacts of all of these issues will be exacerbated by climate change. A holistic systems approach is needed. It must consider whole ecosystems, and their sustainability, such as integrated coastal zone management, is necessary to address the highly interconnected scientific challenges of increased human population pressure, pollution and over-exploitation of food (and other) resources as drivers of adverse ecological, social and economic impacts. There is also an urgent and critical requirement for effective and integrated public health solutions to be developed through the formulation of politically and environmentally meaningful policies. The research community required to address "Oceans & Human Health" in Europe is currently very fragmented, and recognition by policy makers of some of the problems, outlined in the list of challenges above, is limited. Nevertheless, relevant key policy issues for governments worldwide include the reduction of the burden of disease (including the early detection of emerging pathogens and other threats) and improving the quality of the global environment. Failure to effectively address these issues will impact adversely on efforts to alleviate poverty, sustain the availability of environmental goods and services and improve health and social and economic stability; and thus, will impinge on many policy decisions, both nationally and internationally. Knowledge exchange (KE) will be a key element of any ensuing research. KE will facilitate the integration of biological, medical, epidemiological, social and economic disciplines, as well as the emergence of synergies between seemingly unconnected areas of science and socio-economic issues, and will help to leverage knowledge transfer across the European Union (EU) and beyond. An integrated interdisciplinary systems approach is an effective way to bring together the appropriate groups of scientists, social scientists, economists, industry and other stakeholders with

the policy formulators in order to address the complexities of interfacial problems in the area of environment and human health. The Marine Board of the European Science Foundation Working Group on "Oceans and Human Health" has been charged with developing a position paper on this topic with a view to identifying the scientific, social and economic challenges and making recommendations to the EU on policy-relevant research and development activities in this arena. This paper includes the background to health-related issues linked to the coastal environment and highlights the main arguments for an ecosystem-based whole systems approach. © 2013 Springer Science+Business Media New York.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/s00248-013-0204-5

IS - 4

KW - sea water

chemistry

ecosystem

European Union

human

manpower

microbiology

organization and management

public health

review

water pollution

Humans

Seawater

algae

Animalia

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :25

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 889-900

ST - Oceans and Human Health (OHH): A European Perspective from the Marine Board of the European Science Foundation (Marine Board-ESF)

T2 - Microbial Ecology

TI - Oceans and Human Health (OHH): A European Perspective from the Marine Board of the European Science Foundation (Marine Board-ESF)

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84876949813&doi=10.1007%2fs00248-013-0204-5&partnerID=40&md5=e187f7840927542bc4d707e8647fe8c6>

VL - 65

ID - 671

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The European Marine Board recently published a position paper on linking oceans and human health as a strategic research priority for Europe. With this position paper as a reference, the March 2014 Cornwall Oceans and Human Health Workshop brought together key scientists, policy makers, funders, business, and non governmental organisations from Europe and the US to review the recent interdisciplinary and cutting edge research in oceans and human health specifically the growing evidence of the impacts of oceans and seas on human health and wellbeing (and the effects of humans on the oceans). These impacts are a complex mixture of negative influences (e.g. from climate change and extreme weather to harmful algal blooms and chemical pollution) and beneficial factors (e.g. from natural products including seafood to marine renewable energy and wellbeing from interactions with coastal environments). Integrated approaches across disciplines, institutions, and nations in science and policy are needed to protect both the oceans and human health and wellbeing now and in the future. © 2014 The Authors.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.marenvres.2014.05.010

KW - Anthropogenic chemicals

Aquaculture

Benefits

Blue carbon

Blue gym

Climate change

EU policy

Fisheries

Harmful algal blooms

Marine biotechnology

Marine energy

Microbial pollution

Ocean acidification

Ocean literacy

Risks

Seafood

Health

Marine biology

Marine pollution

Pollution control

Ocean acidifications

Oceanography

acidification

algal bloom

anthropogenic source

biotechnology

European Union

health risk

microbial community

policy making

public health

article

environmental impact

environmental management

environmental protection

Europe

human

human health

research priority

sea

strategic planning

wellbeing

analysis

education

interdisciplinary communication

policy

pollution

procedures

trends

United States

Conservation of Natural Resources

Environmental Pollution

Humans

Oceans and Seas

Public Policy

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :48

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 16-19

ST - Oceans and Human Health: A rising tide of challenges and opportunities for Europe

T2 - Marine Environmental Research

TI - Oceans and Human Health: A rising tide of challenges and opportunities for Europe

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84904894260&doi=10.1016%2fj.marenvres.2014.05.010&partnerID=40&md5=0516cea5052b79732f0f99f843d5f11c>

VL - 99

ID - 619

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Quantifying patterns of adaptive divergence between taxa is a major goal in the comparative and evolutionary study of prokaryote genomes. When applied appropriately, the McDonald-Kreitman (MK) test is a powerful test of selection based on the relative frequency of non-synonymous and synonymous substitutions between species compared to non-synonymous and synonymous polymorphisms within species. The webserver ODoSE (Ortholog Direction of Selection Engine) allows the calculation of a novel extension of the MK test, the Direction of Selection (DoS) statistic, as well as the calculation of a weighted-average Neutrality Index (NI) statistic for the entire core genome, allowing for systematic analysis of the evolutionary forces shaping core genome divergence in prokaryotes. ODoSE is hosted in a Galaxy environment, which makes it easy to use and amenable to customization and is freely available at www.odose.nl. © 2013 Vos et al.

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C7 - e62447

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1371/journal.pone.0062447

IS - 5

KW - adaptive divergence

article

calculation

computer program

genetic polymorphism

genetic variability

genome

Internet

molecular evolution

nonhuman

Ortholog Direction of Selection Engine

population genetics

prokaryote

Adaptation, Biological

Algorithms

Archaea

Bacteria

Evolution, Molecular

Genome, Archaeal

Genome, Bacterial

Models, Genetic

Polymorphism, Genetic

Sequence Analysis, DNA

Software

Prokaryota

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :8

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

ST - ODoSE: A Webserver for Genome-Wide Calculation of Adaptive Divergence in Prokaryotes

T2 - PLoS ONE

TI - ODoSE: A Webserver for Genome-Wide Calculation of Adaptive Divergence in Prokaryotes

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84877088111&doi=10.1371%2fjournal.pone.0062447&partnerID=40&md5=4c395ad48745977a9ec09d270d09ffd3>

VL - 8

ID - 669

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Sprint and distance running have experienced remarkable performance improvements over the past century. Attempts to forecast running performances share an almost similarly long history but have relied so far on relatively short data series. Here, we compile a comprehensive set of season-best performances for eight Olympically contested running events. With this data set, we conduct (1) an exponential time series analysis and (2) a power-law experience curve analysis to quantify the rate of past performance improvements and to forecast future performances until the year 2100. We find that the sprint and distance running performances of women and men improve exponentially with time and converge at yearly rates of $4\% \pm 3\%$ and $2\% \pm 2\%$, respectively, towards their asymptotic limits. Running performances can also be modelled with the experience curve approach, yielding learning rates of $3\% \pm 1\%$ and $6\% \pm 2\%$ for the women's and men's events, respectively. Long-term trends suggest that: (1) women will continue to run 10–20% slower than men, (2) 9.50 s over 100 m dash may only be broken at the end of this century and (3) several middle- and long-distance records may be broken within the next two to three decades. The prospects of witnessing a sub-2 hour marathon before 2100 remain inconclusive. Our results should be interpreted cautiously as forecasting human behaviour is intrinsically uncertain. The future season-best sprint and distance running performances will continue to scatter around the trends identified here and may yield unexpected improvements of standing world records. © 2014, © 2015 European Union. Published by Taylor & Francis.

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AU - Newman, A.

AU - Whitmore, C.

AU - Weiss, S.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/17461391.2015.1042526

IS - 4

KW - experience curves

forecasting

learning rates

Sprint and distance running

time series analysis

athletic performance

female

human

male

physiology

running

time factor

track and field

trends

Humans

Time Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :10

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 393-401

ST - One hundred and fifty years of sprint and distance running – Past trends and future prospects

T2 - European Journal of Sport Science

TI - One hundred and fifty years of sprint and distance running – Past trends and future prospects

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84931857908&doi=10.1080%2f17461391.2015.1042526&partnerID=40&md5=77be5f8b6cc55178f3946347b75e5ea1>

VL - 16

ID - 478

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Evidence continues to grow supporting the idea that restorative environments, green exercise, and nature-based activities positively impact human health. Nature-deficit disorder, a journalistic term proposed to describe the ill effects of people's alienation from nature, is not yet formally recognized as a medical diagnosis. However, over the past decade, the phrase has been enthusiastically taken up by some segments of the lay public. Social media, such as Twitter, with its opportunities to gather "big data" related to public opinions, offers a medium for exploring the discourse and dissemination around nature-deficit disorder and other nature-health concepts. In this paper, we report our experience of collecting more than 175,000 tweets, applying sentiment analysis to measure positive, neutral or negative feelings, and preliminarily mapping the impact on dissemination. Sentiment analysis is currently used to investigate the repercussions of events in social networks, scrutinize opinions about products and services, and understand various aspects of the communication in Web-based communities. Based on a comparison of nature-deficit-disorder "hashtags" and more generic nature hashtags, we make recommendations for the better dissemination of public health messages through changes to the framing of messages. We show the potential of Twitter to aid in better understanding the impact of the natural environment on human health and wellbeing.

AU - Palomino, Marco

AU - Taylor, Tim

AU - Goker, Ayse

AU - Isaacs, John

AU - Warber, Sara

DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/ijerph13010142>

IS - 1

KW - *Communication

Humans

*Information Dissemination/mt [Methods]

*Nature

*Public Health/ed [Education]

Public Opinion

*Social Media/sn [Statistics & Numerical Data]

*Social Networking

PY - 2016

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Warber, Sara. Department of Family Medicine, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, MI 48104-1213, USA. swarber@umich.edu.

SN - 1660-4601

ST - The Online Dissemination of Nature-Health Concepts: Lessons from Sentiment Analysis of Social Media Relating to "Nature-Deficit Disorder"

T2 - International journal of environmental research and public health

TI - The Online Dissemination of Nature-Health Concepts: Lessons from Sentiment Analysis of Social Media Relating to "Nature-Deficit Disorder"

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med13&NEWS=N&AN=26797628>

VL - 13

Y2 - 20160119//

ID - 1293

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This paper presents the design and development of an open source web-based Geographical Information System allowing users to visualise, customise and interact with spatial data within their web browser. The developed application shows that by using solely Open Source software it was possible to develop a customisable web based GIS application that provides functions necessary to convey health and environmental data to experts and non-experts alike without the requirement of proprietary software. © 2012 Evans and Sabel; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

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AU - Evans, B.

AU - Sabel, C. E.

C7 - 2

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/1476-072X-11-2

KW - Decision support system

Gis

Health and environment spatial data

Open source

Web-based

health care

software

spatial data

World Wide Web

article

computer program

computer simulation

demography

environmental exposure

feasibility study

geographic information system

human

instrumentation

Internet

Decision Support Systems, Clinical

Feasibility Studies

Geographic Information Systems

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :27

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

ST - Open-Source web-based geographical information system for health exposure assessment

T2 - International Journal of Health Geographics

TI - Open-Source web-based geographical information system for health exposure assessment

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84855490806&doi=10.1186%2f1476-072X-11-2&partnerID=40&md5=53a4534db22af76b1f566040c9508185>

VL - 11

ID - 734

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Protecting the ocean has become a major goal of international policy as human activities increasingly endanger the integrity of the ocean ecosystem, often summarized as “ocean health.” By and large, efforts to protect the ocean have failed because, among other things, (1) the underlying socio-ecological pathways have not been properly considered, and (2) the concept of ocean health has been ill defined. Collectively, this prevents an adequate societal response as to how ocean ecosystems and their vital functions for human societies can be protected and restored. We review the confusion surrounding the term “ocean health” and suggest an operational ocean-health framework in line with the concept of strong sustainability. Given the accelerating degeneration of marine ecosystems, the restoration of regional ocean health will be of increasing importance. Our advocated transdisciplinary and multi-actor framework can help to advance the implementation of more active measures to restore ocean health and safeguard human health and well-being. © 2020 The Authors Human activities increasingly endanger the integrity of the ocean ecosystem, often summarized as “ocean health.” Efforts to protect the ocean have largely failed because, among other things, socio-ecological pathways have not been properly considered and the concept of ocean health has been ill defined. Therefore, we suggest an operational ocean-health management framework (in line with the concept of strong sustainability) and propose a transdisciplinary framework that can help to implement more active measures to restore ocean health and safeguard human health. © 2020 The Authors

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.oneear.2020.05.013

IS - 6

KW - conceptual framework

environmental policy

human activity

literature review

policy implementation

research work

sustainability

sustainable development

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :8

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 557-565

ST - Operationalizing Ocean Health: Toward Integrated Research on Ocean Health and Recovery to Achieve Ocean Sustainability

T2 - One Earth

TI - Operationalizing Ocean Health: Toward Integrated Research on Ocean Health and Recovery to Achieve Ocean Sustainability

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85096581294&doi=10.1016%2fj.oneear.2020.05.013&partnerID=40&md5=f280c3ac5e887332178e029de8a9df61>

VL - 2

ID - 153

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The debate over the suitability of molecular biological methods for the enumeration of regulatory microbial parameters (e.g. Faecal Indicator Organisms [FIOs]) in bathing waters versus the use of traditional culture-based methods is of current interest to regulators and the science community. Culture-based methods require a 24-48. hour turn-around time from receipt at the laboratory to reporting, whilst quantitative molecular tools provide a more rapid assay

(approximately 2-3. h). Traditional culturing methods are therefore often viewed as slow and 'outdated', although they still deliver an internationally 'accepted' evidence-base. In contrast, molecular tools have the potential for rapid analysis and their operational utility and associated limitations and uncertainties should be assessed in light of their use for regulatory monitoring. Here we report on the recommendations from a series of international workshops, chaired by a UK Working Group (WG) comprised of scientists, regulators, policy makers and other stakeholders, which explored and interrogated both molecular (principally quantitative polymerase chain reaction [qPCR]) and culture-based tools for FIO monitoring under the European Bathing Water Directive. Through detailed analysis of policy implications, regulatory barriers, stakeholder engagement, and the needs of the end-user, the WG identified a series of key concerns that require critical appraisal before a potential shift from culture-based approaches to the employment of molecular biological methods for bathing water regulation could be justified. © 2013 Elsevier Ltd.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envint.2013.12.016

KW - Epidemiology

EU Bathing Water Directive

Faecal indicator organism

Microbial pollution

QPCR

Recreational water

Polymerase chain reaction

Public policy

Tools

Uncertainty analysis

Faecal indicator organisms

Water pollution

bathing water

unclassified drug

water

fecal coliform

laboratory method

microbial activity

recreational facility

regulatory approach

water quality

analytic method

article

bacterium culture

economic evaluation

environmental monitoring

environmental protection

European Union

microbial contamination

nonhuman

priority journal

quantitative analysis

water analysis

water sampling

Europe

Compliance

Genetic Techniques

Swimming

Water Microbiology

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :21

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 124-128

ST - Opportunities and limitations of molecular methods for quantifying microbial compliance parameters in EU bathing waters

T2 - Environment International

TI - Opportunities and limitations of molecular methods for quantifying microbial compliance parameters in EU bathing waters

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84891713649&doi=10.1016%2fj.envint.2013.12.016&partnerID=40&md5=335452ed7b7605529d05c00ecf788e9a>

VL - 64

ID - 636

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Web-based information retrieval offers the potential to exploit a vast, continuously updated and widely available repository of emerging information to support horizon scanning and scenario development. However, the ability to continuously retrieve the most relevant documents from a large, dynamic source of information of varying quality, relevance and credibility is a significant challenge. The purpose of this paper is to describe the initial development of an automated web-based information retrieval system and its application within horizon scanning for risk analysis support. Using an area of recent interest for the insurance industry, namely, space weather — the changing environmental conditions in near-Earth space — and its potential risks to terrestrial and near-Earth insurable assets, the authors benchmarked the system against current information retrieval practice within the emerging risks group of a leading global insurance company. The results highlight the potential of web-based horizon scanning to support risk analysis, but also the challenges of undertaking this effectively. The authors addressed these challenges by introducing a process that offers a degree of automation — using an API-based approach — and improvements in

retrieval precision — using keyword combinations within automated queries. This appeared to significantly improve the number of highly relevant documents retrieved and presented to risk analysts when benchmarked against current practice in an insurance context. Despite the emergence and increasing use of web-based horizon scanning in recent years as a systematic approach for decision support, the current literature lacks research studies where the approach is benchmarked against current practices in private and public sector organisations. This paper therefore makes an original contribution to this field, discussing the way in which web-based horizon scanning may offer significant added value for the risk analysts, for what may be only a modest additional investment in time. © 2013, Emerald Group Publishing Limited

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1108/fs-10-2011-0045

IS - 3

KW - Forward planning

Information management

Internet

Knowledge management

Risk management

Strategic planning

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :10

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 159-176

ST - Optimising web-based information retrieval methods for horizon scanning

T2 - foresight

TI - Optimising web-based information retrieval methods for horizon scanning

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84879932552&doi=10.1108%2ffs-10-2011-0045&partnerID=40&md5=aea6504cad6c59e44ca79b786ddc78d8>

VL - 15

ID - 664

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - Budehaven Community School, United Kingdom

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School of the Built Environment, Heriot-Watt University, United Kingdom

AU - Chown, D.

AU - Shiue, I.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.puhe.2014.09.006

IS - 12

KW - hospital sector

osteology

seasonality

statistical data

adolescent

adult

age distribution

aged

Article

child

emergency health service

geographic distribution

health care

health care system

health statistics

health survey

hospital admission

human

incidence

major clinical study

male

osteoporosis

pathologic fracture

seasonal variation

United Kingdom

factual database

geography

hospitalization

season

statistics and numerical data

Databases, Factual

England

Humans

Seasons

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 1125-1127

ST - Osteoporosis hospital admissions varied across sub-regions but not seasons in England: Hospital Episode Statistics, 2008-2011

T2 - Public Health

TI - Osteoporosis hospital admissions varied across sub-regions but not seasons in England: Hospital Episode Statistics, 2008-2011

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84919498231&doi=10.1016%2fj.puhe.2014.09.006&partnerID=40&md5=71359a0161313da9a2d3473df588738b>

VL - 128

ID - 586

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background We report a widespread foodborne outbreak of *Cryptosporidium parvum* in England and Scotland in May 2012. Cases were more common in female adults, and had no history of foreign travel. Over 300 excess cases were identified during the period of the outbreak. Speciation and microbiological typing revealed the outbreak strain to be *C. parvum* gp60 subtype IIaA15G2R1. Methods Hypothesis generation questionnaires were administered and an unmatched case control study was undertaken to test the hypotheses raised. Cases and controls were interviewed by telephone. Controls were selected using sequential digit dialling. Information was gathered on demographics, foods consumed and retailers where foods were purchased. Results Seventy-four laboratory confirmed cases and 74 controls were included in analyses. Infection was found to be strongly associated with the consumption of pre-cut mixed salad leaves sold by a single retailer. This is the largest documented outbreak of cryptosporidiosis attributed to a food vehicle. © 2015 McKerr et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

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Public Health England, London, United Kingdom

Health Protection Scotland, Glasgow, United Kingdom

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Faculty of Medicine, University of Thessaly, Larissa, Greece

European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom

AU - McKerr, C.

AU - Adak, G. K.

AU - Nichols, G.

AU - Gorton, R.

AU - Chalmers, R. M.

AU - Kafatos, G.

AU - Cosford, P.

AU - Charlett, A.

AU - Reacher, M.

AU - Pollock, K. G.

AU - Alexander, C. L.

AU - Morton, S.

C7 - e0125955

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1371/journal.pone.0125955

IS - 5

KW - adult

aged

Article

controlled study

cryptosporidiosis

Cryptosporidium parvum

disease association

epidemic

female

food

food contamination

food intake

food poisoning

human

major clinical study

male

microbial contamination

nonhuman

plant leaf

population based case control study

salad

United Kingdom

adolescent

case control study

England

Foodborne Diseases

genetics

lettuce

middle aged

parasitology

pathogenicity

Scotland

young adult

Case-Control Studies

Disease Outbreaks

Humans

Plant Leaves

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :46

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

ST - An outbreak of cryptosporidium parvum across England and Scotland associated with consumption of fresh pre-cut salad leaves, May 2012

T2 - PLoS ONE

TI - An outbreak of cryptosporidium parvum across England and Scotland associated with consumption of fresh pre-cut salad leaves, May 2012

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84960153482&doi=10.1371%2fjournal.pone.0125955&partnerID=40&md5=74786e5688e523ee20de6ed34a981c72>

VL - 10

ID - 546

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background A growing number of quantitative studies have investigated the potential benefits of outdoor blue spaces (lakes, rivers, sea, etc) and human health, but there is not yet a systematic review synthesizing this evidence. Objectives To systematically review the current quantitative evidence on human health and well-being benefits of outdoor blue spaces. Methods Following PRISMA guidelines for reporting systematic reviews and meta-analysis, observational and experimental quantitative studies focusing on both residential and non-residential outdoor blue space exposure were searched using specific keywords. Results In total 35 studies were included in the current systematic review, most of them being classified as of “good quality” (N = 22). The balance of evidence suggested a positive association between greater exposure to outdoor blue spaces and both benefits to mental health and well-being (N = 12 studies) and levels of physical activity (N = 13 studies). The evidence of an association between outdoor blue space exposure and general health (N = 6 studies), obesity (N = 8 studies) and cardiovascular (N = 4 studies) and related outcomes was less consistent. Conclusions Although encouraging, there remains relatively few studies and a large degree of heterogeneity in terms of study design, exposure metrics and outcome measures, making synthesis difficult. Further research is needed using longitudinal research and natural experiments, preferably across a broader range of countries, to better understand the causal associations between blue spaces, health and wellbeing. © 2017 Elsevier GmbH

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AU - Gascon, M.

AU - Zijlema, W.

AU - Vert, C.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Nieuwenhuijsen, M. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.ijheh.2017.08.004

IS - 8

KW - Blue spaces

Health

Outdoor

Well-being

water

exercise

human

mental health

Humans

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :202

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 1207-1221

ST - Outdoor blue spaces, human health and well-being: A systematic review of quantitative studies

T2 - International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health

TI - Outdoor blue spaces, human health and well-being: A systematic review of quantitative studies

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85028338858&doi=10.1016%2fj.ijheh.2017.08.004&partnerID=40&md5=1f1068ca1eb9991aa960acc6b9ac2103>

VL - 220

ID - 396

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Autophagy is a highly conserved evolutionary survival or defence process that enables cells and organisms to survive periods of environmental stress by breaking down cellular organelles and macromolecules in autolysosomes to provide a supply of nutrients for cell maintenance. However, autophagy is also a part of normal cellular physiology that facilitates the turnover of cellular constituents under normal conditions: it can be readily augmented by mild environmental stress; but becomes dysfunctional with severe oxidative stress leading to cellular pathology. The molluscan hepatopancreas or digestive gland provides a versatile and environmentally relevant model to investigate lysosomal autophagy and stress-induced dysfunctional autophagy. This latter process has been implicated in many animal and human disease conditions, including degenerative and neurodegenerative diseases, as well as obesity related conditions. Many environmental pollutants have also been found to induce dysfunctional autophagy in molluscan hepatopancreatic digestive cells, and in this study, the marine blue mussel *Mytilus galloprovincialis* was exposed for 7 days to: 0.1 μM , 1 μM and 10 μM concentrations of fluoranthene and phenanthrene (PAHs); chlorpyrifos and malathion (organophosphorus compounds); atrazine (triazine herbicide); copper (transition metal) and dodecylbenzene sulphonic acid (LAS, surfactant). The marine snail or periwinkle, *Littorina littorea*, was also exposed to phenanthrene, chlorpyrifos and copper. Indices of oxidative stress, cell injury and dysfunctional autophagy were measured (i.e., lysosomal membrane stability, protein carbonyls, lipofuscin, and lysosomal accumulation of lipid or lipidosis). Evidence of oxidative stress, based on the elevation of lipofuscin and protein carbonyls, was found for all compounds tested; with

chlorpyrifos being the most toxic to both species. Dysfunctional autophagy was induced by all of the compounds tested in both species, except for atrazine in mussels. This failure of normal autophagy was consistently associated with oxidative stress. Autophagic dysfunction is an important emerging feature in the aetiology of many disease conditions in animals and humans; and an explanatory conceptual mechanistic model has been developed for dysregulation of autophagy in response to oxidative stress. © 2019 Oxidative stress was induced by a range of contaminants in two marine molluscs resulting in dysfunctional lysosomal autophagy in digestive gland cells. © 2019

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Marine Biological Association UK, Citadel Hill, Plymouth, Devon PL1 2PB, United Kingdom

AU - Shaw, J. P.

AU - Moore, M. N.

AU - Readman, J. W.

AU - Mou, Z.

AU - Langston, W. J.

AU - Lowe, D. M.

AU - Frickers, P. E.

AU - Al-Moosawi, L.

AU - Pascoe, C.

AU - Beesley, A.

C7 - 104825

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.marenvres.2019.104825

KW - Chemical pollutants

Dysfunctional autophagy

Hepatopancreas/digestive gland

Lipidosis

Lipofuscinosis

Lysosomal membrane stability

Molluscs

Oxidative stress

Anthracene

Carbonyl compounds

Chemical stability

Copper

Herbicides

Marine engineering

Marine pollution

Neurodegenerative diseases

Pathology

Phosphorus compounds

Proteins

Autophagy

Lysosomal membrane stabilities

Cell death

atrazine

beta glucuronidase

beta n acetylhexosaminidase

carbonyl derivative

chlorpyrifos

dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid

environmental, industrial and domestic chemicals

fluoranthene

lipofuscin

malathion

phenanthrene

triacylglycerol

cell

chemical pollutant

mollusc

physiological response

animal tissue
bioaccumulation
controlled study
hepatopancreas
lipid storage
Littorina littorea
lysosome membrane
membrane damage
Mytilus galloprovincialis
nonhuman
animal
drug effect
human
lysosome
Mytilus
physiology
toxicity
water pollutant
Animalia
Gastropoda
Mollusca
Mytilus edulis
Animals
Humans
Lysosomes
Water Pollutants, Chemical
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :6
Export Date: 28 January 2022
PY - 2019

ST - Oxidative stress, lysosomal damage and dysfunctional autophagy in molluscan hepatopancreas (digestive gland) induced by chemical contaminants

T2 - Marine Environmental Research

TI - Oxidative stress, lysosomal damage and dysfunctional autophagy in molluscan hepatopancreas (digestive gland) induced by chemical contaminants

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85074429180&doi=10.1016%2fj.marenvres.2019.104825&partnerID=40&md5=9a60e8266b95db54874171ddcc6f525d>

VL - 152

ID - 209

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - BACKGROUND: Methylaminolaevulinate (MAL)-photodynamic therapy (PDT) is a successful topical treatment for a number of (pre)cancerous dermatological conditions. In combination, light of the appropriate wavelength, the photosensitizer protoporphyrin IX (PpIX) and tissue oxygen result in the production of singlet oxygen and reactive oxygen species inducing cell death., OBJECTIVES: This study investigates real-time changes in localized tissue blood oxygen saturation and perfusion in conjunction with PpIX fluorescence monitoring for the first time during dermatological MAL-PDT., METHODS: Oxygen saturation, perfusion and PpIX fluorescence were monitored noninvasively utilizing optical reflectance spectroscopy, laser Doppler perfusion imaging and a fluorescence imaging system, respectively. Patients attending for standard dermatological MAL-PDT were recruited to this ethically approved study and monitored prior to, during and after light irradiation., RESULTS: Significant reductions in mean blood oxygen saturation ($P < 0.005$) and PpIX fluorescence ($P < 0.001$) were observed within the first minute of irradiation (4.75 J cm^{-2}) while, in contrast, perfusion was observed to increase significantly ($P < 0.01$) during treatment. The changes in oxygen saturation and PpIX fluorescence were positively correlated during the initial phase of treatment ($r(2) = 0.766$)., CONCLUSIONS: Rapid reductions in the localized blood oxygen saturation have been observed for the first time to occur clinically within the initial minutes of light irradiation and positively correlate with the concurrent PpIX photobleaching. Furthermore, perfusion increases, suggesting that the microvasculature compensates for the PDT-induced oxygen depletion. Copyright © 2011 The Authors. BJD © 2011 British Association of Dermatologists 2011.

AU - Tyrrell, J.

AU - Thorn, C.

AU - Shore, A.

AU - Campbell, S.

AU - Curnow, A.

DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2133.2011.10554.x>

IS - 6

KW - Aged, 80 and over

*Aminolevulinic Acid/aa [Analog & Derivatives]

Aminolevulinic Acid/tu [Therapeutic Use]

Female

Humans

Male

Microcirculation

*Oxygen/bl [Blood]

*Photochemotherapy/mt [Methods]

*Photosensitizing Agents/tu [Therapeutic Use]

Skin/bs [Blood Supply]

Skin Diseases/bl [Blood]

*Skin Diseases/dt [Drug Therapy]

Skin Temperature/ph [Physiology]

N1 - Comment in (CIN)

PY - 2011

SE - Tyrrell, J. Clinical Photobiology, European Centre for Environment and Human Health, Peninsula Medical School, University of Exeter, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro TR1 3HD, UK.

SN - 1365-2133

0007-0963

SP - 1323-31

ST - Oxygen saturation and perfusion changes during dermatological methylaminolaevulinate photodynamic therapy

T2 - The British journal of dermatology

T3 - Comment in: Br J Dermatol. 2011 Dec;165(6):1158-9; PMID: 22118554
[<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22118554>]

TI - Oxygen saturation and perfusion changes during dermatological methylaminolaevulinate photodynamic therapy

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med8&NEWS=N&AN=21801159>

VL - 165

Y2 - 20111117//

ID - 1427

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: We sought to identify high-risk areas of pancreatic cancer incidence, and determine if clusters of persons diagnosed with pancreatic cancer were more likely to be located near arsenic-contaminated drinking water wells. Methods: A total of 5,707 arsenic samples were collected from December 2000 to May 2008 by the Florida Department of Health, representing more than 5,000 individual privately owned wells. During that period, 0.010 ppm (10 ppb) or greater arsenic levels in private well water were considered as the threshold based on standard of United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Spatial modeling was applied to pancreatic cancer cases diagnosed between 1998-2002 in Florida (n = 11,405). Multivariable logistic regression was used to determine if sociodemographic indicators, smoking history, and proximity to arsenic-contaminated well sites were associated with residence at the time of pancreatic cancer diagnosis occurring within versus outside a cluster. Results: Spatial modeling identified 16 clusters in which 22.6% of all pancreatic cancer cases were located. Cases living within 1 mile of known arsenic-contaminated wells were significantly more likely to be diagnosed within a cluster of pancreatic cancers relative to cases living more than 3 miles from known sites (odds ratio = 2.1 [95% CI = 1.9, 2.4]). Conclusions: Exposure to arsenic-contaminated drinking water wells may be associated with an increased risk of pancreatic cancer. However, case-control studies are needed in order to confirm the findings of this ecological analysis. These cluster areas may be appropriate to evaluate pancreatic cancer risk factors, and to perform targeted screening and prevention studies. © 2013 Liu-Mares et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

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AU - Liu-Mares, W.

AU - MacKinnon, J. A.

AU - Sherman, R.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Rocha-Lima, C.

AU - Hu, J. J.

AU - Lee, D. J.

C7 - 111

DB - Scopus

DOI - 10.1186/1471-2407-13-111

KW - Arsenic

Epidemiology

Pancreatic cancer

Screening

well water

adolescent

adult

African American

aged

article

cancer incidence

cancer risk

cancer susceptibility

cluster analysis

female

human

major clinical study

male

pancreas cancer

race difference

smoking

socioeconomics

spatial analysis

United States

water contamination

Aged, 80 and over

Drinking Water

Environmental Exposure

Florida

Humans

Incidence

Logistic Models

Middle Aged

Pancreatic Neoplasms

Water Supply

Young Adult

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :22

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

ST - Pancreatic cancer clusters and arsenic-contaminated drinking water wells in Florida

T2 - BMC Cancer

TI - Pancreatic cancer clusters and arsenic-contaminated drinking water wells in Florida

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84874803943&doi=10.1186%2f1471-2407-13-111&partnerID=40&md5=5932f699c491cff3825f5756a2661430>

VL - 13

ID - 681

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Interdisciplinary research is increasingly promoted in a wide range of fields, especially so in the study of relationships between the environment and human health. However, many projects and research teams struggle to address exactly how researchers from a multitude of disciplinary and methodological backgrounds can best work together to maximize the value of this approach to research. In this paper, we briefly review the role of interdisciplinary research, and emphasise that it is not only our discipline and methods, but our research paradigms, that shape the way that we work. We summarise three key research paradigms - positivism, postpositivism and interpretivism - with an example of how each might approach a given environment-health research issue. In turn, we argue that understanding the paradigm from which each researcher operates is fundamental to enabling and optimizing the integration of research disciplines, now argued by many to be necessary for our understanding of the complexities of the interconnections between human health and our environment as well as their impacts in the policy arena. We recognise that a comprehensive interrogation of research approaches and philosophies would require far greater length than is available in a journal paper. However, our intention is to instigate debate, recognition, and appreciation of the different worlds inhabited by the multitude of researchers involved in this rapidly expanding field. © 2012 Elsevier Ltd.

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AU - Phoenix, C.

AU - Osborne, N. J.

AU - Redshaw, C.

AU - Moran, R.

AU - Stahl-Timmins, W.

AU - Depledge, M. H.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envsci.2012.10.015

KW - Epistemology

Generalizability

Interdisciplinary

Interpretivism

Methodology

Ontology

Philosophy of science

Positivism

Postpositivism

environmental health

health

human

interdisciplinary research

interpretivism paradigm

medical research

policy

positivism paradigm

postpositivism paradigm

priority journal

review

science

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :18

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 218-228

ST - Paradigmatic approaches to studying environment and human health: (Forgotten) implications for interdisciplinary research

T2 - Environmental Science and Policy

TI - Paradigmatic approaches to studying environment and human health: (Forgotten) implications for interdisciplinary research

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84871785509&doi=10.1016%2fj.envsci.2012.10.015&partnerID=40&md5=99b2e4f9a8a5e56d3caf390d39e4dd05>

VL - 25

ID - 700

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Newly available prescription data has been used along with census data to develop a localised method for predicting pharmaceutical concentrations in sewage influent and effluent for England, and applied to a case study: the steroid estrogens estrone, 17 β -estradiol, and 17 α -ethinylestradiol in a selected catchment. The prescription data allows calculation of the mass consumed of synthetic estrogens, while use of highly localised census data improves predictions of naturally excreted estrogens by accounting for regional variations in population demographics. This serves two key

purposes; to increase the accuracy of predictions in general, and to call attention to the need for more accurate predictions at a localised and/or catchment level, especially in light of newly proposed regulatory measures which may in the future require removal of steroid estrogens by sewage treatment facilities. In addition, the general lack of measured sewage works data necessitated the development of a novel approach which allowed comparison of localised predictions to average national measurements of influent and effluent. Overall in the case study catchment, estrogen predictions obtained using the model described herein were within 95% confidence intervals of measured values drawn from across the UK, with large improvements to predictions of EE2 being made compared with previous predictive methods. © 2014 the Partner Organisations.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Truro, Cornwall, United Kingdom

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AU - Heffley, J. D.

AU - Comber, S. D. W.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

AU - Redshaw, C. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1039/c4em00374h

IS - 11

KW - estradiol

estrogen derivative

estrone

ethinylestradiol

prescription drug

estradiol derivative

estrogen

water pollutant

adolescent

adult

Article

calculation

catchment
concentration (parameters)
demography
drug excretion
drug industry
environmental exposure
environmental impact assessment
estrogen excretion
estrogen therapy
female
human
male
parameterization
prediction
prescription
sewage effluent
sewage influent
sewage treatment
United Kingdom
waste component removal
water standard
analysis
chemistry
environmental monitoring
procedures
river
sewage
statistics and numerical data
theoretical model
water pollution
England

Estradiol Congeners

Estrogens

Ethinyl Estradiol

Models, Theoretical

Rivers

Waste Disposal, Fluid

Water Pollutants, Chemical

Water Pollution, Chemical

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 2571-2579

ST - Parameterization of pharmaceutical emissions and removal rates for use in UK predictive exposure models: Steroid estrogens as a case study

T2 - Environmental Science: Processes and Impacts

TI - Parameterization of pharmaceutical emissions and removal rates for use in UK predictive exposure models: Steroid estrogens as a case study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84908218932&doi=10.1039%2fc4em00374h&partnerID=40&md5=c9319407e0882cff235cd6e46238fa7c>

VL - 16

ID - 591

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background The UK Biobank study provides a unique opportunity to study the causes and consequences of disease. We aimed to use the UK Biobank data to study the well-established, but poorly understood, association between low birthweight and type 2 diabetes. Methods We used logistic regression to calculate the odds ratio for participants' risk of type 2 diabetes given a one standard deviation increase in birthweight. To test for an association between parental diabetes and birthweight, we performed linear regression of self-reported parental diabetes status against birthweight. We performed path and mediation analyses to test the hypothesis that birthweight partly mediates the association between parental diabetes and participant type 2 diabetes status. Results Of the UK Biobank participants, 277 261 reported their birthweight. Of 257 715 individuals of White ethnicity and singleton pregnancies, 6576 had type 2 diabetes, 19 478 reported

maternal diabetes (but not paternal), 20 057 reported paternal diabetes (but not maternal) and 2754 participants reported both parents as having diabetes. Lower birthweight was associated with type 2 diabetes in the UK Biobank participants. A one kilogram increase in birthweight was associated with a lower risk of type 2 diabetes (odds ratio: 0.74; 95% CI: 0.71, 0.76; $P = 2 \times 10^{-57}$). Paternal diabetes was associated with lower birthweight (45 g lower; 95% CI: 36, 54; $P = 2 \times 10^{-23}$) relative to individuals with no parental diabetes. Maternal diabetes was associated with higher birthweight (59 g increase; 95% CI: 50, 68; $P = 3 \times 10^{-37}$). Participants' lower birthweight was a mediator of the association between reported paternal diabetes and participants' type 2 diabetes status, explaining 1.1% of the association, and participants' higher birthweight was a mediator of the association between reported maternal diabetes and participants' type 2 diabetes status, explaining 1.2% of the association. Conclusions Data from the UK Biobank provides the strongest evidence by far that paternal diabetes is associated with lower birthweight, whereas maternal diabetes is associated with increased birthweight. Our findings with paternal diabetes are consistent with a role for the same genetic factors influencing foetal growth and type 2 diabetes. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the International Epidemiological Association. © The Author 2013.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Truro, United Kingdom

Genetics of Complex Traits, University of Exeter Medical School, Exeter, United Kingdom

University of Exeter Medical School, Wonford Building, Exeter, United Kingdom

AU - Tyrrell, J. S.

AU - Yaghootkar, H.

AU - Freathy, R. M.

AU - Hattersley, A. T.

AU - Frayling, T. M.

C7 - dyt220

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1093/ije/dyt220

IS - 6

KW - Birthweight

Genetics

Parental history

Type 2 diabetes

UK Biobank

body mass

database

diabetes

disease incidence
ethnicity
health risk
heritability
hypothesis testing
maternal effect
pregnancy
regression analysis
risk factor
adult
aged
article
child
controlled study
diabetes mellitus
disease association
female
human
low birth weight
major clinical study
male
maternal diabetes mellitus
middle aged
non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
parent
paternal diabetes mellitus
priority journal
self concept
United Kingdom
validity
Biological Specimen Banks

Birth Weight

Cohort Studies

Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2

Great Britain

Humans

Infant, Low Birth Weight

Linear Models

Logistic Models

Odds Ratio

Parents

Risk Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :43

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 1714-1723

ST - Parental diabetes and birthweight in 236 030 individuals in the UK Biobank study

T2 - International Journal of Epidemiology

TI - Parental diabetes and birthweight in 236 030 individuals in the UK Biobank study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84892473024&doi=10.1093%2fije%2fdyt220&partnerID=40&md5=f1e28c69ec1d7afc62ee7e2c6503a196>

VL - 42

ID - 641

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Serious attention and investments are being made by local, regional, and national organizations into policies and programs geared toward reconnecting children with nature to enhance children's well-being and the well-being of the planet. However, this attention and investment commonly focuses on access to, or time in, nature, rather than on nature connectedness, despite evidence consistently supporting the important role that nature connectedness plays in contributing to greater well-being of both humans and the natural environment. A shift in policy efforts toward focusing on enhancing children's nature connectedness may better serve these dual well-being

outcomes. Such efforts need to be informed by a greater understanding regarding factors that predict nature connectedness in children. Using data from the Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment survey commissioned by Natural England, we assessed child nature connectedness as a function of child, parental/guardians', and area-level characteristics (N = 209 children, N = 209 adults). Children's age, neighborhood deprivation, and green space emerged as significant predictors of child nature connectedness. Parental/guardians' level of nature connectedness, though, emerged as the strongest predictor of children's nature connectedness, even when considered in concert with other child, adult, and area-level characteristics. Our findings provide important information to help guide nature connection initiatives, emphasizing the need for policy and program efforts to move beyond a focus on access and visits. © 2021 Mary Ann Liebert, Inc, publishers.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1089/eco.2020.0033

IS - 2

KW - Children

Green space

Nature connectedness

Nature contact

Nature visits

Neighborhood deprivation

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 103-113

ST - Parental/Guardians' Connection to Nature Better Predicts Children's Nature Connectedness than Visits or Area-Level Characteristics

T2 - Ecopsychology

TI - Parental/Guardians' Connection to Nature Better Predicts Children's Nature Connectedness than Visits or Area-Level Characteristics

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85107796521&doi=10.1089%2feco.2020.0033&partnerID=40&md5=cb732bd6f3fbc573558c79bb55653937>

VL - 13

ID - 50

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This is the protocol for a review and there is no abstract. The objectives are as follows: To assess the health and well-being impacts on adults following participation in environmental enhancement and conservation activities. © 2013 The Cochrane Collaboration.

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C7 - Cd010351

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/14651858.CD010351

IS - 2

KW - adult

Article

environmental aspects and related phenomena

environmental enhancement

environmental protection

health impact assessment

human

outcome assessment

priority journal

social participation

wellbeing

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :40

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

ST - Participation in environmental enhancement and conservation activities for health and well-being in adults

T2 - Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

TI - Participation in environmental enhancement and conservation activities for health and well-being in adults

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85031971223&doi=10.1002%2f14651858.CD010351&partnerID=40&md5=e5787cd049f14fe7cc2fbf9147d77d89>

VL - 2013

ID - 682

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - There is growing research and policy interest in the potential for using the natural environment to enhance human health and well-being. This resource may be underused as a health promotion tool to address the increasing burden of common health problems such as increased chronic diseases and mental health concerns. Outdoor environmental enhancement and conservation activities (EECA) (for instance unpaid litter picking, tree planting or path maintenance) offer opportunities for physical activity alongside greater connectedness with local environments, enhanced social connections within communities and improved self-esteem through activities that improve the locality which may, in turn, further improve well-being. Objectives: To assess the health and well-being impacts on adults following participation in environmental enhancement and conservation activities. Search methods: We contacted or searched the websites of more than 250 EECA organisations to identify grey literature. Resource limitations meant the majority of the websites were from UK, USA, Canada and Australia. We searched the following databases (initially in October 2012, updated October 2014, except CAB Direct, OpenGrey, SPORTDiscus, and TRIP

Database), using a search strategy developed with our project advisory groups (predominantly leaders of EECA-type activities and methodological experts): ASSIA; BIOSIS; British Education Index; British Nursing Index; CAB Abstracts; Campbell Collaboration; Cochrane Public Health Specialized Register; DOPHER; EMBASE; ERIC; Global Health; GreenFILE; HMIC; MEDLINE-in-Process; MEDLINE; OpenGrey; PsychINFO; Social Policy and Practice; SPORTDiscus; TRoPHI; Social Services Abstracts; Sociological Abstracts; The Cochrane Library; TRIP database; and Web of Science. Citation and related article chasing was used. Searches were limited to studies in English published after 1990. Selection criteria: Two review authors independently screened studies. Included studies examined the impact of EECA on adult health and well-being. Eligible interventions needed to include each of the following: intended to improve the outdoor natural or built environment at either a local or wider level; took place in urban or rural locations in any country; involved active participation; and were NOT experienced through paid employment. We included quantitative and qualitative research. Includable quantitative study designs were: randomised controlled trials (RCTs), cluster RCTs, quasi-RCTs, cluster quasi-RCTs, controlled before-and-after studies, interrupted-time-series, cohort studies (prospective or retrospective), case-control studies and uncontrolled before-and-after studies (uBA). We included qualitative research if it used recognised qualitative methods of data collection and analysis. Data collection and analysis: One reviewer extracted data, and another reviewer checked the data. Two review authors independently appraised study quality using the Effective Public Health Practice Project tool (for quantitative studies) or Wallace criteria (for qualitative studies). Heterogeneity of outcome measures and poor reporting of intervention specifics prevented meta-analysis so we synthesised the results narratively. We synthesised qualitative research findings using thematic analysis. Main results: Database searches identified 21,420 records, with 21,304 excluded at title/abstract. Grey literature searches identified 211 records. We screened 327 full-text articles from which we included 21 studies (reported in 28 publications): two case-studies (which were not included in the synthesis due to inadequate robustness), one case-control, one retrospective cohort, five uBA, three mixed-method (uBA, qualitative), and nine qualitative studies. The 19 studies included in the synthesis detailed the impacts to a total of 3,603 participants: 647 from quantitative intervention studies and 2630 from a retrospective cohort study; and 326 from qualitative studies (one not reporting sample size). Included studies shared the key elements of EECA defined above, but the range of activities varied considerably. Quantitative evaluation methods were heterogeneous. The designs or reporting of quantitative studies, or both, were rated as 'weak' quality with high risk of bias due to one or more of the following: inadequate study design, intervention detail, participant selection, outcome reporting and blinding. Participants' characteristics were poorly reported; eight studies did not report gender or age and none reported socio-economic status. Three quantitative studies reported that participants were referred through health or social services, or due to mental ill health (five quantitative studies), however participants' engagement routes were often not clear. Whilst the majority of quantitative studies (n = 8) reported no effect on one or more outcomes, positive effects were reported in six quantitative studies relating to short-term physiological, mental/emotional health, and quality-of-life outcomes. Negative effects were reported in two quantitative studies; one study reported higher levels of anxiety amongst participants, another reported increased mental health stress. The design or reporting, or both, of the qualitative studies was rated as good in three studies or poor in nine; mainly due to missing detail about participants, methods and interventions. Included qualitative evidence provided rich data about the experience of participation. Thematic analysis identified eight themes supported by at least one good quality study, regarding participants' positive experiences and related to personal/social identity, physical activity, developing knowledge, spirituality, benefits of place, personal achievement, psychological benefits and social contact. There was one report of negative experiences. Authors' conclusions: There is little quantitative evidence of

positive or negative health and well-being benefits from participating in EECA. However, the qualitative research showed high levels of perceived benefit among participants. Quantitative evidence resulted from study designs with high risk of bias, qualitative evidence lacked reporting detail. The majority of included studies were programme evaluations, conducted internally or funded by the provider. The conceptual framework illustrates the range of interlinked mechanisms through which people believe they potentially achieve health and well-being benefits, such as opportunities for social contact. It also considers potential moderators and mediators of effect. One main finding of the review is the inherent difficulty associated with generating robust evidence of effectiveness for complex interventions. We developed the conceptual framework to illustrate how people believed they benefited. Investigating such mechanisms in a subsequent theory-led review might be one way of examining evidence of effect for these activities. The conceptual framework needs further refinement through linked reviews and more reliable evidence. Future research should use more robust study designs and report key intervention and participant detail. © 2016 The Cochrane Collaboration. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

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AU - Garside, R.

C7 - Cd010351

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/14651858.CD010351.pub2

IS - 5

KW - achievement

adult

Australia

Biosis

British nursing index

Canada

case control study

cohort analysis
conceptual framework
Embase
emotional stability
environmental aspects and related phenomena
health
human
intervention study
Medline
mental health
outcome assessment
personal experience
physical activity
priority journal
prospective study
PsycINFO
public health service
qualitative research
quality of life
quantitative study
randomized controlled trial (topic)
religion
retrospective study
Review
social behavior
social status
social work
United Kingdom
United States
Web of Science
wellbeing

consumer
environmental planning
environmental protection
evaluation study
health promotion
motor activity
procedures
social environment
volunteer

Case-Control Studies

Conservation of Natural Resources

Consumer Participation

Environment Design

Evaluation Studies as Topic

Humans

Retrospective Studies

Volunteers

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :21

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

ST - Participation in environmental enhancement and conservation activities for health and well-being in adults: A review of quantitative and qualitative evidence

T2 - Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

TI - Participation in environmental enhancement and conservation activities for health and well-being in adults: A review of quantitative and qualitative evidence

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84969506745&doi=10.1002%2f14651858.CD010351.pub2&partnerID=40&md5=9247056fa0f69cc262ccf09c03cb5b16>

VL - 2016

ID - 477

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Ingested, inhaled or injected particles come into contact with biological fluids containing polymers, such as the protein fibrinogen. We studied interactions between well-characterized submicron particles or nanoparticles (NPs) and human fibrinogen. In vitro aggregation and zeta potential measurements of different sized and functionalized polystyrene, carbon black and silica NPs suspended in fibrinogen solutions were made. Particle size, surface charge and aggregation behaviour significantly changed in the presence of fibrinogen. Polymer (protein) bridging and bridge flocculation was observed. We concluded: (1) NP aggregation rate in a fibrinogen solution depended on particle surface type; (2) amine-functionalized particles aggregated more slowly in fibrinogen; and (3) particle morphology strongly influenced biologically available surface for protein attachment, but this did not correlate well with particle surface area for complex particles (calculated or measured). Interaction of particles and NPs with pro-coagulant polymers may therefore dictate the NP surface dose presentation to cells/organs and subsequent cellular effects, in and ex vivo. © 2011 Informa UK, Ltd.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3109/17435390.2010.489724

IS - 1

KW - mechanistic toxicology

Nanotoxicology

particle toxicology

fibrinogen

nanoparticle

polystyrene

article

ex vivo study

flocculation

in vitro study

particle size

priority journal

protein aggregation

protein interaction

surface charge

zeta potential

Humans

Models, Chemical

Nanoparticles

Polystyrenes

Silicon Dioxide

Soot

Surface Properties

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :63

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2011

SP - 55-65

ST - Particle and nanoparticle interactions with fibrinogen: The importance of aggregation in nanotoxicology

T2 - Nanotoxicology

TI - Particle and nanoparticle interactions with fibrinogen: The importance of aggregation in nanotoxicology

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-79952851709&doi=10.3109%2f17435390.2010.489724&partnerID=40&md5=065f6c9cfd88f85db104d78536119ac0>

VL - 5

ID - 769

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - BACKGROUND: Many infectious diseases of public health importance display annual seasonal patterns in their incidence. We aimed to systematically document the seasonality of several human infectious disease pathogens in England and Wales, highlighting those organisms that appear weather-sensitive and therefore may be influenced by climate change in the future., METHODS: Data on infections in England and Wales from 1989 to 2014 were extracted from the Public Health

England (PHE) SGSS surveillance database. We conducted a weekly, monthly and quarterly time series analysis of 277 pathogen serotypes. Each organism's time series was forecasted using the TBATS package in R, with seasonality detected using model fit statistics. Meteorological data hosted on the MEDMI Platform were extracted at a monthly resolution for 2001-2011. The organisms were then clustered by K-means into two groups based on cross correlation coefficients with the weather variables., RESULTS: Examination of 12.9 million infection episodes found seasonal components in 91/277 (33%) organism serotypes. Salmonella showed seasonal and non-seasonal serotypes. These results were visualised in an online Rshiny application. Seasonal organisms were then clustered into two groups based on their correlations with weather. Group 1 had positive correlations with temperature (max, mean and min), sunshine and vapour pressure and inverse correlations with mean wind speed, relative humidity, ground frost and air frost. Group 2 had the opposite but also slight positive correlations with rainfall (mm, > 1 mm, > 10 mm)., CONCLUSIONS: The detection of seasonality in pathogen time series data and the identification of relevant weather predictors can improve forecasting and public health planning. Big data analytics and online visualisation allow the relationship between pathogen incidence and weather patterns to be clarified.

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DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s12889-018-5931-6>

IS - 1

KW - *Communicable Diseases/ep [Epidemiology]

England/ep [Epidemiology]

Humans

Incidence

Models, Statistical

Seasons

Time Factors

Wales/ep [Epidemiology]

*Weather

PY - 2018

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SN - 1471-2458

SP - 1067

ST - Pathogen seasonality and links with weather in England and Wales: a big data time series analysis

T2 - BMC public health

TI - Pathogen seasonality and links with weather in England and Wales: a big data time series analysis

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med15&NEWS=N&AN=30153803>

VL - 18

Y2 - 20180828//

ID - 1151

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Many infectious diseases of public health importance display annual seasonal patterns in their incidence. We aimed to systematically document the seasonality of several human infectious disease pathogens in England and Wales, highlighting those organisms that appear weather-sensitive and therefore may be influenced by climate change in the future. Methods: Data on infections in England and Wales from 1989 to 2014 were extracted from the Public Health England (PHE) SGSS surveillance database. We conducted a weekly, monthly and quarterly time series analysis of 277 pathogen serotypes. Each organism's time series was forecasted using the TBATS package in R, with seasonality detected using model fit statistics. Meteorological data hosted on the MEDMI Platform were extracted at a monthly resolution for 2001-2011. The organisms were then clustered by K-means into two groups based on cross correlation coefficients with the weather variables. Results: Examination of 12.9 million infection episodes found seasonal components in 91/277 (33%) organism serotypes. Salmonella showed seasonal and non-seasonal serotypes. These results were visualised in an online Rshiny application. Seasonal organisms were then clustered into two groups based on their correlations with weather. Group 1 had positive correlations with temperature (max, mean and min), sunshine and vapour pressure and inverse correlations with mean wind speed, relative humidity, ground frost and air frost. Group 2 had the opposite but also slight positive correlations with rainfall (mm, > 1 mm, > 10 mm). Conclusions: The detection of seasonality in pathogen time series data and the identification of relevant weather predictors can improve forecasting and public health planning. Big data analytics and online visualisation allow the

relationship between pathogen incidence and weather patterns to be clarified. © 2018 The Author(s).

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C7 - 1067

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s12889-018-5931-6

IS - 1

KW - Epidemiology

Laboratory surveillance

Pathogen

Salmonella

Statistics

Time-series

Weather

communicable disease

England

human

incidence

season

statistical model

time factor

Wales

Communicable Diseases

Humans

Models, Statistical

Seasons

Time Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :23

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

ST - Pathogen seasonality and links with weather in England and Wales: A big data time series analysis David Stieb, Cecile Boot, Michelle Turner, Osmar Zaiane

T2 - BMC Public Health

TI - Pathogen seasonality and links with weather in England and Wales: A big data time series analysis David Stieb, Cecile Boot, Michelle Turner, Osmar Zaiane

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85052759462&doi=10.1186%2fs12889-018-5931-6&partnerID=40&md5=c970207dfad06183735d40b707cdde6d>

VL - 18

ID - 316

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Biodiversity is a cornerstone of human health and well-being. However, while evidence of the contributions of nature to human health is rapidly building, research into how biodiversity relates to human health remains limited in important respects. In particular, a better mechanistic understanding of the range of pathways through which biodiversity can influence human health is needed. These pathways relate to both psychological and social processes as well as biophysical processes. Building on evidence from across the natural, social and health sciences, we present a conceptual framework organizing the pathways linking biodiversity to human health. Four domains of pathways—both beneficial as well as harmful—link biodiversity with human health: (i) reducing harm (e.g. provision of medicines, decreasing exposure to air and noise pollution); (ii) restoring capacities (e.g. attention restoration, stress reduction); (iii) building capacities (e.g. promoting physical activity, transcendent experiences); and (iv) causing harm (e.g. dangerous wildlife, zoonotic

diseases, allergens). We discuss how to test components of the biodiversity-health framework with available analytical approaches and existing datasets. In a world with accelerating declines in biodiversity, profound land-use change, and an increase in non-communicable and zoonotic diseases globally, greater understanding of these pathways can reinforce biodiversity conservation as a strategy for the promotion of health for both people and nature. We conclude by identifying research avenues and recommendations for policy and practice to foster biodiversity-focused public health actions. © 2021 The Author(s)

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C7 - 106420

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envint.2021.106420

KW - Biodiversity

Ecosystem services

Human well-being

Mediation

Nature

Public health

Conservation

Land use

Noise pollution

Analytical approach

Attention restorations

Biodiversity conservation

Biophysical process

Conceptual frameworks

Physical activity

Stress reduction

Zoonotic disease

Health

conceptual framework

conservation management

ecosystem service

environmental factor

environmental policy

land use change

planning method

policy approach

research work

clinical feature

clinical practice

conservation biology

experience

exposure

global health

harm reduction

health care policy

health hazard

health impact assessment

health promotion

human

pandemic

physiological stress

practice guideline

priority journal

research

Review

wellbeing

animal

ecosystem

environmental protection

exercise

zoonosis

Animals

Conservation of Natural Resources

Humans

Zoonoses

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :28

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Pathways linking biodiversity to human health: A conceptual framework

T2 - Environment International

TI - Pathways linking biodiversity to human health: A conceptual framework

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85100526557&doi=10.1016%2fj.envint.2021.106420&partnerID=40&md5=05d8be28e644190d183ac55aeb5f9942>

VL - 150

ID - 60

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective To review and synthesise qualitative research studies that have explored patients' experience of deep brain stimulation (DBS) in advanced Parkinson's disease (PD). Design Systematic review and meta-synthesis of 7 original papers, using metaethnography. Setting Studies conducted in Denmark, France and Sweden. Participants 116 patients who had undergone DBS and 9 spouses of patients. Results Prior to surgery, the experience of advancing PD is one of considerable loss and a feeling of loss of control. There are significant hopes for what DBS can bring. Following surgery, a sense of euphoria is described by many, although this does not persist and there is a need for significant transitions following this. We suggest that normality as a concept is core to the experience of DBS and that a sense of control may be a key condition for normality. Experience of DBS for patients and spouses, and of the transitions that they must undertake, is influenced by their hopes of what surgery will enable them to achieve, or regain (ie, a new normality). Conclusions There is a need for further qualitative research to understand the nature of these transitions to inform how best patients and their spouses can be supported by healthcare professionals before, during and after DBS. In assessing the outcomes of DBS and other treatments in advanced PD, we should consider how to capture holistic concepts such as normality and control. Studies that examine the outcomes of DBS require longer term follow-up. © Published by the BMJ Publishing Group Limited.

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C7 - e011525

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1136/bmjopen-2016-011525

IS - 6

KW - Deep Brain Stimulation

Patient experience

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Article

brain depth stimulation

disease course

euphoria

human

major clinical study

meta analysis

Parkinson disease

personal experience

spouse

systematic review

Denmark

France

patient satisfaction

Sweden

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :22

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

ST - Patients' experiences of deep brain stimulation for Parkinson's disease: A qualitative systematic review and synthesis

T2 - BMJ Open

TI - Patients' experiences of deep brain stimulation for Parkinson's disease: A qualitative systematic review and synthesis

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84976637262&doi=10.1136%2fbmjopen-2016-011525&partnerID=40&md5=d6e0a741ab36fddc0153854c98840d7e>

VL - 6

ID - 474

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Bacteria interact with a multitude of other organisms, many of which produce antimicrobials. Selection for resistance to these antimicrobials has the potential to result in resistance to clinical antibiotics when active compounds target the same bacterial pathways. The possibility of such cross-resistance between natural antimicrobials and antibiotics has to our knowledge received very little attention. The antimicrobial activity of extracts from seaweeds, known to be prolific producers of antimicrobials, is here tested against *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates with varied clinical antibiotic resistance profiles. An overall effect consistent with cross-resistance is demonstrated, with multidrug-resistant *S. aureus* strains being on average more resistant to seaweed extracts. This pattern could potentially indicate that evolution of resistance to antimicrobials in the natural environment could lead to resistance against clinical antibiotics. However, patterns of antimicrobial activity of individual seaweed extracts vary considerably and include collateral sensitivity, where increased resistance to a particular antibiotic is associated with decreased resistance to a particular seaweed extract. Our correlation-based methods allow the identification of antimicrobial extracts bearing most promise for downstream active compound identification and pharmacological testing. © 2019 The Authors. *Evolutionary Applications* published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd

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AU - Corander, J.

AU - Sheppard, S. K.

AU - Bayliss, S. C.

AU - Vos, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/eva.12762

IS - 5

KW - antibiotic resistance

Antimicrobials

collateral sensitivity

cross-resistance

seaweeds

Staphylococcus aureus

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 878-887

ST - Patterns of cross-resistance and collateral sensitivity between clinical antibiotics and natural antimicrobials

T2 - Evolutionary Applications

TI - Patterns of cross-resistance and collateral sensitivity between clinical antibiotics and natural antimicrobials

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85065405727&doi=10.1111%2feva.12762&partnerID=40&md5=5061583098339f7b85ae0c1b4f6b9dc4>

VL - 12

ID - 252

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: To investigate hospital admissions for subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) across regions in England in recent years, with the hypothesis that deprived areas have higher admissions. Methods: Hospital episode statistics between July 2008 and June 2011 were retrieved. Hospital admissions by geographic and seasonal variations were examined. Data on prevalence of deprivation were extracted from the English Indices of Deprivation. Comparisons were made by using linear regression models to test associations between deprivation and classical risk contributors and SAH admissions at the area level. Results: SAH admissions were observed to be higher in warm months and lower in cold months. There was not much variation in SAH admissions across regions. Areas with higher prevalence of risk contributors had higher SAH admissions (all $p < 0.05$), but no relation with deprivation was found. Additionally, over the last 13 years, SAH admissions have decreased (beta: -0.011, 95% CI: -0.015 to -0.008, $p < 0.001$) annually, but the proportion of male patient admissions has increased (beta: 0.022, 95% CI: 0.008-0.036, $p = 0.005$). Conclusion: SAH admissions varied across seasons but not geographically. Additionally, they were correlated with known risk contributors. Policies attending to lifestyle change are suggested in reducing this disease. Copyright © 2012 S. Karger AG, Basel.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Knowledge Spa Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro TR1 3HD, United Kingdom

AU - Shiu, I.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1159/000346229

IS - 4

KW - Deprivation

Hospital admission

Primary care

Risk factor

Seasonality

Stroke

Subarachnoid hemorrhage

article

comparative study

geographic distribution

human

major clinical study

priority journal

seasonal variation

social isolation

United Kingdom

descriptive research

female

groups by age

hypertension

length of stay

lifestyle modification

male

migraine

onset age

population size

sex difference

smoking

Adult

Aged

Aged, 80 and over

England

Humans

Linear Models

Middle Aged

Patient Admission

Prevalence

Retrospective Studies

Risk Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 242-245

ST - Patterns of subarachnoid hemorrhage admissions in England, 2008-2011

T2 - European Neurology

TI - Patterns of subarachnoid hemorrhage admissions in England, 2008-2011

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84872803452&doi=10.1159%2f000346229&partnerID=40&md5=772a056d990a395b6bd9bdb10463d05d>

VL - 69

ID - 680

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Multiple Sclerosis (MS), an autoimmune disorder marked by inflammation of the central nervous system, is associated with a myriad of symptoms. Individuals with MS are more likely to experience depressive symptoms, perhaps due to perceived cognitive impairments. Thus, we aimed to explore perceived stress and sleep deficits as potential mediators of the association between perceived cognitive deficits and depressive symptoms. We recruited a sample of 77 MS participants

from an outpatient, university-based MS clinic in the United States. Participants ranged in age between 30 and 75 years old ($M = 51.12$; $SD = 9.6$), with more females than males (83% female; $n = 64$). Participants completed the Perceived Deficits Questionnaire, the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, the Perceived Stress Scale, and the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale – Revised. Correlation analyses and mediation analyses were conducted with bootstrapping technique. Statistical analyses revealed that higher levels of perceived cognitive deficits were associated with lower quality of sleep, more perceived stress, and higher levels of depressive symptoms. Additionally, both perceived stress and sleep quality served as a significant mediator in the perceived cognitive impairments and depressive symptoms linkage. Our novel findings demonstrate the importance of underlying mechanisms (e.g., sleep quality and perceived stress) in the conceptualization of MS. Perceived stress and sleep quality are potentially modifiable factors, perhaps serving as a target for future treatment, to buffer risk of MS patients developing depression. © 2018

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.msard.2018.07.019

KW - Cognitive deficits

Depression

Multiple sclerosis

Perceived stress

Sleep quality

adult

aged

Article

Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale

cognition assessment

cognitive defect

correlation analysis

disease association

female

human

major clinical study

male

mental stress

outpatient department

Perceived Deficits Questionnaire

Perceived Stress Scale

Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index

United States

university hospital

very elderly

complication

middle aged

psychology

questionnaire

regression analysis

sleep disorder

Cognition Disorders

Depressive Disorder

Humans

Sleep Wake Disorders

Surveys and Questionnaires

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :11

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 150-155

ST - Perceived cognitive deficits and depressive symptoms in patients with multiple sclerosis: Perceived stress and sleep quality as mediators

T2 - Multiple Sclerosis and Related Disorders

TI - Perceived cognitive deficits and depressive symptoms in patients with multiple sclerosis: Perceived stress and sleep quality as mediators

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85050887599&doi=10.1016%2fj.msard.2018.07.019&partnerID=40&md5=38021a4ff8b6442d5e4b7e360acaa6ab>

VL - 25

ID - 307

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The incidence of *Mycobacterium bovis*, the causative agent of bovine tuberculosis, in cattle herds in the United Kingdom is increasing, resulting in substantial economic losses. The European badger (*Meles meles*) is implicated as a wildlife reservoir and is the subject of control measures aimed at reducing the incidence of infection in cattle populations. Understanding the epidemiology of *M. bovis* in badger populations is essential for directing control interventions and understanding disease spread; however, accurate diagnosis in live animals is challenging and currently uses invasive methods. Here we present a noninvasive diagnostic procedure and sampling regimen using field sampling of latrines and detection of *M. bovis* with quantitative PCR tests, the results of which strongly correlate with the results of immunoassays in the field at the social group level. This method allows *M. bovis* infections in badger populations to be monitored without trapping and provides additional information on the quantities of bacterial DNA shed. Therefore, our approach may provide valuable insights into the epidemiology of bovine tuberculosis in badger populations and inform disease control interventions. Copyright © 2015, American Society for Microbiology. All Rights Reserved.

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AU - Courtenay, O.

AU - Wellington, E. M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1128/JCM.00762-15

IS - 7

KW - bacterial DNA

animal experiment

Article

autumn

bacterial shedding

bacterium detection

controlled study

DNA extraction

feces analysis

female

immunoassay

male

Meles meles

Mycobacterium bovis

non invasive procedure

nonhuman
polymerase chain reaction
population research
predictive value
priority journal
quantitative analysis
sensitivity and specificity
spring
summer
winter
animal
bovine
disease carrier
evaluation study
feces
isolation and purification
microbiology
Mustelidae
tuberculosis
United Kingdom
veterinary
Animalia
Bacteria (microorganisms)
Bos
Bovinae
Animals
Cattle
Disease Reservoirs
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :11
Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 2316-2323

ST - Performance of a noninvasive test for detecting *Mycobacterium bovis* shedding in European badger (*Meles meles*) populations

T2 - Journal of Clinical Microbiology

TI - Performance of a noninvasive test for detecting *Mycobacterium bovis* shedding in European badger (*Meles meles*) populations

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84932630829&doi=10.1128%2fJCM.00762-15&partnerID=40&md5=397e82ac13486f1f43cf390c633e7841>

VL - 53

ID - 872

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Adverse health effects from exposure to air pollution are a global challenge and of widespread concern. Recent high ambient concentration episodes of air pollutants in European cities highlighted the dynamic nature of human exposure and the gaps in data and knowledge about exposure patterns. In order to support health impact assessment it is essential to develop a better understanding of individual exposure pathways in people's everyday lives by taking account of all environments in which people spend time. Here we describe the development, validation and results of an exposure method applied in a study conducted in Scotland. A low-cost particle counter based on light-scattering technology - the Dylos 1700 was used. Its performance was validated in comparison with equivalent instruments (TEOM-FDMS) at two national monitoring network sites ($R^2=0.9$ at a rural background site, $R^2=0.7$ at an urban background site). This validation also provided two functions to convert measured PNCs into calculated particle mass concentrations for direct comparison of concentrations with equivalent monitoring instruments and air quality limit values. This study also used contextual and time-based activity data to define six microenvironments (MEs) to assess everyday exposure of individuals to short-term PM_{2.5} concentrations. The Dylos was combined with a GPS receiver to track movement and exposure of individuals across the MEs. Seventeen volunteers collected 35 profiles. Profiles may have a different overall duration and structure with respect to times spent in different MEs and activities undertaken. Results indicate that due to the substantial variability across and between MEs, it is essential to measure near-complete exposure pathways to allow for a comprehensive assessment of the exposure risk a person encounters on a daily basis. Taking into account the information gained through personal exposure measurements, this work demonstrates the added value of data generated by the application of low-cost monitors. © 2014.

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AU - Heal, M. R.

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AU - Lin, C.

AU - Wu, H.

DB - Scopus

DO - [10.1016/j.scitotenv.2014.12.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2014.12.003)

KW - Air pollution

GPS

Particle counter

Particulate matter

Personal exposure

Air quality

Exposure controls

Global positioning system
Light scattering
Particles (particulate matter)
Radiation counters
Ultrasonic effects
Urban growth
Adverse health effects
Ambient concentrations
Comprehensive assessment
Health impact assessment
Monitoring instruments
Personal exposure monitoring
Personal exposures
Risk assessment
atmospheric pollution
health impact
health risk
indoor air
pollution exposure
pollution monitoring
urban pollution
air monitor
Article
concentration (parameters)
controlled study
environmental exposure
human
indoor air pollution
outdoor air pollution
particle size
pilot study

population exposure

suspended particulate matter

United Kingdom

validation process

air pollutant

analysis

statistics and numerical data

Air Pollutants

Humans

Scotland

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :191

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 383-394

ST - Personal exposure monitoring of PM2.5 in indoor and outdoor microenvironments

T2 - Science of the Total Environment

TI - Personal exposure monitoring of PM2.5 in indoor and outdoor microenvironments

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84917708676&doi=10.1016%2fj.scitotenv.2014.12.003&partnerID=40&md5=e06a59f255fab4f195d9d5e471676481>

VL - 508

ID - 558

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Previous studies have reported relationships between adverse respiratory health outcomes and residential proximity to traffic pollution, but have not shown this at a personal exposure level. Objective: We compared, among inner-city children with asthma, the associations of adverse asthma outcome incidences with increased personal exposure to particulate matter mass $\leq 2.5 \mu\text{m}$ in aerodynamic diameter (PM2.5) air pollution versus the diesel-related carbonaceous fraction of PM2.5. Methods: Daily 24-hr personal samples of PM2.5, including the elemental carbon (EC) fraction, were collected for 40 fifth-grade children with asthma at four South Bronx schools (10 children per school) during approximately 1 month each. Spirometry and symptom scores were

recorded several times daily during weekdays. Results: We found elevated same-day relative risks of wheeze [1.45; 95% confidence interval (CI), 1.03-2.04], shortness of breath (1.41; 95% CI, 1.01-1.99), and total symptoms (1.30; 95% CI, 1.04-1.62) with an increase in personal EC, but not with personal PM2.5 mass. We found increased risk of cough, wheeze, and total symptoms with increased 1-day lag and 2-day average personal and school-site EC. We found no significant associations with school-site PM2.5 mass or sulfur. The EC effect estimate was robust to addition of gaseous pollutants. Conclusion: Adverse health associations were strongest with personal measures of EC exposure, suggesting that the diesel "soot" fraction of PM2.5 is most responsible for pollution-related asthma exacerbations among children living near roadways. Studies that rely on exposure to PM mass may underestimate PM health impacts.

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AU - Spira-Cohen, A.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1289/ehp.1002653

IS - 4

KW - Air pollution

Asthma

Children's health

Diesel

Elemental carbon

Personal monitoring traffic

PM2.5

carbon

nitrogen dioxide

ozone

sulfur

article

child

clinical article
controlled study
disease exacerbation
dyspnea
environmental exposure
exhaust gas
female
forced expiratory volume
human
incidence
male
particulate matter
peak expiratory flow
priority journal
school child
United States
urban population
wheezing
Aircraft
Environmental Monitoring
Humans
Inhalation Exposure
New York City
Particle Size
Vehicle Emissions
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :136
Export Date: 28 January 2022
PY - 2011
SP - 559-565

ST - Personal exposures to traffic-related air pollution and acute respiratory health among bronx schoolchildren with asthma

T2 - Environmental Health Perspectives

TI - Personal exposures to traffic-related air pollution and acute respiratory health among bronx schoolchildren with asthma

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-79955556029&doi=10.1289%2fehp.1002653&partnerID=40&md5=ea457c9b847eca429220116b53f20137>

VL - 119

ID - 767

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The field of ecology has focused on understanding characteristics of natural systems in a manner as free as possible from biases of human observers. However, demand is growing for knowledge of human–nature interactions at the level of individual people. This is particularly driven by concerns around human health consequences due to changes in positive and negative interactions. This requires attention to the biased ways in which people encounter and experience other organisms. Here we define such a ‘personalised ecology’ and discuss its connections to other aspects of the field. We propose a framework of focal research topics, shaped by whether the unit of analysis is a single person, a single population, or multiple populations, and whether a human or nature perspective is foremost. © 2018

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AU - Garrett, J. K.

AU - Gaston, S.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.tree.2018.09.012

IS - 12

KW - ecosystem services

extinction of experience

human–nature interactions

nature–health interactions

observer bias

urbanisation

ecology

ecosystem service

error analysis

extinction

individual variation

nature-society relations

public health

urbanization

ecosystem

human

procedures

Humans

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :39

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 916-925

ST - Personalised Ecology

T2 - Trends in Ecology and Evolution

TI - Personalised Ecology

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85055269124&doi=10.1016%2fj.tree.2018.09.012&partnerID=40&md5=d4087746c14fd7cbefdac6d2cb8b95d9>

VL - 33

ID - 293

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter, United Kingdom

AU - Depledge, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/478036a

IS - 7367

KW - antibiotic agent

antihypertensive agent

diclofenac

hydroxymethylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase inhibitor

oral contraceptive agent

aging

demography

drug cost

drug industry

drug use

environmental sustainability

feminization

government

letter

pollution

population

priority journal

public health

river

soil pollution

United Kingdom

waste management

Animals

Female

Fishes

Industrial Waste

Male

Waste Disposal, Fluid

M3 - Letter

N1 - Cited By :22

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2011

SP - 36

ST - Pharmaceuticals: Reduce drug waste in the environment

T2 - Nature

TI - Pharmaceuticals: Reduce drug waste in the environment

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-80053924077&doi=10.1038%2f478036a&partnerID=40&md5=7d091089b3981b4a54713825f4295aae>

VL - 478

ID - 759

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Within the sociology of sport there is a small but rich strand of literature concerned with understanding the sensual experiences of sport and physical activity. Whilst this work has advanced our understanding of the sensual sporting body, less is known about the mature sporting body and the sensual experiences of older adults. Gaining an insight into the sensual experiences of others is no easy task and this article critically reflects on the methods used to 'grasp at' (Hockey and Allen-Collinson, 2007) older adults' embodied experiences of physical activity. An account of the process and outcomes of the method employed is presented along with visual and textual data to illustrate the problems and possibilities of exploring the sensual experiences of the ageing body within the context of physical activity. © 2014, The Author(s) 2014.

AD - University of Exeter Medical School, United Kingdom

AU - Orr, N.

AU - Phoenix, C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1177/1468794114543401

IS - 4

KW - ageing

embodiment

photo elicitation

physical activity

senses

visual methods

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :48

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 454-472

ST - Photographing physical activity: using visual methods to 'grasp at' the sensual experiences of the ageing body

T2 - Qualitative Research

TI - Photographing physical activity: using visual methods to 'grasp at' the sensual experiences of the ageing body

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84936950684&doi=10.1177%2f1468794114543401&partnerID=40&md5=f555412018f7e40383d8cea42b482c1a>

VL - 15

ID - 916

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Environmental exposure to phthalates may contribute to an increased risk of asthma in children and adults. We aimed to assess the direction and strength of the association between urinary phthalates metabolites and current asthma in children and adults that participated in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 2007-2012. Data on ten urinary phthalate metabolites, self-reported questionnaires, spirometry measures, and covariates were obtained from 7765 participants (28.1% were children aged 6-17 years) taking part in the NHANES 2007-2012. Asthma was assessed using self-reported questionnaires for children and adults, and via spirometry measures for adults alone. We used crude and adjusted logistic regression models to

estimate the odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence interval (CI) per one log₁₀ unit change in the concentration of phthalate metabolites. We further modeled the effect modification by sex. Out of 10 metabolites, only mono-benzyl phthalate (MBzP) was positively associated with the prevalence of self-reported asthma in children, after adjusting for a range of potential confounders (odds ratio 1.54; 95% confidence interval 1.05-2.27). No significant relationship was observed for adults. The association of mono-ethyl phthalate (MEP) was modified by sex, with significantly increased odds of asthma among males [boys (2.00; 1.14-3.51); adult males (1.32; 1.04-1.69)]. While no other phthalates showed a positive relationship with current asthma in males, mono-(carboxynonyl) phthalate (MCNP) and mono-(3-carboxylpropyl) phthalate (MCP) were inversely associated with spirometrically defined asthma in adult females. A sex-specific relationship in adults was evident when spirometry, but not self-reported measures were used to define asthma. We found no clear association between exposure to phthalates and current asthma, except for a significant relationship between MBzP metabolites and self-reported asthma in children. As a result, exposure to phthalates and asthma development and/or exacerbations remains controversial, suggesting a need for a well-designed longitudinal study.

AU - Odebeatu, Chinonso Christian

AU - Taylor, Timothy

AU - Fleming, Lora E.

AU - J Osborne, Nicholas

DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11356-019-06003-2>

IS - 27

KW - Adolescent

Adult

*Asthma/ci [Chemically Induced]

Child

*Environmental Exposure/ae [Adverse Effects]

Female

Humans

Logistic Models

Longitudinal Studies

Male

Nutrition Surveys

Odds Ratio

*Phthalic Acids/ae [Adverse Effects]

*Phthalic Acids/ch [Chemistry]

Phthalic Acids/me [Metabolism]

Self Report

Surveys and Questionnaires

Young Adult

N1 - Erratum in (EIN)

PY - 2019

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SN - 1614-7499

0944-1344

SP - 28256-28269

ST - Phthalates and asthma in children and adults: US NHANES 2007-2012

T2 - Environmental science and pollution research international

T3 - Erratum in: Environ Sci Pollut Res Int. 2020 Apr;27(10):11459; PMID: 32026183
[<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32026183>]

TI - Phthalates and asthma in children and adults: US NHANES 2007-2012

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med16&NEWS=N&AN=31368075>

VL - 26

Y2 - 20190731//

ID - 1120

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives: To investigate the ways in which participation in physical activity is prevented or facilitated among older people with acquired sight loss later in life. Study design: Qualitative research. Methods: Interviews were conducted with 48 visually impaired adults age 60+ years, recruited from a range of settings including local sight loss organisations and via talking newspaper advertisements. Visual impairment was defined by self-report. Data was analysed using a thematic analysis. This research represents a first step toward the development of empirically based practical suggestions for decision-makers and health professionals in terms of supporting - when required - visually impaired older adults participation in physical activity. Results: Six themes were identified that captured why physical activity was prevented or facilitated: disabling environments; organisational opportunities; transport; lack of information; confidence, fear and personal safety; and exercise as medicine. Conclusions: Recommendations for policy change need to be focused at the societal level. This includes developing more accessible and inclusive environments and providing meaningful information about physical activity to older adults with a visual impairment, and visual impairment in older age to physical activity providers. © 2015 The Royal Society for Public Health.

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AU - Phoenix, C.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.puhe.2014.10.001

IS - 2

KW - Older adults

Physical activity

Qualitative methods

Visual impairment

decision making

elderly population

health policy

qualitative analysis

research method

vision

adult

aged

aging

Article

clinical article

cost benefit analysis

environmental factor

fear

female

health care access

health care policy

health care practice

human

male

non profit organization

patient participation

patient safety

qualitative research

self report

social interaction

very elderly

environmental planning

information dissemination

middle aged

motor activity

needs assessment

patient

psychology

statistics and numerical data

Aged, 80 and over

Environment Design

Humans

Visually Impaired Persons

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :27

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 124-130

ST - Physical activity among older people with sight loss: A qualitative research study to inform policy and practice

T2 - Public Health

TI - Physical activity among older people with sight loss: A qualitative research study to inform policy and practice

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84924617896&doi=10.1016%2fj.puhe.2014.10.001&partnerID=40&md5=f03b5d74eef44ac0b14aae962b6e9054>

VL - 129

ID - 561

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background Ankylosing spondylitis (AS) is a chronic inflammatory condition characterised by spinal arthritis and exercise is often recommended to reduce the symptoms and improve mobility. However, very little evidence exists for the value of exercise in AS. Objectives Firstly, this pilot study aimed to evaluate an eHealth tool, the AS Observer, specifically designed to monitor symptoms, quality of life and physical activity in AS, in terms of patient experience and suitability in generating data for epidemiological studies. Secondly, it also investigated the collected data to determine if physical activity benefited individuals with AS. Methods The AS Observer was designed to enable weekly monitoring of AS symptoms and exercise using a web based platform. Participants with AS (n = 223) were recruited to use the AS observer. They provided baseline data and completed online weekly data entry for 12 weeks (e.g. Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Activity Index (BASDAI), howRu, International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ)). Panel data analysis with fixed effects models investigated associations between variables. Activity type data and exit questionnaires were subjected to qualitative thematic analysis. Results In general, the AS Observer was well received and considered useful by participants, with 66% providing a positive response. The collected data suggested that IPAQ is inversely associated with total BASDAI, stiffness, tenderness and pain, but not fatigue. Stratified analysis demonstrated differential associations between BASDAI, IPAQ and howRU based on sex, HLA-B27 status and disease duration. Approximately half of the participants frequently did therapy and three-quarters undertook at least some vigorous activity ranging from formal exercise to recreation and (house) work. Despite some technical challenges, tool evaluation

suggested that the AS Observer was a useful self-monitoring tool for participants. Conclusions This pilot study demonstrated that increased exercise intensity and duration were associated with an improved BASDAI symptom score in a cohort of participants with AS. Furthermore, it provided further evidence of the value of using eHealth tools for clinical purposes and data collection for research, inclusive of the development of treatment pathways and disease management strategies. Copyright © 2016 The Author(s).

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My Clinical Outcomes, C/o Rodliffe Accounting Limited, London, United Kingdom

AU - Tyrrell, J.

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AU - Williams, D. H.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.14236/jhi.v23i2.169

IS - 2

KW - Ankylosing spondylitis

AS Observer

BASDAI

EHealth tool

Physical activity

disability

exercise

human

pathophysiology

physiotherapy

pilot study

quality of life

questionnaire

severity of illness index

telemedicine

Disability Evaluation

Humans

Physical Therapy Modalities

Pilot Projects

Spondylitis, Ankylosing

Surveys and Questionnaires

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :11

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 510-522

ST - Physical activity in ankylosing spondylitis: Evaluation and analysis of an eHealth tool

T2 - Journal of Innovation in Health Informatics

TI - Physical activity in ankylosing spondylitis: Evaluation and analysis of an eHealth tool

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84994060976&doi=10.14236%2fjhi.v23i2.169&partnerID=40&md5=d718dcd9eb93f8be95584a07ba451132>

VL - 23

ID - 504

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Policing is a highly stressful and increasingly sedentary occupation. The study aim was to assess the acceptability and impact of a mobile health (mHealth) technology intervention (Fitbit® activity monitor and 'Bupa Boost' smartphone app) to promote physical activity (PA) and reduce sedentary time in the police force. Methods: Single-group, pre-post, mixed methods pilot study. Police officers and staff (n = 180) were recruited from two police forces in South West England. Participants used the technology for 12 weeks (an 'individual' then 'social' phase) followed by 5 months of optional use. Data sources included Fitbit®-recorded objective step count, questionnaire surveys and semi-structured interviews (n = 32). Outcome assessment points were baseline (week 0), mid-intervention (week 6), post-intervention (week 12) and follow-up (month 8). Paired t-tests were used to investigate changes in quantitative outcomes. Qualitative analysis involved framework and thematic analysis. Results: Changes in mean daily step count were non-significant (p > 0.05), but self-reported PA increased in the short term (e.g. + 465.4 MET-minutes/week total PA baseline to week 12, p = 0.011) and longer term (e.g. + 420.5 MET-minutes/week moderate-to-vigorous PA baseline to month 8, p = 0.024). The greatest impact on behaviour was perceived by less active officers and staff. There were no significant changes in sedentary time; the qualitative findings highlighted the importance of context and external influences on behaviour. There were no statistically significant changes (all p-values > 0.05) in any secondary outcomes (physical and mental health-related quality of life, perceived stress and

perceived productivity), with the exception of an improvement in mental health-related quality of life (SF-12 mental component score + 1.75 points, $p = 0.020$) from baseline to month 8. Engagement with and perceived acceptability of the intervention was high overall, but a small number of participants reported negative physical (skin irritation) and psychological (feelings of guilt and anxiety) consequences of technology use. Individual app features (such as goal-setting and self-monitoring) were generally preferred to social components (social comparison, competitions and support). Conclusions: mHealth technology is an acceptable and potentially impactful intervention for increasing PA in the police force. The intervention was less useful for reducing sedentary time and the impact on secondary outcomes is unclear. Trial registration: NCT03169179 (registered 30th May 2017). © 2020, The Author(s).

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C7 - 1645

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s12889-020-09776-1

IS - 1

KW - Behaviour change

Mobile health

Physical activity

Police force

Sedentary behaviour

England

exercise

human

pilot study

police

quality of life

Humans

Pilot Projects

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - The Physical Activity Wearables in the Police Force (PAW-Force) study: acceptability and impact

T2 - BMC Public Health

TI - The Physical Activity Wearables in the Police Force (PAW-Force) study: acceptability and impact

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85094928154&doi=10.1186%2fs12889-020-09776-1&partnerID=40&md5=372f38a6bb636b4c09093fded7675e7d>

VL - 20

ID - 111

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Introduction: Blue spaces may benefit mental health and promote physical activity, although the evidence is still scarce. And benefits on physical health are less consistent. The objective of this randomized crossover study was to assess psychological and cardiovascular responses to blue spaces' exposure. Methods: A sample of 59 healthy adult office workers was randomly assigned to a different environment (i.e. blue space, urban space, and control site) on 4 days each week, for 3 weeks. For 20 min per day, they either walked along a blue or an urban space or rested at a control site. Before, during and/or after the exposure, we measured self-reported well-being and mood, blood pressure, and heart rate variability parameters. For well-being, we also assessed the duration of these potential effects over time (at least 4 h after exposure). Results: We found significantly improved well-being and mood responses immediately after walking in the blue space compared with walking in the urban space or when resting in the control site. Cardiovascular responses showed increased activity of the sympathetic nervous system, both during and after walking along the blue and urban spaces. However, cardiovascular responses measured after the walks, showed no statistically significant differences between the blue and the urban space environments. Conclusions: Short walks in blue spaces can benefit both well-being and mood. However, we did not observe a positive effect of blue spaces for any of the cardiovascular outcomes assessed in this study. © 2020 Elsevier Inc.

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C7 - 109812

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envres.2020.109812

KW - Blue spaces

Cardiovascular health

Mood

Physical activity

Well-being

cardiovascular disease
mental health
occupational exposure
psychology
public health
urban region
walking
adrenergic system
adult
article
blood pressure monitoring
cardiovascular response
controlled study
crossover procedure
female
heart rate variability
human
human experiment
major clinical study
male
office worker
randomized controlled trial
space
wellbeing
blood pressure
heart rate
Cross-Over Studies
Humans
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :16
Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Physical and mental health effects of repeated short walks in a blue space environment: A randomised crossover study

T2 - Environmental Research

TI - Physical and mental health effects of repeated short walks in a blue space environment: A randomised crossover study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85086714915&doi=10.1016%2fj.envres.2020.109812&partnerID=40&md5=db2198240b2b944b5e4a4c31e87088be>

VL - 188

ID - 138

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Fuel poverty affects around 34% of European homes, representing a considerable burden to society and healthcare systems. This pilot study assesses the impact of an intervention to install a new first time central heating system in order to reduce fuel poverty on household satisfaction with indoor temperatures/environment, ability to pay bills and mental well-being. In Cornwall, 183 households received the intervention and a further 374 went onto a waiting list control. A post-intervention postal questionnaires and follow-up phone calls were undertaken (n = 557) to collect data on household demographics, resident satisfaction with indoor environment, finances and mental well-being (using the Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing scale). We compared responses between the waiting list control and intervention group to assess the effectiveness of the intervention. A total of 31% of participants responded, 83 from the waiting list control and 71 from the intervention group. The intervention group reported improvements in the indoor environment, finances and mental well-being. However, these benefits were not expressed by all participants, which may result from diverse resident behaviours, lifestyles and housing characteristics. Future policies need to consider whole house approaches alongside resident training and other behaviour change techniques that can account for complex interactions between behaviours and the built environment. © The Author(s) 2020.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1177/1420326X20975468

IS - 1

KW - Community

Energy efficiency

Fuel poverty

Health

Mental well-being

adult

article

behavior change

built environment

comparative effectiveness

controlled study

demography

female

finance

follow up

heating

hospital admission

household

housing

human

human experiment

indoor environment

lifestyle

major clinical study

male

pilot study

poverty

psychological well-being

questionnaire

residency education

satisfaction

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2022

SP - 31-44

ST - A pilot study on the impact of a first-time central heating intervention on resident mental wellbeing

T2 - Indoor and Built Environment

TI - A pilot study on the impact of a first-time central heating intervention on resident mental wellbeing

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85097045181&doi=10.1177%2f1420326X20975468&partnerID=40&md5=4864c9b8fcbb1b1a846daf5de5b82f1b>

VL - 31

ID - 8

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - On June 2013 a workshop at the University of Siena (Italy) was organized to review current knowledge and to clarify what is known, and what remains to be investigated, concerning plastic litter in the sea. The content of the workshop was designed to contribute further to the European Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) following an inaugural workshop in 2012. Here we report a number of statements relevant to policymakers and scientists that was overwhelming agreement from the participants. Many might view this as already providing sufficient grounds for policy action. At the very least, this early warning of the problems that lie ahead should be taken seriously, and serve as a stimulus for further research. © 2013 Elsevier Ltd.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.marenvres.2013.10.002

KW - European MSFD

Marine litter

Microplastics

Oceanography

Early warning

Marine strategy framework directive(MSFD)

Policy actions

Policy makers

Aquaculture

phthalic acid derivative

plastic

European Union

marine pollution

plastic waste

policy development

pollution control

article

biodegradability

community structure

deposit feeder

food web

hydrodynamics

invasive species

Italy

mammal

marine environment

policy

sea pollution

species diversity

species introduction

turtle

vulnerable population

waste

Europe

Conservation of Natural Resources

Oceans and Seas

Plastics

Water Pollution

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :58

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 279-281

ST - Plastic litter in the sea

T2 - Marine Environmental Research

TI - Plastic litter in the sea

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84887259697&doi=10.1016%2fj.marenvres.2013.10.002&partnerID=40&md5=0810da4229e26293ff1ab50d2f4ffeb>

VL - 92

ID - 692

ER -

TY - CHAP

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AU - Waters, P.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.4324/9781315622149

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 73-89

ST - Playing at research playfulness as a form of knowing and being in research with children

T2 - Researching Play from a Playwork Perspective

TI - Playing at research playfulness as a form of knowing and being in research with children

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85031129257&doi=10.4324%2f9781315622149&partnerID=40&md5=d63a9c3762578f045745f228c989f06c>

ID - 408

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Pleasure is an under-researched and under theorized concept within health and health-related areas, particularly in relation to physical activity in older age. This gap is addressed here. The paper forms part of a larger qualitative project conducted between March 2011 and July 2013 within which fifty-one physically active older adults (age sixty to ninety-two years) were interviewed about their experiences of physical activity. Twenty-seven of these participants were also involved in a photo elicitation exercise whereby they responded to photographic images of themselves doing their activity. The paper reports in-depth on one of the themes - pleasure - that was initially identified through a rigorous categorical-content analysis of this data. An original typology of pleasure for physical activity in older age is developed, which details four significant ideal types of pleasure: sensual pleasure; documented pleasure; the pleasure of habitual action; and the pleasure of immersion. The implications of this typology for debates around embodiment, affect, and narratives of ageing are discussed in relation to health promotion and future research in this underserved area. © 2014 Elsevier Ltd.

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AU - Phoenix, C.

AU - Orr, N.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.socscimed.2014.06.013

KW - Affect

Ageing

Embodiment

Physical activity

Pleasure

United Kingdom

aging population

elderly population

typology

adult

aged

aging

article

exercise

experience

health promotion

human

interview

photography

qualitative research

very elderly

female

male

middle aged

psychology

Aged, 80 and over

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :97

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 94-102

ST - Pleasure: A forgotten dimension of physical activity in older age

T2 - Social Science and Medicine

TI - Pleasure: A forgotten dimension of physical activity in older age

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84903900837&doi=10.1016%2fj.socscimed.2014.06.013&partnerID=40&md5=efca071e4e2e85e351d8da7bd849dec8>

VL - 115

ID - 620

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Addressing sources and drivers of precarity among marginalized migrant populations in urban spaces is central to making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable for all. Yet dominant policy discourses continue to frame migrants as problematic causes of insecurity and tend to exclude them from policy processes. Deliberative democratic theory suggests that inclusive processes have the potential to create innovative solutions for resilient cities. This study elicits and reports on self-identified sources of precarity and insecurity as experienced by new low-income migrant populations. It combines visual ethnography and deliberative democracy tools in an action research process that facilitated dialogue between migrant populations, urban planners and policy stakeholders. The objective is to elicit policy opportunities and constraints for changing dominant discourses, with a view to enhance marginalized lives and to implement sustainable urban infrastructure in Chattogram, the second largest city of Bangladesh. The results show options for addressing precarity, developed through facilitating migrants and planners to engage with each other's perspectives. Priorities include focusing on insecure tenure, exposure to environmental hazards, and representation in planning processes. Integrating the perspectives and lived experiences of migrant urban populations into policy processes potentially leads to more effective, sustainable and legitimate solutions. © 2020 The Authors. Global Policy published by Durham University and John Wiley & Sons Ltd

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/1758-5899.12855

IS - S2

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 91-105

ST - Policy Opportunities and Constraints for Addressing Urban Precarity of Migrant Populations

T2 - Global Policy

TI - Policy Opportunities and Constraints for Addressing Urban Precarity of Migrant Populations

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85092452527&doi=10.1111%2f1758-5899.12855&partnerID=40&md5=6c12226d53b5703e966d8929261929de>

VL - 12

ID - 789

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Exposure to pollen can contribute to increased hospital admissions for asthma exacerbation. This study applied an ecological time series analysis to examine associations between atmospheric concentrations of different pollen types and the risk of hospitalization for asthma in London from 2005 to 2011. The analysis examined short-term associations between daily pollen counts and hospital admissions in the presence of seasonal and long-term patterns, and allowed for time lags between exposure and admission. Models were adjusted for temperature, precipitation, humidity, day of week, and air pollutants. Analyses revealed an association between daily counts (continuous) of grass pollen and adult hospital admissions for asthma in London, with a 4–5-day lag. When grass pollen concentrations were categorized into Met Office pollen ‘alert’ levels, ‘very high’ days (vs. ‘low’) were associated with increased admissions 2–5 days later, peaking at an incidence rate ratio of 1.46 (95% CI 1.20–1.78) at 3 days. Increased admissions were also associated with ‘high’ versus ‘low’ pollen days at a 3-day lag. Results from tree pollen models were inconclusive and likely to have been affected by the shorter pollen seasons and consequent limited number of observation days with higher tree pollen concentrations. Future reductions in asthma hospitalizations may be achieved by

better understanding of environmental risks, informing improved alert systems and supporting patients to take preventive measures. © 2017, The Author(s).

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/s00484-017-1369-2

IS - 10

KW - Air pollution

Asthma

Grass pollen

Pollen

Time series

Tree pollen

allergen

adolescent

adult

air pollutant

analysis

England

environmental monitoring

hospitalization

human

middle aged

Poaceae

statistics and numerical data

tree

young adult

Air Pollutants

Allergens

Humans

London

Trees

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :47

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 1837-1848

ST - Pollen exposure and hospitalization due to asthma exacerbations: daily time series in a European city

T2 - International Journal of Biometeorology

TI - Pollen exposure and hospitalization due to asthma exacerbations: daily time series in a European city

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85019205001&doi=10.1007%2fs00484-017-1369-2&partnerID=40&md5=94faa9d6cfe8684b101ec47bfac21aca>

VL - 61

ID - 402

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background There is evolving evidence that vitamin D insufficiency may contribute to food allergy, but findings vary between populations. Lower vitamin D-binding protein (DBP) levels increase the biological availability of serum vitamin D. Genetic polymorphisms explain almost 80% of the variation in binding protein levels. **Objective** We sought to investigate whether polymorphisms that lower the DBP could compensate for adverse effects of low serum vitamin D on food allergy risk. **Methods** From a population-based cohort study (n = 5276) we investigated the association between serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D3 (25[OH]D3) levels and food allergy at age 1 year (338 challenge-proven food-allergic and 269 control participants) and age 2 years (55 participants with persistent and 50 participants with resolved food allergy). 25(OH)D3 levels were measured using liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry and adjusted for season of blood draw. Analyses were stratified by genotype at rs7041 as a proxy marker of DBP levels (low, the GT/TT genotype; high, the GG genotype). **Results** Low serum 25(OH)D3 level (≤ 50 nM/L) at age 1 years was associated with food allergy, particularly among infants with the GG genotype (odds ratio [OR], 6.0; 95% CI, 0.9-38.9) but not in those with GT/TT genotypes (OR, 0.7; 95% CI, 0.2-2.0; P interaction = .014). Maternal antenatal vitamin D supplementation was associated with less food allergy, particularly in infants with the GT/TT genotype (OR, 0.10; 95% CI, 0.03-0.41). Persistent vitamin D insufficiency increased the likelihood of persistent food allergy (OR, 12.6; 95% CI, 1.5-106.6), particularly in those with the GG genotype. **Conclusions** Polymorphisms associated with lower DBP level attenuated the association between low serum 25(OH)D3 level and food allergy, consistent with greater vitamin D bioavailability in those with a lower DBP level. This increases the biological plausibility of a role for vitamin D in the development of food allergy. © 2015 American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology.

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AU - Allen, K. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jaci.2015.05.051

IS - 2

KW - food allergy

Food hypersensitivity

gene

polymorphism

Vitamin D

Vitamin D binding protein

calcifediol

allergy test

Article

child

cohort analysis

controlled study

egg
egg allergy
exposure
female
genetic risk
genotype
groups by age
human
infant
liquid chromatography
major clinical study
male
milk
peanut
peanut allergy
preschool child
prick test
priority journal
provocation test
risk assessment
sesame
shrimp
single nucleotide polymorphism
tandem mass spectrometry
vitamin blood level
vitamin D deficiency
vitamin supplementation
adolescent
adult
allele
blood

dietary supplement

follow up

genetic association study

genetics

health survey

odds ratio

risk

season

young adult

Alleles

Child, Preschool

Cohort Studies

Dietary Supplements

Follow-Up Studies

Genetic Association Studies

Humans

Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide

Population Surveillance

Seasons

Vitamin D-Binding Protein

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :44

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 500-506.e4

ST - Polymorphisms affecting Vitamin D-binding protein modify the relationship between serum Vitamin D (25[OH]D3) and food allergy

T2 - Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology

TI - Polymorphisms affecting Vitamin D-binding protein modify the relationship between serum Vitamin D (25[OH]D3) and food allergy

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84957958666&doi=10.1016%2fj.jaci.2015.05.051&partnerID=40&md5=6f8ff281a8b73a35cab5ac8765dcee79>

VL - 137

ID - 488

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The potential to capture additional air pollutants by introducing more vegetation or changing existing short vegetation to woodland on first sight provides an attractive route for lowering urban pollution. Here, an atmospheric chemistry and transport model was run with a range of landcover scenarios to quantify pollutant removal by the existing total UK vegetation as well as the UK urban vegetation and to quantify the effect of large-scale urban tree planting on urban air pollution. UK vegetation as a whole reduces area (population)-weighted concentrations significantly, by 10% (9%) for PM 2.5, 30% (22%) for SO₂, 24% (19%) for NH₃ and 15% (13%) for O₃, compared with a desert scenario. By contrast, urban vegetation reduces average urban PM 2.5 by only approximately 1%. Even large-scale conversion of half of existing open urban greenspace to forest would lower urban PM 2.5 by only another 1%, suggesting that the effect on air quality needs to be considered in the context of the wider benefits of urban tree planting, e.g. on physical and mental health. The net benefits of UK vegetation for NO₂ are small, and urban tree planting is even forecast to increase urban NO₂ and NO_x concentrations, due to the chemical interaction with changes in BVOC emissions and O₃, but the details depend on tree species selection. By extrapolation, green infrastructure projects focusing on non-greenspace (roadside trees, green walls, roof-top gardens) would have to be implemented at very large scales to match this effect. Downscaling of the results to micro-interventions solely aimed at pollutant removal suggests that their impact is too limited for their cost-benefit analysis to compare favourably with emission abatement measures. Urban vegetation planting is less effective for lowering pollution than measures to reduce emissions at source. The results highlight interactions that cannot be captured if benefits are quantified via deposition models using prescribed concentrations, and emission damage costs. This article is part of a discussion meeting issue 'Air quality, past present and future'. © 2020 The Authors.

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AU - Jones, L.

C7 - 20190320

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1098/rsta.2019.0320

IS - 2183

KW - dry deposition

green infrastructure

i-Tree Eco

nature-based solutions

Air quality

Atmospheric chemistry

Atmospheric movements

Cost benefit analysis

Deposition

Reforestation

Storm sewers

Vegetation

Chemical interactions

Chemistry and transport models

Emission abatement

Pollutant removal

Pollution mitigation

Tree species selections

Urban air pollution

Urban transportation

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :11

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Potential and limitation of air pollution mitigation by vegetation and uncertainties of deposition-based evaluations: Air pollution mitigation by vegetation

T2 - Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A: Mathematical, Physical and Engineering Sciences

TI - Potential and limitation of air pollution mitigation by vegetation and uncertainties of deposition-based evaluations: Air pollution mitigation by vegetation

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85091811672&doi=10.1098%2frsta.2019.0320&partnerID=40&md5=6026d361988468bd38228e58bdf087b5>

VL - 378

ID - 894

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - While seasonal outlooks have been operational for many years, until recently the extended-range timescale referred to as subseasonal-to-seasonal (S2S) has received little attention. S2S prediction fills the gap between short-range weather prediction and long-range seasonal outlooks. Decisions in a range of sectors are made in this extended-range lead time; therefore, there is a strong demand for this new generation of forecasts. International efforts are under way to identify

key sources of predictability, improve forecast skill and operationalize aspects of S2S forecasts; however, challenges remain in advancing this new frontier. If S2S predictions are to be used effectively, it is important that, along with science advances, an effort is made to develop, communicate and apply these forecasts appropriately. In this study, the emerging operational S2S forecasts are presented to the wider weather and climate applications community by undertaking the first comprehensive review of sectoral applications of S2S predictions, including public health, disaster preparedness, water management, energy and agriculture. The value of applications-relevant S2S predictions is explored, and the opportunities and challenges facing their uptake are highlighted. It is shown how social sciences can be integrated with S2S development, from communication to decision-making and valuation of forecasts, to enhance the benefits of 'climate services' approaches for extended-range forecasting. While S2S forecasting is at a relatively early stage of development, it is concluded that it presents a significant new window of opportunity that can be explored for application-ready capabilities that could allow many sectors the opportunity to systematically plan on a new time horizon. © 2017 Royal Meteorological Society

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AU - Murray, V.

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AU - Perkins-Kirkpatrick, S.
AU - Brown, T. J.
AU - Street, R.
AU - Jones, L.
AU - Remenyi, T. A.
AU - Hodgson-Johnston, I.
AU - Buontempo, C.
AU - Lamb, R.
AU - Meinke, H.
AU - Arheimer, B.
AU - Zebiak, S. E.
DB - Scopus
DO - 10.1002/met.1654
IS - 3
KW - climate prediction
decision-support
ensemble forecasts
extended-range
extremes
forecasting
seasonal prediction
Agricultural robots
Climatology
Decision making

Decision support systems

Disaster prevention

Water management

Decision supports

Extended range

Weather forecasting

decision support system

ensemble forecasting

extreme event

forecasting method

long range forecast

seasonal variation

seasonality

timescale

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :134

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 315-325

ST - Potential applications of subseasonal-to-seasonal (S2S) predictions

T2 - Meteorological Applications

TI - Potential applications of subseasonal-to-seasonal (S2S) predictions

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85017365355&doi=10.1002%2fmet.1654&partnerID=40&md5=c2070643bdb8571d9d8bac3f27793555>

VL - 24

ID - 410

ER -

TY - CHAP

AB - In this chapter, Mathew P. White, Lewis R. Elliott, Mireia Gascon, Bethany Roberts and Lora E. Fleming present an overarching review of the evidence from the current research literature and

from the findings of the research carried out in the BlueHealth project in order to provide the best evidence planners and designers can use to support their policies, plans and projects. It is essentially an overview of the current knowledge, extensively but not exhaustively referenced and presented in a way which is accessible to professional and student readers. It integrates the benefits and risks by showing that the one often comes with the other. © 2022 selection and editorial matter, Simon Bell, Lora E. Fleming, James Grellier, Friedrich Kuhlmann, Mark J. Nieuwenhuijsen, and Mathew P. White.

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AU - Elliott, L. R.

AU - Gascon, M.

AU - Roberts, B.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.4324/9780429056161-4

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 38-58

ST - Potential benefits of blue space for human health and well-being

T2 - Urban Blue Spaces: Planning and Design for Water, Health and Well-Being

TI - Potential benefits of blue space for human health and well-being

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85117974041&doi=10.4324%2f9780429056161-4&partnerID=40&md5=0825d0a3a0ab97e9175d274a5614f06b>

ID - 89

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - As climate change alters environmental conditions, the incidence and global patterns of human diseases are changing. These modifications to disease profiles and the effects upon human

pharmaceutical usage are discussed. Climate-related environmental changes are associated with a rise in the incidence of chronic diseases already prevalent in the Northern Hemisphere, for example, cardiovascular disease and mental illness, leading to greater use of associated heavily used Western medications. Sufferers of respiratory diseases may exhibit exacerbated symptoms due to altered environmental conditions (e.g., pollen). Respiratory, water-borne, and food-borne toxicants and infections, including those that are vector borne, may become more common in Western countries, central and eastern Asia, and across North America. As new disease threats emerge, substantially higher pharmaceutical use appears inevitable, especially of pharmaceuticals not commonly employed at present (e.g., antiprotozoals). The use of medications for the treatment of general symptoms (e.g., analgesics) will also rise. These developments need to be viewed in the context of other major environmental changes (e.g., industrial chemical pollution, biodiversity loss, reduced water and food security) as well as marked shifts in human demographics, including aging of the population. To identify, prevent, mitigate, and adapt to potential threats, one needs to be aware of the major factors underlying changes in the use of pharmaceuticals and their subsequent release, deliberately or unintentionally, into the environment. This review explores the likely consequences of climate change upon the use of medical pharmaceuticals in the Northern Hemisphere. © Clare H. Redshaw, Will M. Stahl-Timmins, Lora E. Fleming, Iain Davidson, and Michael H. Depledge. © 2013 Published with license by Taylor & Francis Group.

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AU - Stahl-Timmins, W. M.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Davidson, I.

AU - Depledge, M. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/10937404.2013.802265

IS - 5

KW - analgesic agent

anthelmintic agent

antibiotic agent

anticoagulant agent

antidepressant agent

antihistaminic agent

antimetabolite

antivirus agent
anxiolytic agent
beta adrenergic receptor blocking agent
beta adrenergic receptor stimulating agent
corticosteroid
cortisone
decongestive agent
dipeptidyl carboxypeptidase inhibitor
diuretic agent
expectorant agent
hydroxymethylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase inhibitor
hypnotic agent
immunosuppressive agent
industrial chemical
insecticide
leukotriene receptor blocking agent
monoamine oxidase inhibitor
neuroleptic agent
salicylic acid
salicylic acid derivative
sedative agent
unindexed drug
vasodilator agent
actinic keratosis
aging
agonist
article
asthma
atopic dermatitis
biodiversity
bronchitis

cardiovascular disease
climate change
conjunctivitis
demography
diseases
distress syndrome
drug utilization
eczema
environment
environmental change
human
impetigo
infection
influenza
mental disease
Northern Hemisphere
pollution
pruritus
respiratory tract disease
respiratory tract infection
scabies
squamous cell carcinoma
sunburn
water supply
Animals
Communicable Diseases
Disease Reservoirs
Disease Vectors
Drug Therapy
Epidemiology
Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :35

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 285-320

ST - Potential changes in disease patterns and pharmaceutical use in response to climate change

T2 - Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health - Part B: Critical Reviews

TI - Potential changes in disease patterns and pharmaceutical use in response to climate change

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84882374247&doi=10.1080%2f10937404.2013.802265&partnerID=40&md5=21830f2a6bc18ca2f57905277d983198>

VL - 16

ID - 662

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Ash, gases and particles emitted from volcanic eruptions cause disruption to air transport, but also have negative impacts on respiratory and cardiovascular health. Exposure to sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and sulphate (SO₄) aerosols increases the risk of mortality, and respiratory and cardiovascular hospital admissions. Ash and gases can be transported over large distances and are a potential public health risk. In 2014–15, the Bárðarbunga fissure eruption at Holuhraun, Iceland was associated with high emissions of SO₂ and SO₄, detected at UK monitoring stations. We estimated the potential impacts on the UK population from SO₂ and SO₄ associated with a hypothetical large fissure eruption in Iceland for mortality and emergency hospital admissions. To simulate the effects of different weather conditions, we used an ensemble of 80 runs from an atmospheric dispersion model to simulate SO₂ and SO₄ concentrations on a background of varying meteorology. We weighted the simulated exposure data by population, and quantified the potential health impacts that may result in the UK over a 6-week period following the start of an eruption. We found in the majority of cases, the expected number of deaths resulting from SO₂ over a 6-week period total fewer than ~100 for each model run, and for SO₄, in the majority of cases, the number totals fewer than ~200. However, the 6-week simulated period with the highest SO₂ was associated with 313 deaths, and the period with the highest SO₄ was associated with 826 deaths. The single 6-week period relating to the highest combined SO₂ and SO₄ was associated with 925 deaths. Over a 5-month extended exposure period, upper estimates are for 3350 deaths, 4030 emergency cardiovascular and 6493 emergency respiratory hospitalizations. These figures represent a worst-case scenario and can inform health protection planning for effusive volcanic eruptions which may affect the UK in the future. © 2021

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AU - Heaviside, C.

AU - Witham, C.

AU - Vardoulakis, S.

C7 - 145549

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2021.145549

KW - Effusive eruption

Emergency cardiovascular hospitalization

Emergency respiratory hospitalization

Health risk assessment

Iceland

Mortality

Sulphate

Sulphur dioxide

Volcano

Atmospheric movements

Health

Health risks

Hospitals

Meteorology

Population statistics

Sulfur determination

Volcanoes

Atmospheric dispersion modeling

Health protection

Hospital admissions

Monitoring stations

Potential health

Potential impacts

Volcanic eruptions

Worst case scenario

Sulfur dioxide

sulfate

cardiovascular disease

environmental risk

health impact

mortality risk

public health

respiratory disease

volcanic eruption

Article

atmospheric dispersion

concentration (parameter)

environmental exposure

environmental impact

health hazard

hospital admission

hospitalization

human

quantitative analysis

risk assessment

United Kingdom

weather

adverse event

air pollutant

toxicity

Holuhraun

Air Pollutants

Sulfates

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Potential health impacts from sulphur dioxide and sulphate exposure in the UK resulting from an Icelandic effusive volcanic eruption

T2 - Science of the Total Environment

TI - Potential health impacts from sulphur dioxide and sulphate exposure in the UK resulting from an Icelandic effusive volcanic eruption

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85101120532&doi=10.1016%2fj.scitotenv.2021.145549&partnerID=40&md5=2e98dcd52e1bcd9d1ac861051a4f85e>

VL - 774

ID - 49

ER -

TY - SER

AB - Past research has described positive correlations between exposure to green urban areas and people's physical activity. However, this connection is not always true because green space characteristics have a variety of effects on physical activity. This study aims to assess the influence of green urban areas and main characteristics such as size, tree cover, and the quantity and quality of vegetation development on people's physical activity. The study combines a survey of 2,067 respondents across Spain and data related to vegetation indices such as the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), tree cover density, or leaf area index from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) satellite. The study also evaluates the main drivers of physical activity that influence the association between exposure to green urban areas and physical activity. A Poisson regression model was used across zip code areas in Spain in order to evaluate the association between exposure to green urban areas and physical activity as well as the effect of main socioeconomic determinants. Apart from exposure to green urban areas, physical activity was primarily driven by household income, environmental concern, energy conservation attitudes, lifestyles, having children and living in cities and rural areas. The results also show that exposure to green spaces in rural areas had a considerably weaker effect than in urban areas. The results suggest that interventions could aim to foster physical activity by increasing accessible green spaces in densely populated areas. © 2021, The Editor(s) (if applicable) and The Author(s), under exclusive license to Springer Nature Switzerland AG.

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AU - Suárez, C.

AU - Martínez, P.

AU - Taylor, T.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/978-3-030-51210-1_374

KW - Green space

MODIS

NDVI

Physical activity

Spain

Urban

Forestry

Radiometers

Regression analysis

Surveys

Trees (mathematics)

Vegetation

Environmental concerns

Household income

Moderate resolution imaging spectroradiometer satellites

Normalized difference vegetation index

Poisson regression models

Positive correlations

Vegetation index

Rural areas

M3 - Conference Paper

N1 - Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 2391-2394

ST - The Potential of Green Areas Exposure on Increasing People's Physical Activity

TI - The Potential of Green Areas Exposure on Increasing People's Physical Activity

UR - https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85106178468&doi=10.1007%2f978-3-030-51210-1_374&partnerID=40&md5=f928b6bb365d4f9e67ba1e6fde46b1ea

ID - 860

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - To reduce inaccuracies in the measurement of air pollutants by portable monitors it is necessary to establish quantitative calibration relationships against their respective reference analyser. This is usually done under controlled laboratory conditions or one-off static co-location alongside a reference analyser in the field, neither of which may adequately represent the extended use of portable monitors in exposure assessment research. To address this, we investigated ways of establishing and evaluating portable monitor calibration relationships from repeated intermittent deployment cycles over an extended period involving stationary deployment at a reference site, mobile monitoring, and completely switched off. We evaluated four types of portable monitors: Aeroqual Ltd. (Auckland, New Zealand) S500 O₃ metal oxide and S500 NO₂ electrochemical; RTI (Berkeley, CA, USA) MicroPEM PM_{2.5}, and, AethLabs (San Francisco, CA, USA) AE51 black carbon (BC). Innovations in our study included: (i) comparison of calibrations derived from the individual co-locations of a portable monitor against its reference analyser or from all the co-location periods combined into a single dataset; and, (ii) evaluation of calibrated monitor estimates during transient measurements with the portable monitor close to its reference analyser at separate times from the stationary co-location calibration periods. Within the ~7 month duration of the study, 'combined' calibration relationships for O₃, PM_{2.5}, and BC monitors from all co-locations agreed more closely on average with reference measurements than 'individual' calibration relationships from co-location deployment nearest in time to transient deployment periods. 'Individual' calibration relationships were sometimes substantially unrepresentative of the 'combined' relationships. Reduced quantitative consistency in field calibration relationships for the PM_{2.5} monitors may have resulted from generally low PM_{2.5} concentrations that were encountered in this study. Aeroqual NO₂ monitors were sensitive to both NO₂ and O₃ and unresolved biases. Overall, however, we observed that with the 'combined' approach, 'indicative' measurement accuracy ($\pm 30\%$ for O₃, and $\pm 50\%$ for BC and PM_{2.5}) for 1 h time averaging could be maintained over the 7-month period for the monitors evaluated here. © 2017 by the authors.

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AU - Beverland, I. J.

AU - Heal, M. R.

C7 - 231

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/atmos8120231

IS - 12

KW - Air pollution sensor

Air quality

Black carbon

NO2

O3

Personal exposure

PM2.5

Air pollution

Calibration

Location

Metals

Nitrogen oxides

Pollution

Thallium compounds

Transient analysis

Controlled laboratories

Personal exposures

Pollution sensors

Quantitative calibrations

Reference measurements

Transient measurement

Pollution detection

atmospheric pollution

concentration (composition)

measurement method

monitoring

ozone

particulate matter

sensor

Auckland

Berkeley

California

New Zealand

North Island

San Francisco [California]

United States

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :15

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2017

ST - Practical field calibration of portable monitors for mobile measurements of multiple air pollutants

T2 - Atmosphere

TI - Practical field calibration of portable monitors for mobile measurements of multiple air pollutants

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85036464526&doi=10.3390%2fatmos8120231&partnerID=40&md5=3ec1354bd0fc508dfabb40a922e7c686>

VL - 8

ID - 903

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The British Medical Journal has recently started making visual abstracts to summarise published research studies. These 1024 × 1024 px images give a quick overview of a trial's participants, design, and key findings. These visual abstracts are designed to help busy health professionals and researchers get a quick overview of newly published research. The present article describes simple pragmatic evaluations of these visual abstracts: analysis of social media stats and an opportunistic reader survey. Our goals were to identify how useful our readers found this new visual format, and whether there were any improvements we could make. The social media stats were initially very promising. Longer term performance over several visual abstracts, however, was not as strong, suggesting a possible halo effect provided by the novelty of a new presentation format. The survey proved to be a quick and valuable way of getting feedback on the design of the initial template, and resulted in several design adjustments. © 2019 John Benjamins Publishing Company

AD - University of Exeter Medical School, United Kingdom

AU - Stahl-Timmins, W.

AU - Black, J.

AU - Simpson, P.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1075/idj.25.1.08sta

IS - 1

KW - Data visualisation

Evaluation

Graphic design

Health

Medicine

Publishing

Science

Social media

Visual abstracts

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 2 February 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 101-109

ST - Pragmatic evaluation of the BMJ's visual abstracts

T2 - Information Design Journal

TI - Pragmatic evaluation of the BMJ's visual abstracts

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85082766316&doi=10.1075%2fidj.25.1.08sta&partnerID=40&md5=15719aa757d6ba7c958fb2d630b02ac9>

VL - 25

ID - 934

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Recent years have seen renewed interest in phage therapy - the use of viruses to specifically kill disease-causing bacteria - because of the alarming rise in antibiotic resistance. However, a major limitation of phage therapy is the ease at which bacteria can evolve resistance to phages. Here, we determined whether in vitro experimental coevolution can increase the efficiency of phage therapy by limiting the resistance evolution of intermittent and chronic cystic fibrosis *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* lung isolates to four different phages. We first pre-adapted all phage strains against all bacterial strains and then compared the efficacy of pre-adapted and nonadapted phages against ancestral bacterial strains. We found that evolved phages were more efficient in reducing bacterial densities than ancestral phages. This was primarily because only 50% of bacterial strains were able to evolve resistance to evolved phages, whereas all bacteria were able to evolve some level of resistance to ancestral phages. Although the rate of resistance evolution did not differ between intermittent and chronic isolates, it incurred a relatively higher growth cost for chronic isolates when measured in the absence of phages. This is likely to explain why evolved phages were more effective in reducing the densities of chronic isolates. Our data show that pathogen genotypes respond differently to phage pre-adaptation, and as a result, phage therapies might need to be individually adjusted for different patients. © 2016 European Society for Evolutionary Biology.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/jeb.12774

IS - 1

KW - Antagonism

Experimental evolution

Host-parasite interaction

Pathogenesis

Phage therapy

antibiotic resistance

bacteriophage

bacterium

coevolution

disease treatment

experiment

pathogen

Bacteria (microorganisms)

Pseudomonas aeruginosa

adaptation

cystic fibrosis

evolution

host pathogen interaction

human

isolation and purification

microbiology

pathogenicity

physiology

Pseudomonas phage

virology

Adaptation, Biological

Biological Evolution

Host-Pathogen Interactions

Humans

Pseudomonas Phages

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :51

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 188-198

ST - Pre-adapting parasitic phages to a pathogen leads to increased pathogen clearance and lowered resistance evolution with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* cystic fibrosis bacterial isolates

T2 - Journal of Evolutionary Biology

TI - Pre-adapting parasitic phages to a pathogen leads to increased pathogen clearance and lowered resistance evolution with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* cystic fibrosis bacterial isolates

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84953347618&doi=10.1111%2fjeb.12774&partnerID=40&md5=2b4572da07281d8408d072e31e32806a>

VL - 29

ID - 510

ER -

TY - JOUR

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jaci.2011.09.044

IS - 4

KW - adrenalin

salbutamol

anaphylaxis

angioneurotic edema

clinical article

collapse
coughing
dyspnea
egg
egg allergy
food allergy
human
infant
letter
medical history
oral food challenge
outcome assessment
parent
peanut
peanut allergy
phenotype
prick test
priority journal
prospective study
provocation test
risk assessment
sesame
sesame allergy
skin test
stridor
urticaria
voice change
vomiting
wheezing
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :65

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 1145-1147

ST - Predetermined challenge eligibility and cessation criteria for oral food challenges in the HealthNuts population-based study of infants

T2 - Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology

TI - Predetermined challenge eligibility and cessation criteria for oral food challenges in the HealthNuts population-based study of infants

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84859164244&doi=10.1016%2fj.jaci.2011.09.044&partnerID=40&md5=3c47e7a420de2b9d283e67c30c0f2c0d>

VL - 129

ID - 745

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Allergic rhinitis is an inflammation in the nose caused by overreaction of the immune system to allergens in the air. Managing allergic rhinitis symptoms is challenging and requires timely intervention. The following are major questions often posed by those with allergic rhinitis: How should I prepare for the forthcoming season? How will the season's severity develop over the years? No country yet provides clear guidance addressing these questions. We propose two previously unexplored approaches for forecasting the severity of the grass pollen season on the basis of statistical and mechanistic models. The results suggest annual severity is largely governed by preseasonal meteorological conditions. The mechanistic model suggests climate change will increase the season severity by up to 60%, in line with experimental chamber studies. These models can be used as forecasting tools for advising individuals with hay fever and health care professionals how to prepare for the grass pollen season. Copyright © 2021 The Authors, some rights reserved.

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C7 - eabd7658

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1126/sciadv.abd7658

IS - 13

KW - Climate models

Forecasting

Allergic rhinitis

Forecasting tools

Hay fever

Health care professionals

Mechanistic modeling

Mechanistic models

Meteorological condition

Climate change

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :7

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Predicting the severity of the grass pollen season and the effect of climate change in Northwest Europe

T2 - Science Advances

TI - Predicting the severity of the grass pollen season and the effect of climate change in Northwest Europe

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85103532748&doi=10.1126%2fsciadv.abd7658&partnerID=40&md5=933f5048c79cf6e6ba4ec2c5ec295e0>

VL - 7

ID - 68

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Human health protection at recreational beaches requires accurate and timely information on microbiological conditions to issue advisories. The objective of this study was to develop a new numerical mass balance model for enterococci levels on nonpoint source beaches. The significant advantage of this model is its easy implementation, and it provides a detailed description of the cross-shore distribution of enterococci that is useful for beach management purposes. The performance of the balance model was evaluated by comparing predicted exceedances of a beach advisory threshold value to field data, and to a traditional regression model. Both the balance model and regression equation predicted approximately 70% the advisories correctly at the knee depth and over 90% at the waist depth. The balance model has the advantage over the regression equation in its ability to simulate spatiotemporal variations of microbial levels, and it is recommended for making more informed management decisions. © 2015 Elsevier Ltd.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.marpolbul.2015.03.019

IS - 1-2

KW - Beach advisory

Fecal indicator bacteria

Microbial mass balance

Multivariable linear regression

Nonpoint source beach
Water quality model
Beaches
Regression analysis
Water quality
Microbial mass
Multi-variable linear regression
Non-point source
Water quality modeling
Predictive analytics
bacterium
beach
intertidal environment
marine pollution
microbiology
nonpoint source pollution
Article
bacterial count
biomass
colony forming unit
Enterococcus
environmental management
environmental protection
hydrodynamics
mathematical analysis
mathematical model
predictive model
sand
sea pollution
seashore
simulation

spatiotemporal analysis
validation process
environment
environmental monitoring
growth, development and aging
recreation
sediment
statistics and numerical data
swimming
theoretical model
sea water

Bathing Beaches

Geologic Sediments

Models, Theoretical

Seawater

Water Microbiology

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :19

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 37-47

ST - A predictive model for microbial counts on beaches where intertidal sand is the primary source

T2 - Marine Pollution Bulletin

TI - A predictive model for microbial counts on beaches where intertidal sand is the primary source

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84929273261&doi=10.1016%2fj.marpolbul.2015.03.019&partnerID=40&md5=b65b656db1b9db5ac2de6f457516c59b>

VL - 94

ID - 545

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This paper assesses the value of urban green spaces, specifically peri-urban forests and their potential substitutes, for the local population on the basis of their residential choice. We applied a choice experiment that focuses on the trade-offs between private housing characteristics and the environmental aspects of neighborhoods. Individual willingness-to-pay is estimated from a latent class model and a mixed logit model along with a Willingness-To-Pay (WTP) space approach. Our results show that green spaces provide both direct use value (recreation) and indirect use value (scenic view). The respondent's value of distance to peri-urban forests depends on recreational use. The ownership of a private garden reduces the WTP for living closer to an urban park. © 2015 Elsevier B.V.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.landurbplan.2015.12.013

KW - Choice experiment

Mixed logit

Recreation

Residential location

Urban green spaces

Willingness to pay space

Economic and social effects

Forestry

Choice experiments

Residential locations

Willingness to pay

Housing

discrete choice analysis

forest

greenspace

periurban area

preference behavior

recreational activity

urban design

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :38

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 120-131

ST - Preferences for urban green spaces and peri-urban forests: An analysis of stated residential choices

T2 - Landscape and Urban Planning

TI - Preferences for urban green spaces and peri-urban forests: An analysis of stated residential choices

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84954126771&doi=10.1016%2fj.landurbplan.2015.12.013&partnerID=40&md5=f0f69fb5941c9a0dd7756d6c8a9a79b0>

VL - 148

ID - 785

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Even 'managed' natural settings, such as botanical gardens and zoos, can provide restorative experiences. Well-being benefits may also be greater in land/waterscapes with greater biodiversity (eg, species richness). Using two photo studies with student participants, we explored aesthetic and behavioural preferences, affect and the restorative potential of multiple public aquaria exhibits, including variation in biodiversity. Study 1 (N = 39) found that aquarium exhibits, in general, scored as highly as natural environments (eg, green space) on all dimensions. Study 2 (N = 40) examined whether responses were influenced by exhibit characteristics including: climatic region (tropical/temperate), biological group (vertebrates/invertebrates), species richness (high/low) and abundance of individuals (high/low). Supporting predictions, tropical, vertebrate (fish) and high species richness exhibits were generally rated more positively than temperate/invertebrate/low species richness exhibits. However, some low richness/high abundance exhibits were also rated unexpectedly positively. Findings are discussed within the context of the growing well-being and biodiversity literature. © 2016 Landscape Research Group Ltd.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/01426397.2016.1243236

IS - 1

KW - aquarium

blue space

Human biodiversity preferences

perceived restorativeness

sub-aquatic environments

biodiversity

preference behavior

student

study method

United Kingdom

Vertebrata

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :22

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 18-32

ST - A preliminary investigation into the restorative potential of public aquaria exhibits: a UK student-based study

T2 - Landscape Research

TI - A preliminary investigation into the restorative potential of public aquaria exhibits: a UK student-based study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84995469158&doi=10.1080%2f01426397.2016.1243236&partnerID=40&md5=f81129fe5a618cc9238bfec6cccb7b0e>

VL - 42

ID - 436

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - PenCLAHRC, University of Plymouth, United Kingdom; ECEHH, University of Exeter, United Kingdom

AU - Husk, K.

AU - Lovell, R.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.maturitas.2017.12.013

KW - Editorial

environmental protection

evidence based practice

foster care

gardening

geriatric care

health

health promotion

human

physical activity

physical well-being

pleasure

psychological well-being

social behavior

social interaction

wellbeing

M3 - Editorial

N1 - Cited By :9

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - A1-A2

ST - Prescribing gardening and conservation activities for health and wellbeing in older people

T2 - Maturitas

TI - Prescribing gardening and conservation activities for health and wellbeing in older people

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85039702652&doi=10.1016%2fj.maturitas.2017.12.013&partnerID=40&md5=8aa0a668a7b20da364de7f8a55f3b8ba>

VL - 110

ID - 808

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Many studies suggest that increased exposure to urban greenness is associated with better population health. Accessing nature can in some circumstances, however, be difficult, especially for individuals with mobility constraints. Therefore, a growing body of work is investigating the ways to replace the in vivo experience with forms of "virtual" contact, in order to provide these individuals with at least some benefits of the natural environment. The aim of this paper is to provide a review of previous use of virtual reality (VR) nature in health and care settings and contemplate the potential use of this technology in future. Our central question is whether engaging with virtual nature can contribute to enhanced physical and emotional well-being in housebound or mobility-constrained individuals. We conclude that while contact with real-world nature is preferred, VR use can be an alternative in cases when in vivo contact with nature is not possible. There are many possibilities for the use of VR technology in psychiatric and medical care; however, the risks, benefits, and cost efficiency of these attempts should be carefully assessed and the outcomes should be measured in a scientifically valid manner. The current review has nonetheless demonstrated that VR nature could play a role in each of the proposed mediating mechanisms linking natural environments and health.

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DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.2147/NDT.S179038>

PY - 2018

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SN - 1176-6328

SP - 3001-3013

ST - A prescription for "nature" - the potential of using virtual nature in therapeutics

T2 - Neuropsychiatric disease and treatment

TI - A prescription for "nature" - the potential of using virtual nature in therapeutics

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=pmnm4&NEWS=N&AN=30510422>

VL - 14

Y2 - 20181108//

ID - 1254

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Socio-demographic predictors for the development of clinically observed, infantile eczema have not been formally examined in a large population-based study. Few studies of eczema risk factors have included current, objective eczema outcomes as well as parent-reported history. Objectives: We aimed to measure the population prevalence of infantile eczema using novel sampling methodology, and identify socio-demographic risk factors for eczema in the first year of life. Methods: A population-based cross-sectional study of infantile allergy (the HealthNuts study, n = 4972, response rate 74.1%) was conducted from 2008-2011 in Melbourne, Australia. Infants were examined for current eczema at age 12 months (mean 12.7, SD 0.7). Parents provided information about the infants' history of eczema and demographic factors. Factors associated with eczema were modelled using multinomial logistic regression. Results: The population prevalence of observed eczema at 12 months was 20.3% (95% CI 19.0, 21.5), while cumulative prevalence for parent-reported eczema was 28.0% (95% CI 26.7, 29.4). The strongest predictors of eczema were maternal eczema and asthma (multinomial (M)-OR 1.7, P < 0.001, and M-OR 1.4, P = 0.007), male sex (M-OR 1.4, P < 0.001), and East Asian ethnicity (M-OR 1.6, P < 0.001) with over 80% of infants with all risk factors exhibiting eczema. East Asian parents, particularly recent migrants, reported fewer allergies than other parents. Conclusions and Clinical Relevance: Approximately, one in three infants developed eczema by 12 months of age. East Asian infants are at increased risk of eczema despite their parents having lower rates of allergy than non-Asian parents. Gene-environment interactions may explain the differential effect seen in this minority group. © 2013 John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/cea.12092

IS - 6

KW - Eczema

Epidemiology

Ethnicity

Infancy

Parental allergy

Prevalence

Risk factors

Severity

article

Asian

atopic dermatitis

cross-sectional study

demography

female

human

infant

major clinical study

male

observational study

parent

priority journal

risk factor

sampling

Dermatitis, Atopic

Health Surveys

Humans

Population Surveillance

Prognosis

Questionnaires

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :56

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 642-651

ST - The prevalence and socio-demographic risk factors of clinical eczema in infancy: A population-based observational study

T2 - Clinical and Experimental Allergy

TI - The prevalence and socio-demographic risk factors of clinical eczema in infancy: A population-based observational study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84878372060&doi=10.1111%2fcea.12092&partnerID=40&md5=236e8fb980b8717f63c421791df05623>

VL - 43

ID - 666

ER -

TY - JOUR

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jaci.2012.01.037

IS - 3

KW - vitamin D

asthma

Australia

clinical study

cohort analysis

cross-sectional study

disease association

eczema

egg allergy

food allergy

geography

human

latitude

letter

milk allergy

peanut allergy

prevalence

priority journal

rural area

sesame

ultraviolet radiation

urban area

vitamin D deficiency

wheat allergy

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :76

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 865-867

ST - Prevalence of eczema and food allergy is associated with latitude in Australia

T2 - Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology

TI - Prevalence of eczema and food allergy is associated with latitude in Australia

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84857795542&doi=10.1016%2fj.jaci.2012.01.037&partnerID=40&md5=0feba7a5e6da85eca7f18f88bd05be90>

VL - 129

ID - 746

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Mindfulness-based practices can improve workers' health and reduce employers' costs by ameliorating the negative effect of stress on workers' health. We examined the prevalence of engagement in 4 mindfulness-based practices in the US workforce. Methods We used 2002, 2007, and 2012 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) data for adults (aged ≥ 18 y, $n = 85,004$) to examine 12-month engagement in meditation, yoga, tai chi, and qigong among different groups of workers. Results Reported yoga practice prevalence nearly doubled from 6.0% in 2002 to 11.0% in 2012 ($P < .001$); meditation rates increased from 8.0% in 2002 to 9.9% in 2007 ($P < .001$). In multivariable models, mindfulness practice was significantly lower among farm workers (odds ratio [OR] = 0.42; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.21-0.83) and blue-collar workers (OR = 0.63; 95% CI, 0.54-0.74) than among white-collar workers. Conclusion Worker groups with low rates of engagement in mindfulness practices could most benefit from workplace mindfulness interventions. Improving institutional factors limiting access to mindfulness-based wellness programs and addressing existing beliefs about mindfulness practices among underrepresented worker groups could help eliminate barriers to these programs.

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AU - McClure, L. A.

AU - Lee, D. J.

C7 - 160034

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.5888/pcd14.160034

IS - 1

KW - adult

agricultural worker

blue collar worker

confidence interval

controlled study

human

interview

major clinical study

meditation

mindfulness

model

odds ratio

prevalence

public health

qigong

Tai Chi

white collar worker

workplace

young adult

information processing

learning

questionnaire

statistics and numerical data

United States

yoga

Data Collection

Humans

Practice (Psychology)

Surveys and Questionnaires

Tai Ji

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :34

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

ST - Prevalence of mindfulness practices in the US Workforce: National Health Interview Survey

T2 - Preventing Chronic Disease

TI - Prevalence of mindfulness practices in the US Workforce: National Health Interview Survey

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85010509957&doi=10.5888%2fpcd14.160034&partnerID=40&md5=859b29ba066945134ced586420528634>

VL - 14

ID - 446

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - OBJECTIVES: The aims of this study were to estimate the prevalence of Ménière's disease and investigate its relationship with: demographic factors; symptoms and conditions that are known or hypothesized to be associated with Ménière's disease; other physical diseases; mental health. **DESIGN:** The authors used cross-sectional data from the UK Biobank to compare 1376 self-reported Ménière's participants with over 500,000 without Ménière's. The data set has comprehensive anthropometric measures, questionnaire data investigating health, well-being, diet, and medical and drug-prescribing history for each participant. The authors used logistic regression models to investigate the relationship of Ménière's disease with: demographic factors; symptoms and conditions that are known or hypothesized to be associated with Ménière's disease; other physical diseases; and mental health. **RESULTS:** Ménière's disease was more common in participants who were older (adjusted odds ratio per 10-year increase: 1.5 [95% confidence interval:1.4-1.6]), white (odds ratio: 1.7;1.2-2.3), female (1.4;1.3-1.6), and having higher body mass index categories ($p < 0.001$). The Ménière's group had greater odds of hearing difficulty (10.9;9.6-12.5), current tinnitus (68.3;47.8-97.5), and had fallen more than once in the last year (2.1;1.8-2.5). Ménière's participants had greater odds of reporting at least one disease from each grouping of allergic, immune dysfunction, or autonomic dysfunction (2.2;1.8-2.6), and poor mental health (2.1;1.8-2.5).

CONCLUSIONS: This study provides an evidence base that improves understanding of Ménière's disease. Associations were noted with a number of diseases, and the authors hypothesize a role for the autonomic nervous system and immune system dysfunction in Ménière's etiology. The study also highlights the physical and mental health correlates of the condition. Copyright © 2014 by Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

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AU - Tyrrell, J. S.

AU - Whinney, D. J. D.

AU - Ukoumunne, O. C.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1097/AUD.0000000000000041

IS - 4

KW - Autoimmune

Autonomic nervous system

Epidemiology

Ménière's disease

UK Biobank

adult

age

aged

Autoimmune Diseases

Autonomic Nervous System Diseases

comorbidity

cross-sectional study

female

Hearing Loss

human

hypersensitivity

male

Meniere disease

middle aged

obesity

Overweight

prevalence

risk factor

sex difference

statistical model

tinnitus

United Kingdom

Age Factors

Cross-Sectional Studies

Great Britain

Humans

Logistic Models

Risk Factors

Sex Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :74

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - e162-e169

ST - Prevalence, associated factors, and comorbid conditions for ménière's disease

T2 - Ear and Hearing

TI - Prevalence, associated factors, and comorbid conditions for ménière's disease

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84903301584&doi=10.1097%2fAUD.0000000000000041&partnerID=40&md5=200183c309676d1c77d64d44e5e41991>

VL - 35

ID - 622

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Most prison food research focuses on aspects of consumption rather than production yet farming, horticulture and gardening have been integral to the prison system in England and Wales for more than 170 years. This paper explores the interplay between penological, therapeutic and food priorities over the last fifty years through an examination of historical prison policies and contemporary case studies associated with the Greener on the Outside for Prisons (GOOP) programme. Findings are discussed in relation to how joined-up policy and practice can impact positively on whole population health and wellbeing within and beyond the prison setting. © 2019 Elsevier Ltd

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AU - Devine-Wright, H.

AU - Baybutt, M.

AU - Meek, R.

C7 - 104433

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.appet.2019.104433

KW - article

human

population health

prison

wellbeing

catering service

England

female

health promotion

history

horticultural therapy

male

organization and management

prisoner

procedures

program evaluation

psychology

Wales

Food Supply

History, 19th Century

History, 20th Century

History, 21st Century

Humans

Prisoners

Prisons

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Producing food in English and Welsh prisons

T2 - Appetite

TI - Producing food in English and Welsh prisons

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85071987557&doi=10.1016%2fj.appet.2019.104433&partnerID=40&md5=936595a778290f94d15448abb2b5ade7>

VL - 143

ID - 210

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Many prokaryote species are known to have fluid genomes, with different strains varying markedly in accessory gene content through the combined action of gene loss, gene gain via lateral transfer, as well as gene duplication. However, the evolutionary forces determining genome fluidity are not yet well understood. We here for the first time systematically analyse the degree to which

this distinctive genomic feature differs between bacterial species. We find that genome fluidity is positively correlated with synonymous nucleotide diversity of the core genome, a measure of effective population size N_e . No effects of genome size, phylogeny or homologous recombination rate on genome fluidity were found. Our findings are consistent with a scenario where accessory gene content turnover is for a large part dictated by neutral evolution.

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AU - Andreani, N. A.

AU - Hesse, E.

AU - Vos, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/ismej.2017.36

IS - 7

KW - bacterium

effective population size

fluid

genome

phylogeny

prokaryote

recombination

Bacteria (microorganisms)

Prokaryota

bacterial genome

evolution

genetics

genomics

population density

Bacteria

Biological Evolution

Genome, Bacterial

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :45

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 1719-1721

ST - Prokaryote genome fluidity is dependent on effective population size

T2 - ISME Journal

TI - Prokaryote genome fluidity is dependent on effective population size

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85016595478&doi=10.1038%2fismej.2017.36&partnerID=40&md5=91c835bf2d32a6599a88bacdad06535c>

VL - 11

ID - 411

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Methyl-aminolevulinate photodynamic therapy (MAL-PDT) is a successful treatment for non-melanoma skin cancers in the UK. Monitoring the photobleaching of the photosensitiser, protoporphyrin IX (PpIX) during treatment has been demonstrated to indicate the efficacy of the treatment. This study investigated photobleaching during light irradiation. Methods: A validated non-invasive fluorescence imaging system was utilised to monitor changes in PpIX fluorescence during light irradiation. Fifty patients were recruited to this study, with patients monitored before, during (forty patients at the half way stage and ten at regular intervals in the initial phase of treatment) and after light irradiation. Results: Phased PpIX photobleaching was observed during light irradiation with a significantly greater change ($P < 0.001$) in PpIX photobleaching during the first half of light treatment. Within the ten patients monitored periodically the phased photobleaching observed fitted a double exponential decay curve ($r^2 = 0.99$, $P < 0.005$) suggesting a rapid initial phase of reaction when the light treatment was commenced. Conclusions: Photobleaching was observed to be maximal in the initial phases of treatment, however photobleaching of PpIX continued until the completion of light treatment indicating that current clinical protocols for MAL-PDT do not over-treat the lesion with light. © 2010 Elsevier B.V.

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AU - Tyrrell, J.

AU - Campbell, S.

AU - Curnow, A.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.pdpdt.2010.09.005

IS - 4

KW - Fluence

Fluorescence diagnosis

Methyl-aminolevulinate (MAL)

Photobleaching

Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

Protoporphyrin IX (PpIX)

aminolevulinic acid methyl ester

protoporphyrin

actinic keratosis

aged

article

basal cell carcinoma

bleaching

Bowen disease

clinical article

female

fluorescence

human

male

photodynamic therapy

priority journal

Aged, 80 and over

Aminolevulinic Acid

Humans

Photochemotherapy

Photosensitizing Agents

Precancerous Conditions

Protoporphyrins

Skin Neoplasms

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :18

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2010

SP - 232-238

ST - Protoporphyrin IX photobleaching during the light irradiation phase of standard dermatological methyl-aminolevulinate photodynamic therapy

T2 - Photodiagnosis and Photodynamic Therapy

TI - Protoporphyrin IX photobleaching during the light irradiation phase of standard dermatological methyl-aminolevulinate photodynamic therapy

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-78649631361&doi=10.1016%2fj.pdpdt.2010.09.005&partnerID=40&md5=16e6aa95b192e562941243469ac86604>

VL - 7

ID - 776

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The opening up of green spaces could provide significant benefits to society. This study develops a framework to assess the economic benefits and costs of public interventions providing citizen access to urban green spaces. The Thinking Fadura project in Getxo (Spain) was used as a case study. A method for participatory benefit-cost analysis is developed, where a stakeholder-participatory evaluation is combined with a standard cost-benefit analysis. The participatory evaluation followed a bottom-up approach in a sequential evaluation including three main focal points: key stakeholders and experts, visitors and the general public. The assessment demonstrates that the Thinking Fadura project's benefits outweigh the costs. The results suggest that projects designed with the purpose of improving green space accessibility to the general public can be beneficial from a societal perspective. The highest economic benefits were an increase in the amenity and recreational value and an increase in people's physical activity. The participatory evaluation indicates that giving access to people of lower socio-economic status and vulnerable groups and improving recreational use were perceived as the most beneficial. An increase in noise, dirt, and risk of criminal activities as well as potential conflicts between green space users were perceived as the most negative impacts of opening a previously restricted area to the general public. The economic assessment of Thinking Fadura project could serve as a model in the decision-making

process in locations where the use of greenspaces is restricted. © 2020 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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C7 - 2818

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/ijerph17082818

IS - 8

KW - Cost-benefit analysis

Green space

Participatory benefit-cost analysis

Participatory evaluation

accessibility

greenspace

participatory approach

socioeconomic status

stakeholder

urban area

article

controlled study

cost benefit analysis

decision making

human

human experiment

noise

offender

physical activity

social status

Spain

environmental planning

exercise

Environment Design

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Providing access to urban green spaces: A participatory benefit-cost analysis in Spain

T2 - International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

TI - Providing access to urban green spaces: A participatory benefit-cost analysis in Spain

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85083983863&doi=10.3390%2fijerph17082818&partnerID=40&md5=0ecabb82493008e1fc1d0eaf540259a8>

VL - 17

ID - 169

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives To identify the psychological effects of falsepositive screening mammograms in the UK. Methods Systematic review of all controlled studies and qualitative studies of women with a false-positive screening mammogram. The control group participants had normal mammograms. All psychological outcomes including returning for routine screening were permitted. All studies had a narrative synthesis. Results The searches returned seven includable studies (7/4423). Heterogeneity was such that meta-analysis was not possible. Studies using disease-specific measures found that, compared to normal results, there could be enduring psychological distress that lasted up to 3 years; the level of distress was related to the degree of invasiveness of the assessment. At 3 years the relative risks were, further mammography, 1.28 (95% CI 0.82 to 2.00), fine needle aspiration 1.80 (95% CI 1.17 to 2.77), biopsy 2.07 (95% CI 1.22 to 3.52) and early recall 1.82 (95% CI 1.22 to 2.72). Studies that used generic measures of anxiety and depression found no such impact up to 3 months after screening. Evidence suggests that women with false-positive mammograms have an increased likelihood of failing to reattend for routine screening, relative risk 0.97 (95% CI 0.96 to 0.98) compared with women with normal mammograms. Conclusions Having a false-positive screening mammogram can cause breast cancer-specific distress for up to 3 years. The degree of distress is related to the invasiveness of the assessment. Women with false-positive mammograms are less likely to return for routine assessment than those with normal ones. Copyright © 2013 the BMJ Publishing Group Ltd.

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AU - Cooper, C.

AU - Garside, R.

AU - Dean, S.

AU - Hyde, C. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1136/eb-2012-100608

IS - 2

KW - biopsy

breast cancer

cancer screening

depression

distress syndrome

false positive result

fine needle aspiration biopsy

human

mammography

qualitative research

review

systematic review

United Kingdom

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :44

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 54-61

ST - Psychological consequences of false-positive screening mammograms in the UK

T2 - Evidence-Based Medicine

TI - Psychological consequences of false-positive screening mammograms in the UK

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85027947874&doi=10.1136%2Feb-2012-100608&partnerID=40&md5=715b7f4051ff2a23fb63b3264546da0d>

VL - 18

ID - 690

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives: This study explored a promising theoretical model to explain dental patients' experiences and planning behavior for future appointments. The model predicts that patients pass through a 'psychological cycle' when undergoing a course of dental care: past appointment experiences influence their anticipations for future dental visits, which in turn affect behavioral intentions to attend appointments. Methods: Variables representing the hypothesized model stages and other potentially relevant context variables (dental anxiety, subjective oral health ratings, general anxiety, stress) were assessed by means of a cross-sectional online survey (n = 311). Multiple regression analyses were calculated to estimate the model's fit while controlling for potentially confounding factors. Results: Consistent with the hypothesized cycle, recollections of past

appointment experiences influenced behavioral intentions to attend future appointments. This association was mediated by evaluations of prior visits and expectations for future appointments. The variables included within this model explained 42% of the variance in attendance intentions when controlling for the potential moderating effects of context variables. Conclusions: The findings highlight the contribution of cognitive factors, such as evaluations and expectations, to patients' attendance intentions. This knowledge could help find ways to improve treatment expectations to foster better dental service utilization. © 2016 John Wiley & Sons A/S. Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd

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AU - Tanja-Dijkstra, K.

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AU - Moles, D. R.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/cdoe.12221

KW - anxiety

behavioral science

dental services research

psychosocial aspects of oral health

controlled study

cross-sectional study

dental anxiety

dental procedure

expectation

human

major clinical study

multiple regression

statistical model

theoretical model

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :10

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 364-370

ST - The psychological cycle behind dental appointment attendance: a cross-sectional study of experiences, anticipations, and behavioral intentions

T2 - Community Dentistry and Oral Epidemiology

TI - The psychological cycle behind dental appointment attendance: a cross-sectional study of experiences, anticipations, and behavioral intentions

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84990250700&doi=10.1111%2fcdoe.12221&partnerID=40&md5=0237f2b2e083c6f0e2859a5cf0c6e030>

ID - 468

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Since the global onset of COVID-19 in early 2020, the disease has significantly impacted mental health. This impact is likely to be further exacerbated for groups who were already marginalized. This paper shares results from a broader study of men who have sex with men (MSM) and transgender people in Bali, Indonesia and includes a focus on psychological distress and happiness during the COVID-19 pandemic; applying sociodemographic and epidemiological characteristics as potential mediators. Psychological distress and the level of happiness were measured by The Kessler Psychological Distress (K10) and the Subjective Happiness Scale (SHS). A cross-sectional survey was conducted from July to September 2020. Of the 416 participants, complete data were available for 363 participants. The majority of participants were aged 26–40 years, currently single, were born outside Bali, were currently living in an urban area, and over one-third were living with HIV. While all were MSM, the majority identified as homosexual/tend to be homosexual (71.3%), however 54 (14.9%) identified themselves as heterosexual. The majority (251, 69.1%) reported moderate to very high psychological distress during the COVID-19 pandemic. The binary logistic regression analysis identified five factors to be significantly associated with higher psychological distress: being a student, reporting higher levels of stigma, had ever experienced discrimination, felt better prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, and less happy than the average person. When homosexual were compared with heterosexual participants, those who identified themselves as being homosexual reported significantly lower psychological distress compared to those identified themselves as heterosexual, which may be associated with these participants not disclosing their status as MSM and the stigma around MSM. Those who considered themselves to be less happy than the average

person (316, 87.1%) were more likely to live with a partner and to report moderate to very high psychological distress. Based on the findings, interventions should focus on strategies to reduce stigma, provide non-discriminatory services, and improve access to essential health services. © Copyright © 2021 Septarini, Hendriks, Maycock and Burns.

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C7 - 647548

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3389/fpubh.2021.647548

KW - COVID-19

happiness

intervention

mental health

MSM

psychological distress

transgender

cross-sectional study

distress syndrome

health care policy

human

male

male homosexuality

pandemic

sexual and gender minority

Cross-Sectional Studies

Health Policy

Homosexuality, Male

Humans

Pandemics

SARS-CoV-2

Sexual and Gender Minorities

Transgender Persons

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Psychological Distress and Happiness of Men Who Have Sex With Men and Transgender People During the Coronavirus Disease-19 Pandemic: Is There a Need for Public Health Policy Intervention?

T2 - Frontiers in Public Health

TI - Psychological Distress and Happiness of Men Who Have Sex With Men and Transgender People During the Coronavirus Disease-19 Pandemic: Is There a Need for Public Health Policy Intervention?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85115981863&doi=10.3389%2ffpubh.2021.647548&partnerID=40&md5=18615ffd5bdc336d7360a6b9fa03dc09>

VL - 9

ID - 787

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Personal car use is increasing globally and is an important contributor to poor air quality and global greenhouse gas emissions. Although individuals have little direct control over some emission sources (e.g. heavy industry), they can modify their car use thereby reducing their own contribution. There have been many attempts to understand the psychology of personal car use and identify ways in which individuals might be encouraged to adopt more environmentally friendly travel modes. The aims of this study were (1) to review available psychological theories and models and their applications to understanding car use, (2) to assess the quality of empirical tests of relevant theories and (3) to develop an integrated conceptual overview of potentially modifiable antecedents that could inform future intervention design and further theoretical research. Fifteen psychological theories were identified from thirty-two unique studies but most theories were applied only once. Although two theories in particular (the Comprehensive Action Determination Model and Stage Model of Self-Regulated Behaviour Change) are both relatively comprehensive and have empirical support, our review suggests there are mechanisms of behavioural regulation relevant to car use

that are not included in either theory. Integrating theories, we developed an integrative conceptual framework, referred to as the CAr USE (or CAUSE) framework of cognitive and emotional antecedents of car use. This framework is likely to be applicable to other ecologically-relevant behaviour patterns. Implications for research and practice are discussed. © 2017 Elsevier Ltd

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AU - Abraham, C.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jenvp.2017.10.009

KW - Car use

CAUSE framework

Comprehensive Action Determination Model

Environmental behaviour

Psychological theory

Stage Model of Self-Regulated Behaviour Change

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :24

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 23-33

ST - Psychological theories of car use: An integrative review and conceptual framework

T2 - Journal of Environmental Psychology

TI - Psychological theories of car use: An integrative review and conceptual framework

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85037993381&doi=10.1016%2fj.jenvp.2017.10.009&partnerID=40&md5=a0b6918219bfca4225ee4954edbc1033>

VL - 55

ID - 364

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Marine plastic pollution is caused by humans and has become ubiquitous in the marine environment. Despite the widely acknowledged ecological consequences, the scientific evidence regarding detrimental human health impacts is currently debated, and there is no substantive evidence surrounding public opinion with respect to marine plastic pollution and human health. Results from a 15-country survey (n = 15,179) found that both the European and Australian public were highly concerned about the potential human health impacts of marine plastic pollution, and strongly supported the funding of research which aims to better understand its health/wellbeing implications. Multi-level modelling revealed that these perceptions varied across socio-demographic factors (e.g. gender), political orientation, marine contact factors (e.g. marine occupation and engagement in coastal recreation activities) and personality traits (e.g. openness, conscientiousness and agreeableness). Quantifying attitudes, as well as understanding how individual-level differences shape risk perception will enable policy makers and communicators to develop more targeted communications and initiatives that target a reduction in marine plastic pollution. © 2021 Elsevier Ltd

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C7 - 102309

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2021.102309

KW - Marine plastic pollution

Marine threats

Mediation analysis

Multi-country analysis

Oceans and Human Health

Public perceptions

demography

health impact

individual-based model

plastic

policy making

pollution control

public health

risk perception

Australia

Europe

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Public concern about, and desire for research into, the human health effects of marine plastic pollution: Results from a 15-country survey across Europe and Australia

T2 - Global Environmental Change

TI - Public concern about, and desire for research into, the human health effects of marine plastic pollution: Results from a 15-country survey across Europe and Australia

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85112482718&doi=10.1016%2fj.gloenvcha.2021.102309&partnerID=40&md5=07f8b5c9ae0ac6b76b52e3492925da51>

VL - 69

ID - 45

ER -

TY - JOUR

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AU - Curry, W.

AU - Brown, R.

AU - Shankar, R.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3399/bjgp19X706133

IS - 688

KW - autism

avoidance behavior

DSM-5

Editorial

general practice

health care cost

health care disparity

health care need

health care quality

health economics

human

lifestyle

morbidity

national health service

prevalence

public health service

sex difference

social interaction

United Kingdom

adult

England

health disparity

public health

socioeconomics

Autism Spectrum Disorder

Autistic Disorder

Health Status Disparities

Humans

Socioeconomic Factors

M3 - Editorial

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 534-535

ST - A public health approach to reducing health inequalities among adults with autism

T2 - British Journal of General Practice

TI - A public health approach to reducing health inequalities among adults with autism

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85074347859&doi=10.3399%2fbjgp19X706133&partnerID=40&md5=455d3b0c469fe4fb235556e2f376b273>

VL - 69

ID - 275

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Climate change is a global threat to health and wellbeing. Here we provide findings of an international research project investigating the health and wellbeing impacts of policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in urban environments. Methods: Five European and two Chinese city authorities and partner academic organisations formed the project consortium. The methodology involved modelling the impact of adopted urban climate-change mitigation transport, buildings and energy policy scenarios, usually for the year 2020 and comparing them with business as usual (BAU) scenarios (where policies had not been adopted). Carbon dioxide emissions, health impacting exposures (air pollution, noise and physical activity), health (cardiovascular, respiratory, cancer and leukaemia) and wellbeing (including noise related wellbeing, overall wellbeing, economic wellbeing and inequalities) were modelled. The scenarios were developed from corresponding known levels in 2010 and pre-existing exposure response functions. Additionally there were literature reviews, three longitudinal observational studies and two cross sectional surveys. Results: There are four key findings. Firstly introduction of electric cars may confer some small health benefits but it would be unwise for a city to invest in electric vehicles unless their power generation fuel mix generates fewer emissions than petrol and diesel. Second, adopting policies to reduce private car use may have benefits for carbon dioxide reduction and positive health impacts through reduced noise and increased physical activity. Third, the benefits of carbon dioxide reduction from increasing housing efficiency are likely to be minor and co-benefits for health and wellbeing are dependent on good air exchange. Fourthly, although heating dwellings by in-home biomass burning may reduce carbon dioxide emissions, consequences for health and wellbeing were negative with the technology in use in the cities studied. Conclusions: The climate-change reduction policies reduced CO₂ emissions (the most common greenhouse gas) from cities but impact on global emissions of CO₂ would be more limited due to some displacement of emissions. The health and wellbeing impacts varied and were often limited reflecting existing relatively high quality of life and environmental standards in most of the participating cities; the greatest potential for future health benefit occurs in less developed or developing countries. © 2016 Heaviside et al.

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C7 - 25

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s12940-016-0097-0

KW - Air pollution

Buildings

China

Energy

Europe

Greenhouse gas emission reduction policies

Health

Transport

Urban

Wellbeing

atmospheric pollution

biomass burning

building

car use

carbon dioxide

carbon emission

climate change

developing world

electric vehicle

emission control

energy policy

environmental policy

health impact

policy approach

pollution exposure

power generation

public health
quality of life
urban policy
air pollution control
Article
carbon footprint
cardiovascular disease
city planning
cost benefit analysis
energy conservation
exhaust gas
health hazard
housing
human
leukemia
neoplasm
noise reduction
physical activity
policy
priority journal
respiratory tract disease
socioeconomics
traffic and transport
urban area
air pollutant
analysis
city
cross-sectional study
European Union
gas
government regulation

greenhouse effect

health care policy

legislation and jurisprudence

longitudinal study

prevention and control

Air Pollutants

Cities

Cross-Sectional Studies

Gases

Health Policy

Humans

Longitudinal Studies

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :29

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

ST - Public health impacts of city policies to reduce climate change: Findings from the URGENCHE EU-China project

T2 - Environmental Health: A Global Access Science Source

TI - Public health impacts of city policies to reduce climate change: Findings from the URGENCHE EU-China project

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84995695073&doi=10.1186%2fs12940-016-0097-0&partnerID=40&md5=fe556a1ee0ef7122880dc64802443466>

VL - 15

ID - 502

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Involving and engaging the public are crucial for effective prioritisation, dissemination and implementation of research about the complex interactions between environments and health. Involvement is also important to funders and policy makers who often see it as vital for building trust and justifying the investment of public money. In public health research, 'the public' can seem an amorphous target for researchers to engage with, and the short-term nature of research projects

can be a challenge. Technocratic and pedagogical approaches have frequently met with resistance, so public involvement needs to be seen in the context of a history which includes contested truths, power inequalities and political activism. It is therefore vital for researchers and policy makers, as well as public contributors, to share best practice and to explore the challenges encountered in public involvement and engagement. This article presents a theoretically informed case study of the contributions made by the Health and Environment Public Engagement Group to the work of the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Health Protection Research Unit in Environmental Change and Health (HPRU-ECH). We describe how Health and Environment Public Engagement Group has provided researchers in the HPRU-ECH with a vehicle to support access to public views on multiple aspects of the research work across three workshops, discussion of ongoing research issues at meetings and supporting dissemination to local government partners, as well as public representation on the HPRU-ECH Advisory Board. We conclude that institutional support for standing public involvement groups can provide conduits for connecting public with policy makers and academic institutions. This can enable public involvement and engagement, which would be difficult, if not impossible, to achieve in individual short-term and unconnected research projects. © The Author(s) 2019.

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AU - Green, A.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1177/1363459318809405

IS - 2

KW - environment and health

health policy

issues in research methodology

theory
article
case report
clinical article
environmental change
government
health care policy
human
medical research
political activism
prophylaxis
scientist
theoretical study
administrative personnel
community participation
environmental planning
health status
organization and management
procedures
public health
research
Environment Design
Humans
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :6
Export Date: 28 January 2022
PY - 2019
SP - 215-233
ST - Public involvement in research about environmental change and health: A case study
T2 - Health (United Kingdom)
TI - Public involvement in research about environmental change and health: A case study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85061971086&doi=10.1177%2f1363459318809405&partnerID=40&md5=74f5a2c9ff37e97085809d6dc704736d>

VL - 23

ID - 806

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The English Channel region is an area of high conservational importance, as well being a contributor to economic prosperity, social well-being and quality of life of the people living around it. There is a need to incorporate societal elements into marine and coastal governance, to improve management of the Channel ecosystem. Public Perception Research (PPR) is a relatively unexplored dimension of marine science, with limited research at the scale of the Channel region. Using an online survey, this study examined the public's use of, and funding priorities for, the Channel's marine and coastal environment. It revealed that there are variations in how the English and French coastlines are used. Environmental issues were generally viewed as being more important than economic ones. Country-level differences were observed for public uses of, and priorities for the Channel region. Cleaner water and beaches, and improved coastal flood defences, were more highly prioritised by English respondents, while offshore renewable energy and sustainability of businesses were more highly prioritised by French respondents. The paper contributes to the debate on the value of PPR by addressing evidence gaps in the English Channel region, and to PPR literature more broadly. It provides baseline data to inform future engagement strategies for the marine and coastal governance of the Channel region specifically. It also identifies how this type of research has implications for the wider marine and coastal environment, including contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 14 on conserving and sustainably using the oceans, seas, and marine resources. © 2018 Elsevier Ltd

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.marpol.2018.07.001

KW - English Channel

Le Manche

Marine environment

Marine governance

Public engagement

Public Perception Research

conservation management

environmental management

governance approach

marine policy

perception

research

sustainable development

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 294-304

ST - Public perceptions of management priorities for the English Channel region

T2 - Marine Policy

TI - Public perceptions of management priorities for the English Channel region

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85049553495&doi=10.1016%2fj.marpol.2018.07.001&partnerID=40&md5=c70261ba5dedb78be5d7e3e4e67ce262>

VL - 97

ID - 300

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Marine ecosystems provide a wide range of goods and services that directly and indirectly benefit economies and support human health and wellbeing. However, these ecosystems are

vulnerable to anthropogenic influences such as climate change, pollution and habitat destruction. The European Union (EU) recognises the role of the blue economy in providing jobs and contributing to economic growth, with the EU Integrated Maritime Policy being a cross-sectoral framework within which maritime activities are managed and coordinated. Sustainability is a central tenet, ensuring that sectors such as aquaculture and offshore wind energy, which are earmarked for growth, must develop in ways that do not negatively impact the health of the marine environment. However, there is currently little consideration of how these activities might impact public health. The current research used survey data from 14 European countries to explore public perceptions of these issues, broadly focusing on 10 maritime activities, with a specific focus on five activities related to the EU's 2012 Blue Growth Strategy. The respondents appreciated the interconnections between these maritime activities, environmental protection and public health, as well as the potential trade-offs. Preferences for policy intervention to protect public health from different activities were predicted by both marine contact (marine sector employment, recreational activities) and socio-demographic (political attitudes, gender, age) variables, potentially aiding future engagement and communication initiatives. Substantive differences observed across countries in terms of policy preferences for different activities, however, warn against generalising for the European population as a whole. © 2021 The Authors

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C7 - 102397

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2021.102397

KW - Blue growth

European policy

Maritime activities

Oceans and human health

Public health

Public perception

environmental protection

European Union

marine environment

perception

policy approach

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Public preferences for policy intervention to protect public health from maritime activities: A 14 European country study

T2 - Global Environmental Change

TI - Public preferences for policy intervention to protect public health from maritime activities: A 14 European country study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85118539912&doi=10.1016%2fj.gloenvcha.2021.102397&partnerID=40&md5=5d84173bc0f60f5a42cb19a6380a26e2>

VL - 71

ID - 16

ER -

TY - CHAP

AB - This chapter provides authors (who already have experience of undertaking qualitative research and qualitative evidence synthesis) with additional guidance on undertaking a qualitative evidence synthesis that is subsequently integrated with an intervention review. There are two main designs for synthesizing qualitative evidence with evidence of the effects of interventions: sequential reviews; and convergent mixed-methods review. The Cochrane Qualitative and Implementation Methods Group website provides links to practical guidance and key steps for authors who are considering a qualitative evidence synthesis. The RETREAT framework outlines seven key considerations that review authors should systematically work through when planning a review. The review question is critical to development of the qualitative evidence synthesis. Question development affords a key point for integration with the intervention review. Review authors can integrate a qualitative evidence synthesis with an existing intervention review published on a similar topic, or conduct a new intervention review and qualitative evidence syntheses in parallel before integration. © 2019 The Cochrane Collaboration.

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DO - 10.1002/9781119536604.ch21

KW - Cochrane qualitative and implementation methods group website

Convergent mixed-methods review

Intervention review

Qualitative evidence synthesis

Retreat framework

Review authors

Review question development

Sequential reviews

N1 - Cited By :55

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 525-545

ST - Qualitative evidence

T2 - Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions

TI - Qualitative evidence

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85094910044&doi=10.1002%2f9781119536604.ch21&partnerID=40&md5=d88659ccedf88460e5a04140cc0b6f6c>

ID - 271

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This paper is one of a series exploring the implications of complexity for systematic reviews and guideline development, commissioned by the WHO. The paper specifically explores the role of qualitative evidence synthesis. Qualitative evidence synthesis is the broad term for the group of methods used to undertake systematic reviews of qualitative research evidence. As an approach, qualitative evidence synthesis is increasingly recognised as having a key role to play in addressing questions relating to intervention or system complexity, and guideline development processes. This is due to the unique role qualitative research can play in establishing the relative importance of outcomes, the acceptability, fidelity and reach of interventions, their feasibility in different settings and potential consequences on equity across populations. This paper outlines the purpose of qualitative evidence synthesis, provides detail of how qualitative evidence syntheses can help establish understanding and explanation of the complexity that can occur in relation to both interventions and systems, and how qualitative evidence syntheses can contribute to evidence to decision frameworks. It provides guidance for the choice of qualitative evidence synthesis methods in the context of guideline development for complex interventions, giving 'real life' examples of where this has occurred. Information to support decision-making around choice qualitative evidence synthesis methods in the context of guideline development is provided. Approaches for reporting qualitative evidence syntheses are discussed alongside mechanisms for assessing confidence in the findings of a review.

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AU - Booth, Andrew

AU - Garside, Ruth

AU - Tuncalp, Ozge

AU - Noyes, Jane

DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2018-000882>

IS - Suppl 1

PY - 2019

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SN - 2059-7908

SP - e000882

ST - Qualitative evidence synthesis for complex interventions and guideline development: clarification of the purpose, designs and relevant methods

T2 - BMJ global health

TI - Qualitative evidence synthesis for complex interventions and guideline development: clarification of the purpose, designs and relevant methods

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=pmnm&NEWS=N&AN=30775015>

VL - 4

Y2 - 20190125//

ID - 955

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - PURPOSE: To explore the experiences of men with prostate cancer identified as having psychological distress and to identify factors influencing distress. PARTICIPANTS & SETTING: 28 men with prostate cancer diagnosed 18-42 months earlier, identified as having psychological distress on survey measures. METHODOLOGIC APPROACH: Semistructured telephone interviews were conducted. Thematic analysis using a framework approach was used. FINDINGS: Men with psychological distress had strong perceptions of loss toward self (identity, sexuality/masculinity, self-confidence), function (physical activities), connection (relational, social, community), and control (future, emotional). Psychological vulnerability appeared heightened in particular groups of men. Maladaptive strategies of emotional concealment, help-seeking avoidance, and withdrawal appeared to contribute to distress. IMPLICATIONS FOR NURSING: Distress in men with prostate cancer is multifaceted. Men with distress should be identified and offered support. Nurse- or peer-led interventions are required. © 2020 Oncology Nursing Society. All rights reserved.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1188/20.ONF.318-330

IS - 3

KW - Distress

Health care

Patient experience

Prostate cancer

Psychological

Qualitative

aged

cancer survivor

coping behavior

human

male

mental stress

middle aged

prostate tumor

psychology

qualitative research

quality of life

questionnaire

self concept

self control

sexuality

very elderly

Adaptation, Psychological

Aged, 80 and over

Cancer Survivors

Humans

Prostatic Neoplasms

Self-Control

Stress, Psychological

Surveys and Questionnaires

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 318-330

ST - A qualitative exploration of prostate cancer survivors experiencing psychological distress: Loss of self, function, connection, and control

T2 - Oncology Nursing Forum

TI - A qualitative exploration of prostate cancer survivors experiencing psychological distress: Loss of self, function, connection, and control

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85083903811&doi=10.1188%2f20.ONF.318-330&partnerID=40&md5=e5e105ee91f20a401505d4863dd191a1>

VL - 47

ID - 164

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This paper critically discusses mixed-method research. A case is first offered as to why it is relevant for physical therapists to engage with the mixing of quantitative and qualitative methods and engage in debates about the intermingling of these techniques. Next, to provide a context for critical discussion several paradigms are outlined. Following this, two positions on mixed-method research are discussed. These are a pragmatist position and a purist position. The paper closes by suggesting that physical therapy researchers consider adopting the role of a connoisseur in order to engage with the critical issues emerging in mixed-method research. © 2012, © W. S. Maney & Son Ltd 2012.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1179/1743288X12Y.0000000030

IS - 6

KW - Mixed methods

Pragmatism

Purism

Qualitative research

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :20

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 374-381

ST - Qualitative research in physical therapy: a critical discussion on mixed-method research

T2 - Physical Therapy Reviews

TI - Qualitative research in physical therapy: a critical discussion on mixed-method research

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85006518721&doi=10.1179%2f1743288X12Y.0000000030&partnerID=40&md5=8e870ade36c372580cd8d57911564f7e>

VL - 17

ID - 704

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Qualitative research on self-management for people with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) has typically reported one-off retrospective accounts of individuals' strategies. The aim of this research was to identify the ways in which self-management strategies are perceived by people with T2DM as being either supportive or unsupportive over time, by using qualitative findings from both longitudinal intervention studies and usual care. Methods: A systematic review of qualitative literature, published between 2000 and 2013, was conducted using a range of searching techniques. 1374 prospective qualitative papers describing patients' experiences of self-management strategies for T2DM were identified and screened. Of the 98 papers describing qualitative research conducted in the UK, we identified 4 longitudinal studies (3 intervention studies, 1 study of usual care). Key concepts and themes were extracted, reviewed and synthesised using meta-ethnography techniques. Results: Aspects of self-management strategies in clinical trials (e.g. supported exercise regimens) can be perceived as enabling the control of biomarkers and facilitative of quality of life. In contrast, aspects of self-management strategies outwith trial conditions (e.g. self-monitoring) can be perceived of as negative influences on quality of life. For self-management strategies to be sustainable in the long term, patients require a sense of having a stake in their management that is appropriate for their beliefs and perceptions, timely information and support, and an overall sense of empowerment in managing their diabetes in relation to other aspects of their life. This enables participants to develop flexible diabetes management strategies that facilitate quality of life and long term medical outcomes. Conclusions: This synthesis has explored how patients give meaning to the experiences of interventions for T2DM and subsequent attempts to balance biomarkers with quality of life in the long term. People with T2DM both construct and draw upon causal accounts as a resource, and a means to counter their inability to balance medical outcomes and quality of life.

These accounts can be mediated by the provision of timely and tailored information and support over time, which can allow people to develop a flexible regimen that can facilitate both quality of life and medical outcomes. © 2014 Frost et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

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C7 - 348

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/1472-6963-14-348

IS - 1

KW - Biomarkers

Diabetes

Longitudinal

Meta-ethnography

Qualitative

Quality of life

Self-management

Synthesis

Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2

human

outcome assessment

procedures

self care

United Kingdom

Great Britain

Humans

Outcome Assessment (Health Care)

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :36

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

ST - A qualitative synthesis of diabetes self-management strategies for long term medical outcomes and quality of life in the UK

T2 - BMC Health Services Research

TI - A qualitative synthesis of diabetes self-management strategies for long term medical outcomes and quality of life in the UK

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84927520040&doi=10.1186%2f1472-6963-14-348&partnerID=40&md5=e7cdf6a0e874524e0116a436bcff2c74>

VL - 14

ID - 613

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Quantifying human exposure to air pollutants is a challenging task. Ambient concentrations of air pollutants at potentially harmful levels are ubiquitous in urban areas and subject to high spatial and temporal variability. At the same time, every individual has unique activity-patterns. Exposure results from multifaceted relationships and interactions between environmental and human systems, adding complexity to the assessment process. Traditionally, approaches to quantify human exposure have relied on pollutant concentrations from fixed air quality network sites and static population distributions. New developments in sensor technology now enable us to monitor personal exposure to air pollutants directly while people are moving through their activity spaces and varying concentration fields. The literature review on which this paper is based on reflects recent developments in the assessment of human exposure to air pollution. This includes the discussion of methodologies and concepts, and the elaboration of approaches and study designs applied in the field. We identify shortcomings of current approaches and discuss future research needs. We close by proposing a novel conceptual model for the integrated assessment of human exposure to air pollutants taking into account latest technological capabilities and contextual information. © 2012 Elsevier B.V.

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European Centre for Environment and Human Health (ECEHH), Peninsula College of Medicine and Dentistry (PCMD), Knowledge Spa, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro Cornwall, TR1 3HD, United Kingdom

AU - Steinle, S.

AU - Reis, S.

AU - Sabel, C. E.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2012.10.098

KW - Air pollution

Conceptual model

Environment

Integrated assessment

Personal exposure

Air pollutants

Air quality networks

Ambient concentrations

Assessment process

Concentration fields

Contextual information

Human exposures

Human system

Literature reviews

Personal exposures

Pollutant concentration

Research needs

Sensor technologies

Spatial and temporal variability

Study design

Technological capability

Urban areas

Air quality

Exposure controls

black carbon
atmospheric pollution
complexity
concentration (composition)
integrated approach
pollution exposure
pollution monitoring
spatial variation
spatiotemporal analysis
temporal variation
urban pollution
accuracy
air analysis
air pollutant
air pollution indicator
chemical analysis
concentration (parameters)
environmental exposure
environmental factor
environmental monitoring
experimental design
global positioning system
health hazard
human
indoor air pollution
microclimate
microenvironment
mobile phone
outdoor air pollution
priority journal
quantitative analysis

review

risk assessment

risk factor

Humans

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :269

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 184-193

ST - Quantifying human exposure to air pollution-Moving from static monitoring to spatio-temporally resolved personal exposure assessment

T2 - Science of the Total Environment

TI - Quantifying human exposure to air pollution-Moving from static monitoring to spatio-temporally resolved personal exposure assessment

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84869869886&doi=10.1016%2fj.scitotenv.2012.10.098&partnerID=40&md5=deb0570bc21f86a9a7e5db80bbf64a2f>

VL - 443

ID - 689

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Bumblebee populations are declining. Factors that impact the size and success of colonies act by either limiting resource availability (bottom-up regulation) or causing mortality, for example, pesticides, disease, and possibly predation (top-down regulation). The impact of predation has not been quantified, and so, the current study used novel artificial nests as a proxy for wild bumblebee nests to quantify the relative predation pressure from badgers in two habitats: woodland and grassland, and at two nesting depths: surface and underground. Badgers occur across most parts of the UK and are known to predate on bumblebee nests. We found that significantly more artificial nests (pots containing bumblebee nest material) were dug up compared with control pots (pots without bumblebee nest material). This shows that artificial nests have the potential to be used as a method to study the predation of bumblebee nests by badgers. In a location of high badger density, predation pressure was greater in woodland than grassland, whereas no difference was observed in relation to nest depth. Woodland and grassland are shared habitats between bumblebees and badgers, and we suggest that higher predation may relate to activity and foraging behavior of badgers in woodland compared with grassland. We discuss how badger predation in different habitats could impact different bumblebee species according to their nesting behaviors. Understanding the relative impact of badger predation on bumblebee colonies provides key

information on how such top-down regulation affects bumblebee populations. © 2020 The Authors.
Ecology and Evolution published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

AD - Environment and Sustainability Institute, University of Exeter, Penryn, United Kingdom

National Wildlife Management Centre, Animal and Plant Health Agency, Gloucestershire, United Kingdom

AU - Roberts, B. R.

AU - Cox, R.

AU - Osborne, J. L.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/ece3.6017

IS - 3

KW - artificial nest

badger

Bombus

bumblebee

Meles meles

predation

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 1613-1622

ST - Quantifying the relative predation pressure on bumblebee nests by the European badger (Meles meles) using artificial nests

T2 - Ecology and Evolution

TI - Quantifying the relative predation pressure on bumblebee nests by the European badger (Meles meles) using artificial nests

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85078661830&doi=10.1002%2fece3.6017&partnerID=40&md5=ca954fd4dcb674e153a732b232020ebc>

VL - 10

ID - 841

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - People generally seek out positive moods and avoid negative moods; however, it is unclear which motivation is more pronounced. Two studies addressed this issue by developing a value-based ranking of emotions based on the willingness to pay (WTP) approach. The approach utilizes money's cardinal properties and assumes opportunity costs as with everyday purchases. In Study 1 British participants indicated they would be willing to pay more to experience positive than to avoid negative emotions. In Study 2 this positivity bias was replicated with another sample of British participants. However, Hong Kong Chinese participants did not show such a preference, and were willing to pay significantly less to experience positive emotions but more to avoid negative emotions when compared with British participants. Experiencing Love was given the highest WTP judgment in all samples. Thus, some emotions are universally valued, whereas preferences for others differ across cultural groups, perhaps shaped by norms. Implications concerning valuations of psychological states for policy purposes are discussed. © 2012 The Author(s).

AD - University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam, Hong Kong

European Centre for Environment and Human Health (ECEHH), University of Exeter Medical School, Knowledge Spa, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro, TR1 3HD, United Kingdom

University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

AU - Lau, H. P. B.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Schnall, S.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/s10902-012-9394-7

IS - 5

KW - Affect

Affective forecasting

Culture

Emotion

Subjective well-being

Willingness to pay

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :10

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 1543-1561

ST - Quantifying the Value of Emotions Using a Willingness to Pay Approach

T2 - Journal of Happiness Studies

TI - Quantifying the Value of Emotions Using a Willingness to Pay Approach

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84886633000&doi=10.1007%2fs10902-012-9394-7&partnerID=40&md5=0ab51eefdc3bdc05fb9e5009b42b891b>

VL - 14

ID - 647

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Whilst fishing men have commonly been investigated through the lens of 'hegemonic masculinity', recent studies have highlighted a potential change and nuancing of such fishing masculinities. Inspired by the call to pay attention to masculinities as fluid, contextual and interpersonal, this paper pays attention to scalar, placed and temporal specificities to consider how 'socially-dominant masculinities' can develop (and persist) in specific contexts. A case study of the North Wales Llŷn peninsula fishery is drawn upon in examining how local practices (re)define what it means to be a man in this area. The paper highlights the continued importance of the physicality of fishing in shaping locally socially-dominant masculinities—noting how fisher's bodies are not only central to masculine performances but also embody their fishing history and their relative positioning in their locality. It considers the relational nature of fishing masculinities—noting how masculinity is written both spatially in relation to practices 'on land' and 'at sea' and also temporally through reference to both past practices and predecessors. Finally, the paper considers changes to fishing masculinities, especially associated with family life and changing economic contexts, noting how such new practices may be incorporated into longer-standing aspects of fishing masculinity. © 2019, © 2019 Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Truro, United Kingdom

Department of Geography and Planning, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom

AU - Gustavsson, M.

AU - Riley, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/0966369X.2019.1609914

IS - 2

KW - Fathering

intergenerationality

North Wales

rural change

small-scale fishing

socially-dominant masculinities

fishing industry

hegemony

masculinization

rural area

small scale industry

United Kingdom

Wales

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 196-217

ST - (R)evolving masculinities in times of change amongst small-scale fishers in North Wales

T2 - Gender, Place and Culture

TI - (R)evolving masculinities in times of change amongst small-scale fishers in North Wales

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85066868955&doi=10.1080%2f0966369X.2019.1609914&partnerID=40&md5=202878358f88b4b23e6d598234ff392e>

VL - 27

ID - 189

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Radon, a naturally occurring radioactive gas, is a carcinogen that causes a small proportion of lung cancers among exposed populations. Theoretical models suggest that radon may also be a risk factor for skin cancer, but epidemiologic evidence for this relationship is weak. In this study, we investigated ecologic associations between environmental radon concentration and the incidence of various types of skin cancer. Methods: We analyzed data for 287 small areas (postcode sectors) in southwest England for the years 2000-2004. Poisson regression was used to compare registration rates of malignant melanoma, basal cell carcinoma, and squamous cell carcinoma across mean indoor radon concentrations from household surveys. Analyses were adjusted for potentially

confounding factors, including age, sex, population socioeconomic status, and mean hours of bright sunshine. Results: No association was observed between mean postcode sector radon concentration and either malignant melanoma or basal cell carcinoma registration rates. However, sectors with higher radon levels had higher squamous cell carcinoma registration rates, with evidence of an exposure-response relationship. Comparing highest and lowest radon categories, postcode sectors with mean radon ≥ 230 Bq/m³ had registration rates 1.76 (95% confidence interval=1.46-2.11) times those with mean radon 0-39 Bq/m³. Associations persisted after adjustment for potential confounders. Conclusions: This ecologic study suggests that environmental radon exposure may be a risk factor for squamous cell carcinoma. Further study is warranted to overcome ecologic design limitations and to determine whether this relationship is generalizable to national and international settings. © 2011 by Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro, TR1 3HD, United Kingdom

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

AU - Allen, J.

AU - Depledge, M. H.

AU - Curnow, A.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1097/EDE.0b013e31823b6139

IS - 1

KW - radon

adolescent

adult

aged

article

basal cell carcinoma

cancer epidemiology

cancer risk

disease association

ecology

environmental exposure

female

household

human

major clinical study

male

melanoma

priority journal

radiation exposure

skin cancer

squamous cell carcinoma

United Kingdom

Age Factors

Aged, 80 and over

Carcinoma, Basal Cell

Carcinoma, Squamous Cell

England

Humans

Middle Aged

Poisson Distribution

Risk Factors

Skin Neoplasms

Young Adult

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :28

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 44-52

ST - Radon and skin cancer in southwest England: An ecologic study

T2 - Epidemiology

TI - Radon and skin cancer in southwest England: An ecologic study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-83655167098&doi=10.1097%2fEDE.0b013e31823b6139&partnerID=40&md5=f735fc83f12feaf010e2200c323eb21b>

VL - 23

ID - 749

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Lateral gene transfer is of fundamental importance to the evolution of prokaryote genomes and has important practical consequences, as evidenced by the rapid dissemination of antibiotic resistance and virulence determinants. Relatively little effort has so far been devoted to explicitly quantifying the rate at which accessory genes are taken up and lost, but it is possible that the combined rate of lateral gene transfer and gene loss is higher than that of point mutation. What evolutionary forces underlie the rate of lateral gene transfer are not well understood. We here use theory developed to explain the evolution of mutation rates to address this question and explore its consequences for the study of prokaryote evolution. © 2015 Elsevier Ltd.

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School of Life Sciences, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom

AU - Vos, M.

AU - Hesselman, M. C.

AU - te Beek, T. A.

AU - van Passel, M. W. J.

AU - Eyre-Walker, A.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.tim.2015.07.006

IS - 10

KW - Accessory genome

Distribution of fitness effects

Gene content

Gene loss

Lateral gene transfer

Mutation rate

Article

bacterial strain

gene function

gene gain
genetic drift
genetic parameters
genome size
horizontal gene transfer
human
microbial genome
nonhuman
point mutation
priority journal
prokaryote
purifying selection
archaeal genome
bacterial genome
genetics
metabolism
molecular evolution
physiology
prokaryotic cell
Evolution, Molecular
Gene Transfer, Horizontal
Genome, Archaeal
Genome, Bacterial
Prokaryotic Cells
M3 - Review
N1 - Cited By :77
Export Date: 28 January 2022
PY - 2015
SP - 598-605
ST - Rates of Lateral Gene Transfer in Prokaryotes: High but Why?
T2 - Trends in Microbiology

TI - Rates of Lateral Gene Transfer in Prokaryotes: High but Why?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84943628244&doi=10.1016%2fj.tim.2015.07.006&partnerID=40&md5=0636df04a4ff54fba76e14fb3a2c9630>

VL - 23

ID - 523

ER -

TY - JOUR

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AU - Graham, H.

AU - de Bell, S.

AU - Hanley, N.

AU - Jarvis, S.

AU - White, P. C. L.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.puhe.2019.11.004

KW - climate change

health insurance

health survey

human

human impact (environment)

Letter

mortality risk

perception

public health

risk reduction

time

trend study

United Kingdom

Willingness To Pay

forecasting

policy

questionnaire

Humans

Surveys and Questionnaires

M3 - Letter

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 197

ST - Re: Letter to the Editor of Public Health in response to 'Willingness to pay for policies to reduce future deaths from climate change: evidence from a British survey'

T2 - Public Health

TI - Re: Letter to the Editor of Public Health in response to 'Willingness to pay for policies to reduce future deaths from climate change: evidence from a British survey'

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85079824106&doi=10.1016%2fj.puhe.2019.11.004&partnerID=40&md5=e88dc728850285bdf735d4108bd8a192>

VL - 179

ID - 187

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - School-based multi-component physical activity (PA) promotion is advocated; however, research has indicated that a multi-component approach may not always be effective at increasing adolescent PA. Evaluation of the GoActive 12-week multi-component school-based intervention showed no effect on adolescent PA. A mixed-methods process evaluation was embedded to facilitate greater understanding of the results, to elicit subgroup perceptions, and to provide insight into contextual factors influencing intervention implementation. This paper presents the reach, recruitment, dose, and fidelity of GoActive, and identifies challenges to implementation. The process evaluation employed questionnaires (1543 Year 9s), individual interviews (16 Year 9s; 7 facilitators; 9 contact teachers), focus groups (48 Year 9s; 58 mentors), alongside GoActive website analytics and researcher observations. GoActive sessions reached 39.4% of Year 9s. Intervention satisfaction was

relatively high for mentors (87.3%) and facilitators (85.7%), but lower for Year 9s (59.5%) and teachers (50%). Intervention fidelity was mixed within and between schools. Mentorship was the most implemented component. Factors potentially contributing to low implementation included ambiguity of the roles subgroups played within intervention delivery, Year 9 engagement, institutional support, and further school-level constraints. Multiple challenges and varying contextual considerations hindered the implementation of GoActive in multiple school sites. Methods to overcome contextual challenges to implementation warrant in-depth consideration and innovative approaches. © 2020 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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AU - Jong, S. T.

AU - Croxson, C. H. D.

AU - Foubister, C.

AU - Brown, H. E.

AU - Guell, C.

AU - Lawlor, E. R.

AU - Wells, E. K.

AU - Wilkinson, P. O.

AU - Wilson, E. C. F.

AU - van Sluijs, E. M. F.

AU - Corder, K.

C7 - 0231

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/children7110231

IS - 11

KW - Fidelity

Mixed-methods

Physical activity

Process evaluation

School-based intervention

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Reach, recruitment, dose, and intervention fidelity of the goactive school-based physical activity intervention in the uk: A mixed-methods process evaluation

T2 - Children

TI - Reach, recruitment, dose, and intervention fidelity of the goactive school-based physical activity intervention in the uk: A mixed-methods process evaluation

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85111665249&doi=10.3390%2fchildren7110231&partnerID=40&md5=0d2f134af90e26536e1a8c277357da04>

VL - 7

ID - 119

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015 opened new opportunities to work towards healthy environments through 'whole of government' and 'whole of society' approaches. It created a strong policy platform that acknowledges health as a result and an enabler of sustainable policies across all sectors of government. Five years into the process, an initial analysis of emerging trends indicates that, despite some encouraging developments in policy as well as overall progress in economy and technology, there remains a gap between rhetoric, ambition and reality. In particular, the monitoring system for environment and health-related sustainable development goals (SDGs) and targets requires further development; inequalities in environment and health persist and in some areas have increased; equity is not yet a central element of implementation and reporting on the achievement of the SDGs; and, most worrying of all, trends in key environmental indicators that are vital to the survival of the human species, such as those related to climate change and biodiversity, are still on an overall negative path. In summary, governments must significantly and rapidly increase action to secure the habitability and safety of planet Earth. The public health community assumes an unprecedented role in placing and maintaining health and equity at the heart of the political agenda. This demands new governance models conferring on the health sector a clear mandate and legitimacy to operate across sectors. It

also requires enhancing capacities among health professionals to embrace this new level of complexity, understand the multiple links between sectoral policies and health, and successfully engage with other government sectors and stakeholders. © 2020 World Health Organization, 2020. All rights reserved. The World Health Organization has granted the Publisher permission for the reproduction of this article.

AD - World Health Organization European Centre for Environment and Health, Bonn, Germany

World Health Organization Asia-Pacific Centre for Environment and Health, Seoul, South Korea

World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen, Denmark

WHO Collaborating Centre on Natural Environments and Health, European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Exeter, United Kingdom

Environmental Research Group, School of Population Health and Environmental Sciences, Faculty of Life Sciences and Medicine, King's College London, London, United Kingdom

AU - Racioppi, F.

AU - Martuzzi, M.

AU - Matic, S.

AU - Braubach, M.

AU - Morris, G.

AU - Krzyżanowski, M.

AU - Jarosińska, D.

AU - Schmoll, O.

AU - Adamonytė, D.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1093/eurpub/ckaa028

KW - environmental health

Europe

human

sustainable development

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - I14-I18

ST - Reaching the sustainable development goals through healthy environments: Are we on track?

T2 - European Journal of Public Health

TI - Reaching the sustainable development goals through healthy environments: Are we on track?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85084695450&doi=10.1093%2feurpub%2fckaa028&partnerID=40&md5=bd063a7f98989e379a8f20083350effb>

VL - 30

ID - 179

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Building social resilience is important for fishing communities, which globally face unprecedented social and environmental change. While women's direct and indirect contribution to fishing economies is increasingly recognized, their contribution to the social resilience of fisheries remains under-examined. Using interview and focus group data, we investigate women's role in supporting the social resilience of UK fishing communities and examine implications for women's wellbeing. Our findings reveal that beyond supporting the economic viability of fishing businesses, women help maintain the social fabric of fisheries and nurture the physical and mental wellbeing of fishing families, often at a cost to their own material, social and emotional wellbeing. Tensions between social resilience at the household or community level and women's individual wellbeing have important implications for fisheries policy, which rarely considers the wider social context of fisheries. We identify ways in which women's roles and wellbeing can be included in decision-making and policy. © 2022 The Author(s). Published with license by Taylor & Francis Group, LLC.

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AU - Szaboova, L.

AU - Gustavsson, M.

AU - Turner, R.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/08941920.2021.2022259

KW - fisheries

gender

qualitative research

Social resilience

sustainability

women

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2022

ST - Recognizing Women's Wellbeing and Contribution to Social Resilience in Fisheries

T2 - Society and Natural Resources

TI - Recognizing Women's Wellbeing and Contribution to Social Resilience in Fisheries

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85122669307&doi=10.1080%2f08941920.2021.2022259&partnerID=40&md5=4eb6da63ce76df563c920bc91723c674>

ID - 3

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Securing well-being and building resilience in response to shocks are often viewed as key goals of sustainable development. Here, we present an overview of the latest published evidence, as well as the consensus of a diverse group of scientists and practitioners drawn from a structured analytical review and deliberative workshop process. We argue that resilience and well-being are related in complex ways, but in their applications in practice they are often assumed to be synergistic. Although theoretically compatible, evidence we present here shows that they may in fact work against each other. This has important implications for policy. © 2021, Crown.

AD - Environment and Sustainability Institute, University of Exeter, Penryn, United Kingdom

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Colchester Borough Council, Colchester, United Kingdom

Met Office, Exeter, United Kingdom

London School of Economics and Political Science, London, United Kingdom

Global Resilience Partnership, Stockholm, Sweden

Practical Action, Rugby, United Kingdom

Future Africa, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa

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AU - Chaigneau, T.

AU - Coulthard, S.

AU - Daw, T. M.

AU - Szaboova, L.

AU - Camfield, L.

AU - Chapin, F. S., III

AU - Gasper, D.

AU - Gurney, G. G.

AU - Hicks, C. C.

AU - Ibrahim, M.

AU - James, T.

AU - Jones, L.

AU - Matthews, N.

AU - McQuistan, C.

AU - Reyers, B.

AU - Brown, K.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/s41893-021-00790-8

KW - Sustainable development

Analytical reviews

Analytical-deliberative

Well being

Planning

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Reconciling well-being and resilience for sustainable development

T2 - Nature Sustainability

TI - Reconciling well-being and resilience for sustainable development

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85118122967&doi=10.1038%2fs41893-021-00790-8&partnerID=40&md5=dc3cf1510fa94f54a1e417821d2dc94c>

ID - 82

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Sail training refers to sea voyages designed to foster personal and social change. Such training has mainly involved young people but may have the potential to benefit adults who are recovering from drug and alcohol addiction. During the voyage described here clients in drug rehabilitation centres across the UK were given the opportunity to participate in a 5-day sail training voyage. Pre- and post-voyage interviews were conducted with 11 clients to explore their experiences of being selected and participating in this voyage. Clients enjoyed the experience and found it to be beneficial, promoting self-insight, new life plans and social skills development. Living in an unfamiliar, potentially dangerous and inescapable environment necessitating close proximity to others and teamwork under the supervision of expert authority figures generated bonding with and caring for others; as well as the development of new competencies and greater self-confidence. The findings suggest that sail training can be beneficial to clients in recovery from addiction and highlight key features that may optimise effectiveness. © 2016 Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.

AD - University of Exeter Medical School, University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom

School of Psychology, Deakin University, Burwood, Australia

AU - White, R.

AU - Abraham, C.

AU - Smith, J. R.

AU - White, M.

AU - Staiger, P. K.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3109/16066359.2015.1123252

IS - 5

KW - Addiction

drug and alcohol

outdoor education

recovery

sail training

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 355-365

ST - Recovery under sail: Rehabilitation clients' experience of a sail training voyage

T2 - Addiction Research and Theory

TI - Recovery under sail: Rehabilitation clients' experience of a sail training voyage

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84975481534&doi=10.3109%2f16066359.2015.1123252&partnerID=40&md5=566cc8c4c34b6eace214c0a3ce1b6c2d>

VL - 24

ID - 847

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background Building on evidence that natural environments (e.g. parks, woodlands, beaches) are key locations for physical activity, we estimated the total annual amount of adult recreational physical activity in England's natural environments, and assessed implications for population health. Methods A cross-sectional analysis of six waves (2009/10–2014/5) of the nationally representative, Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment survey (n = 280,790). The survey uses a weekly quota sample, and population weights, to estimate nature visit frequency across England, and provides details on a single, randomly selected visit (n = 112,422), including: a) duration; b) activity; and c) environment type. Results Approximately 8.23 million (95% CIs: 7.93, 8.54) adults (19.5% of the population) made at least one 'active visit' (i.e. ≥ 30 min, ≥ 3 METs) to natural environments in the previous week, resulting in 1.23 billion (1.14, 1.32) 'active visits' annually. An estimated 3.20 million (3.05, 3.35) of these also reported meeting recommended physical activity guidelines (i.e. $\geq 5 \times 30$ min a week) fully, or in part, through such visits. Active visits by this group were associated with an estimated 109,164 (101,736, 116,592) Quality Adjusted Life Years (QALYs) annually. Assuming the social value of a QALY to be £20,000, the annual value of these visits was approximately £2.18 billion (£2.03, £2.33). Results for walking were replicated using WHO's Health

Economic Assessment Tool. Conclusions Natural environments provide the context for a large proportion of England's recreational physical activity and highlight the need to protect and manage such environments for health purposes. © 2016 Elsevier Inc.

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AU - White, M. P.

AU - Elliott, L. R.

AU - Taylor, T.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

AU - Spencer, A.

AU - Bone, A.

AU - Depledge, M. H.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jpmed.2016.08.023

KW - England

Natural environments

Physical activity

Quality adjusted life years

adult

animal hunting

aquatic sport

Article

car driving

controlled study

cross-sectional study

cycling

gardening

health impact assessment

horseback riding

human

mortality risk

population based case control study

priority journal

quality adjusted life year

recreation

risk reduction

running

swimming

walking

environment

exercise

health behavior

physiology

questionnaire

recreational park

utilization

Cross-Sectional Studies

Humans

Parks, Recreational

Quality-Adjusted Life Years

Surveys and Questionnaires

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :82

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 383-388

ST - Recreational physical activity in natural environments and implications for health: A population based cross-sectional study in England

T2 - Preventive Medicine

TI - Recreational physical activity in natural environments and implications for health: A population based cross-sectional study in England

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84989184515&doi=10.1016%2fj.ypmed.2016.08.023&partnerID=40&md5=21477764bf68fd58ff153c9a428d9f16>

VL - 91

ID - 462

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Health and economic benefits may accrue from marine and coastal recreation. In England, few national-level descriptive analyses exist which examine predictors of recreation in these environments. Data from seven waves (2009–2016) of a representative survey of the English population (n = 326,756) were analysed to investigate how many recreational visits were made annually to coastal environments in England, which activities were undertaken on these visits, and which demographic, motivational, temporal, and regional factors predict them. Inland environments are presented for comparison. Approximately 271 million recreational visits were made to coastal environments in England annually, the majority involving land-based activities such as walking. Separately, there were around 59 million instances of water-based recreation undertaken on recreational visits (e.g. swimming, water sports). Visits to the coast involving walking were undertaken by a wide spectrum of the population: compared to woodland walks, for instance, coastal walks were more likely to be made by females, older adults, and individuals from lower socioeconomic classifications, suggesting the coast may support reducing activity inequalities. Motivational and temporal variables showed distinct patterns between visits to coastal and inland comparator environments. Regional variations existed too with more visits to coastal environments made by people living in the south-west and north-east compared to London, where more visits were made to urban open spaces. The results provide a reference for current patterns of coastal recreation in England, and could be considered when making policy-level decisions with regard to coastal accessibility and marine plans. Implications for future public health and marine plans are discussed. © 2018 Elsevier Ltd

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, United Kingdom

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Natural England, United Kingdom

AU - Elliott, L. R.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Grellier, J.

AU - Rees, S. E.

AU - Waters, R. D.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.marpol.2018.03.013

KW - coastal zone

coastal zone management

future prospect

public health

recreational activity

England

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :33

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 305-314

ST - Recreational visits to marine and coastal environments in England: Where, what, who, why, and when?

T2 - Marine Policy

TI - Recreational visits to marine and coastal environments in England: Where, what, who, why, and when?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85044784612&doi=10.1016%2fj.marpol.2018.03.013&partnerID=40&md5=c2306b2680669504a28765cebe7481d9>

VL - 97

ID - 302

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Natural environments can be used to promote health through facilitating recreational walking. However, efforts to encourage this often neglect messages identified in psychological research that are effective at influencing intentions to walk. This is despite the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence stating that promotional efforts should utilize theoretical frameworks of behaviour change and be targeted towards less active adults. As an illustrative example, this experiment compared a prototypical recreational walking brochure with an "enhanced" version including such

persuasive messages on people's intentions to walk for recreation in natural environments. The enhanced brochure heightened intentions for inexperienced recreational walkers through our hypothesized mechanisms, but appeared to dissuade already-experienced walkers. Optimal messaging strategies in recreational walking brochures require tailoring to more and less active readerships. Guidelines are provided for authors of recreational walking brochures, though the principles and techniques could easily be extended to other means of outdoor walking promotion.

AD - Oxford

AU - Elliott, L. R.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Abraham, C.

AU - Taylor, A. H.

DO - <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/heapro/daaa150>

IS - 4

KW - guidelines

health promotion

outdoor recreation

recreation

recreational activities

walking

behavioural changes

LA - English

PY - 2020

SN - 0957-4824

SP - 1126-1139

ST - Redesigning walking brochures using behaviour change theory: implications for walking intentions in natural environments

T2 - Health Promotion International

TI - Redesigning walking brochures using behaviour change theory: implications for walking intentions in natural environments

UR - <https://academic.oup.com/heapro/article/36/4/1126/6053702>

VL - 36

ID - 1452

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Natural environments can be used to promote health through facilitating recreational walking. However, efforts to encourage this often neglect messages identified in psychological research that are effective at influencing intentions to walk. This is despite the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence stating that promotional efforts should utilize theoretical frameworks of behaviour change and be targeted towards less active adults. As an illustrative example, this experiment compared a prototypical recreational walking brochure with an "enhanced" version including such persuasive messages on people's intentions to walk for recreation in natural environments. The enhanced brochure heightened intentions for inexperienced recreational walkers through our hypothesized mechanisms, but appeared to dissuade already-experienced walkers. Optimal messaging strategies in recreational walking brochures require tailoring to more and less active readerships. Guidelines are provided for authors of recreational walking brochures, though the principles and techniques could easily be extended to other means of outdoor walking promotion. © The Author(s) 2020.

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AU - Elliott, L. R.

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AU - Taylor, A. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1093/heapro/daaa150

IS - 4

KW - Greenspace

Health communication

Physical activity

Reasoned action

adult

behavior

environment

health promotion

human

publication

walking

Humans

Intention

Pamphlets

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 1126-1139

ST - Redesigning walking brochures using behaviour change theory: Implications for walking intentions in natural environments

T2 - Health Promotion International

TI - Redesigning walking brochures using behaviour change theory: Implications for walking intentions in natural environments

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85115029056&doi=10.1093%2fheapro%2fdaaa150&partnerID=40&md5=ed6481dec6cb71c656a34e0a78549af1>

VL - 36

ID - 38

ER -

TY - JOUR

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AU - Bird, W.

AU - Adamo, G.

AU - Pitini, E.

AU - Gray, M.

AU - Jani, A.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1177/0141076819890547

IS - 3

KW - adult

chronic disease

chronic stress

comorbidity

exercise

health promotion

human

incidence

life expectancy

Note

quality of life

risk factor

social movement

social prescription

society and environment

disease management

mental stress

organization and management

prevention and control

psychology

questionnaire

social support

Humans

Stress, Psychological

Surveys and Questionnaires

M3 - Note

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 105-109

ST - Reducing chronic stress to promote health in adults: the role of social prescriptions and social movements

T2 - Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine

TI - Reducing chronic stress to promote health in adults: the role of social prescriptions and social movements

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85081925646&doi=10.1177%2f0141076819890547&partnerID=40&md5=f1d17f50941f3186332609d1d0bfdde9>

VL - 113

ID - 180

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - China's agriculture is dominated by smallholder farms, which have become major sources of negative environmental impacts including eutrophication, formation of haze, soil acidification and greenhouse gas emissions. To mitigate these environmental impacts, new farming models including family farming, cooperation farming and industrial farming have emerged in recent years. However, whether these new farming practices would improve the economic and environmental performance as compared to the current smallholder farming has yet to be verified on ground level. In this paper, by using pilot farming cases within the watershed of Tai Lake, we found that alternative farming models produced 7% more crop yield, while using 8% less fertilizer, leading to a 28% decrease in pollutant emission per hectare. These alternative farming models have a 17% higher fertilizer use efficiency and 50% higher profit per hectare. Compared to smallholder farming, these alternative farming practices invest 27% more resources into agricultural facilities, including advanced machinery, and have a younger, better educated labor force as a consequence of a larger farm size and more specialization. These input changes substantially increase fertilizer use efficiency and reduce agricultural pollution. Policy arrangements to support and facilitate the uptake of these farming models will further promote the green development and sustainable intensification of

agricultural production. Graphical abstract: [Figure not available: see fulltext.] © 2021, The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature.

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AU - Yu, Y.

AU - Hu, Y.

AU - Gu, B.

AU - Reis, S.

AU - Yang, L.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/s11356-021-16610-7

KW - Agricultural pollution

Cost and benefit

Farming model

Fertilizer use

Smallholder

Yield

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Reforming smallholder farms to mitigate agricultural pollution

T2 - Environmental Science and Pollution Research

TI - Reforming smallholder farms to mitigate agricultural pollution

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85116260809&doi=10.1007%2fs11356-021-16610-7&partnerID=40&md5=d9fdd0b395e603016bd6f740f5093dc2>

ID - 891

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background Approximately 20% of children with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) experience clinical levels of impairment into adulthood. In the UK, there is a sharp reduction in ADHD drug prescribing over the period of transition from child to adult services, which is higher than expected given estimates of ADHD persistence, and may be linked to difficulties in accessing adult services. Little is currently known about geographical variations in prescribing and how this may relate to service access. Aims To analyse geographic variations in primary care prescribing of ADHD medications over the transition period (age 16-19 years) and adult mental health service (AMHS) referrals, and illustrate their relationship with UK adult ADHD service locations. Method Using a Clinical Practice Research Datalink cohort of people with an ADHD diagnosis aged 10-20 in 2005 (study period 2005-2013; n = 9390, 99% diagnosed <18 years), regional data on ADHD prescribing over the transition period and AMHS referrals, were mapped against adult ADHD services identified in a linked mapping study. Results Differences were found by region in the mean age at cessation of ADHD prescribing, range 15.8-17.4 years ($P < 0.001$), as well as in referral rates to AMHSs, range 4-21% ($P < 0.001$). There was no obvious relationship between service provision and prescribing variation. Conclusions Clear regional differences were found in primary care prescribing over the transition period and in referrals to AMHSs. Taken together with service mapping, this suggests inequitable provision and is important information for those who commission and deliver services for adults with ADHD. © 2019 The Royal College of Psychiatrists.

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AU - Price, A.

AU - Ford, T.

AU - Janssens, A.

AU - Williams, A. J.

AU - Newlove-Delgado, T.

C7 - e7

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1192/bjo.2019.94

IS - 1

KW - ADHD

CPRD

Prescribing

Transition

psychotropic agent

adolescent

adult

age

Article

attention deficit disorder

child

cohort analysis

drug withdrawal

female

human

major clinical study

male

mental health service

patient referral

prescription

primary medical care

priority journal

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Regional analysis of UK primary care prescribing and adult service referrals for young people with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder

T2 - BJPsych Open

TI - Regional analysis of UK primary care prescribing and adult service referrals for young people with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85095885737&doi=10.1192%2fbjo.2019.94&partnerID=40&md5=b46f5ce344ad6d719e61addae1951c4a>

VL - 6

ID - 195

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Alongside environmental benefits, renewable energy deployment is often evaluated on grounds of regional development. Focusing on wave energy deployment in Ireland, this paper quantifies employment-related welfare change net of associated subsidy costs. Although the added employment reduces inter-regional inequality, certain subsidies increase total income inequality by a greater extent. Total inequality increases by 0.25% in the preferred scenario. This pattern of incidence persists under an optimistic scenario where all manufacturing activity is carried out locally. This finding highlights that policies of regional development should consider the spatial distribution of associated subsidy costs. © 2019 The Authors. Papers in Regional Science published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd on behalf of Regional Science Association International

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AU - Farrell, N.

AU - O'Donoghue, C.

AU - Morrissey, K.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/pirs.12488

IS - 3

KW - inequality

regional development

renewable energy

spatial microsimulation

alternative energy

employment

income distribution

spatial distribution

subsidy system

wave energy

Ireland

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 509-531

ST - Regional income and wave energy deployment in Ireland

T2 - Papers in Regional Science

TI - Regional income and wave energy deployment in Ireland

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85078002592&doi=10.1111%2fpirs.12488&partnerID=40&md5=fa51dcb5f84abda2a08b437770bbc57b>

VL - 99

ID - 794

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Photodynamic therapy (PDT) is a light activated drug therapy that can be used to treat a number of dermatological cancers and precancers. Improvement of efficacy is required to widen its application. Clinical protoporphyrin IX (PpIX) fluorescence data were obtained using a pre-validated, non-invasive imaging system during routine methyl aminolevulinate (MAL)-PDT treatment of 172 patients with licensed dermatological indications (37.2% actinic keratosis, 27.3% superficial basal cell carcinoma and 35.5% Bowen's disease). Linear and logistic regressions were employed to model any relationships between variables that may have affected PpIX accumulation and/or PpIX photobleaching during irradiation and thus clinical outcome at three months. Patient age was found to be associated with lower PpIX accumulation/photobleaching, however only a reduction in PpIX photobleaching appeared to consistently adversely affect treatment efficacy. Clinical clearance was reduced in lesions located on the limbs, hands and feet with lower PpIX accumulation and subsequent photobleaching adversely affecting the outcome achieved. If air cooling pain relief was employed during light irradiation, PpIX photobleaching was lower and this resulted in an approximate three-fold reduction in the likelihood of achieving clinical clearance. PpIX photobleaching during the first treatment was concluded to be an excellent predictor of clinical outcome across all lesion types. © 2019 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, University of Exeter, Knowledge Spa, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 3HD, United Kingdom

AU - Tyrrell, J.

AU - Paterson, C.

AU - Curnow, A.

C7 - 72

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/cancers11010072

IS - 1

KW - Aminolevulinic acid (ALA

Ameluz)

Dermatology

Fluorescence

Imaging

Methyl aminolevulinate (MAL

Metvix)

Non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC)

Photobleaching

Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

Protoporphyrin IX (PpIX)

aminolevulinic acid methyl ester

protoporphyrin

actinic keratosis

age distribution

analgesia

Article

bleaching

Bowen disease

clinical effectiveness

female

human

irradiation

major clinical study

male

photodynamic therapy

receiver operating characteristic

skin disease

superficial basal cell carcinoma

treatment outcome

treatment response

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :8

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Regression analysis of protoporphyrin IX measurements obtained during dermatological photodynamic therapy

T2 - Cancers

TI - Regression analysis of protoporphyrin IX measurements obtained during dermatological photodynamic therapy

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85061972567&doi=10.3390%2fcancers11010072&partnerID=40&md5=32da7569202242aa62dda727c155328c>

VL - 11

ID - 280

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Research suggests that children living in areas with more greenspace may have better self-regulation, but to date no studies have investigated this capacity immediately following exposure to natural vs. urban environments. To explore this, two studies using between-subjects experimental designs were conducted. Participants, between eight and eleven years old, completed a delay of gratification task (as an indicator of self-regulation) before and after a short (3 min) video of either a natural or built environment or a control display. Potential cognitive and emotional mechanisms underpinning any self-regulation effects were explored using a selective attention task (Stroop test) and by monitoring mood (adapted Cantril's ladder). Results were mixed. Supporting earlier work, post-test delay of gratification scores were significantly better after exposure to a natural than urban environment, however, compared to controls, it appeared that this effect was due to the depleting

effect of the built condition, rather than any restorativeness of the natural condition. Although we also found a marginally significant increase in mood after exposure to the natural environment, this did not mediate the effects of environment on self-regulation. © 2017 Landscape Research Group Ltd.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Truro, United Kingdom

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AU - Jenkin, R.

AU - Frampton, I.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Pahl, S.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/01426397.2017.1316365

IS - 3

KW - children

greenspace

mood

natural environments

Self-regulation

child welfare

cognition

environmental factor

experimental design

psychology

research work

social behavior

urban area

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :12

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 315-328

ST - The relationship between exposure to natural and urban environments and children's self-regulation

T2 - Landscape Research

TI - The relationship between exposure to natural and urban environments and children's self-regulation

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85023159525&doi=10.1080%2f01426397.2017.1316365&partnerID=40&md5=c437a1005acd7b906f3553b132c2b1a6>

VL - 43

ID - 351

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Searching for two targets produces a dual-target cost compared with single-target search, with reduced attentional guidance toward targets (Stroud, Menneer, Cave, & Donnelly, 2012). We explore the effect of holding a color in working memory (WM) on guidance in single-target search. In Experiments 1 and 2, participants searched for a T of a specific color while holding one of the following in WM: a color patch, a letter, a dot pattern, or an oriented bar. Only when holding a color in WM was guidance in single-target search affected as strongly as it is in dual-target search. In Experiment 3, the target changed color from trial to trial. A color in WM reduced guidance, but not to the extent of dual-target search. However, search and WM error rates were high, suggesting interference and incomplete engagement with the combined task. We conclude that the guidance cost in dual-target search is not solely due to attentional capture by the WM-color, because the WM-color can be effectively separated from search color, with little confusion between the two. However, WM load does cause substantial interference in guidance when both tasks involve color. These results illustrate the complex interactions between WM and attentional guidance. © 2019 American Psychological Association.

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AU - Menneer, T.

AU - Cave, K. R.

AU - Kaplan, E.

AU - Stroud, M. J.

AU - Chang, J.

AU - Donnelly, N.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1037/xhp0000643

IS - 7

KW - Attention

Eye movements

Search guidance

Visual search

Working memory

adolescent

adult

color

female

human

male

pattern recognition

photostimulation

short term memory

young adult

Humans

Memory, Short-Term

Pattern Recognition, Visual

Photic Stimulation

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 911-935

ST - The relationship between working memory and the dual-target cost in visual search guidance

T2 - Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance

TI - The relationship between working memory and the dual-target cost in visual search guidance

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85064396306&doi=10.1037%2fxhp0000643&partnerID=40&md5=902c558dd56c7836676dbd1908ff1b96>

VL - 45

ID - 247

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective: The aim of this study is to examine whether there is a differential impact of primary schools upon children's weight status. Methods: A repeated cross-sectional study was undertaken using five years (2006/07-2010/11) of National Child Measurement Programme data, comprising 57,976 children (aged 4-5 (Reception) and 10-11 (Year 6) years) from 300 primary schools across Devon, England. Examining each year separately, the schools were ranked according to their observed and residual (having accounted for school and neighbourhood clustering and pupil ethnicity and socioeconomic status) school mean body mass index standard deviation score (BMI-SDS). Subtracting the Reception from the Year 6 mean residuals gave 'value-added' scores for each school which were also ranked. The rankings were compared within and across the years to assess consistency. Results: Although pupil BMI-SDS was high, >. 97% of the variation in BMI-SDS was attributable to environments other than the school. The 'value-added' by each school was only poorly correlated with the observed and residual pupil BMI-SDS; but none of the rankings were consistent across the five years. Conclusion: The inconsistency of the rankings and the small variation in BMI-SDS at the level of the school suggests that there is no systematic differential impact of primary schools upon pupil weight status. © 2014 Elsevier Inc.

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AU - Williams, A. J.

AU - Wyatt, K. M.

AU - Williams, C. A.

AU - Logan, S.

AU - Henley, W. E.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.ypmed.2014.04.003

KW - Education

League tables

Obesity

Value-added

article

body mass

child

correlation coefficient

cross-sectional study

ethnicity

female

health impact assessment

health status

human

male

neighborhood

normal human

primary school

priority journal

social status

weight

body weight

follow up

preschool child

prevalence

school

social class

statistical model

statistics and numerical data

United Kingdom

Body Mass Index

Child, Preschool

Cross-Sectional Studies

England

Follow-Up Studies

Humans

Models, Statistical

Schools

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 103-107

ST - A repeated cross-sectional study examining the school impact on child weight status

T2 - Preventive Medicine

TI - A repeated cross-sectional study examining the school impact on child weight status

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84899872306&doi=10.1016%2fj.ypmed.2014.04.003&partnerID=40&md5=7734813b290932b6374ce95cb9c7451b>

VL - 64

ID - 824

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter, Truro, United Kingdom

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Department of Paediatrics, University of Melbourne, Royal Children's Hospital, Melbourne, Australia

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Department of Allergy and Immunology, Royal Children's Hospital, Melbourne, Australia

AU - Osborne, N. J.

AU - Ukoumunne, O. C.

AU - Wake, M.

AU - Allen, K. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jaci.2012.06.042

IS - 3

KW - vitamin D

allergic disease

atopic dermatitis

eczema

erythema

food allergy

human

humidity

irradiation

latitude

letter

priority journal

vitamin D deficiency

M3 - Letter

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 821-822

ST - Reply

T2 - Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology

TI - Reply

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84865693179&doi=10.1016%2fj.jaci.2012.06.042&partnerID=40&md5=3dedb703f428deaeb02a45e47bbb615b>

VL - 130

ID - 714

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - University of Exeter Medical, School European Centre for Environment and Human Health, Knowledge Spa, Royal Cornwall Hospital Trust, Truro TR1 3HD, United Kingdom

University College London, Institute for Human Health and Performance, Charterhouse Building, Highgate Hill, London N19 5LW, United Kingdom

NIHR University College, London Hospitals, Biomedical Research Centre, 149 Tottenham Court Road, London W1T 7DN, United Kingdom

AU - Staddon, P.

AU - Montgomery, H.

AU - Depledge, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/nclimate2304

IS - 8

M3 - Letter

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 648

ST - Reply to 'A note of caution about the excess winter deaths measure'

T2 - Nature Climate Change

TI - Reply to 'A note of caution about the excess winter deaths measure'

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84905367437&doi=10.1038%2fnclimate2304&partnerID=40&md5=702bdac63334cbc9f27e79f3454d789f>

VL - 4

ID - 618

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - Institute of Molecular Immunology, School of Laboratory Medicine and Biotechnology, Southern Medical University, Guangzhou, China

Royal Cornwall Hospital, University of Exeter, Truro, United Kingdom

European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter, Truro, United Kingdom

Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, Netherlands

AU - Zhou, X.

AU - Dalton, H. R.

AU - Peppelenbosch, M. P.

AU - Pan, Q.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1093/infdis/jix126

IS - 8

KW - hepatitis E antibody

immunoglobulin G antibody

immunoglobulin M antibody

virus RNA

disease association

genotype

Guillain Barre syndrome

hepatitis E

Hepatitis E virus

human

Japan

Letter

neurologic disease

nonhuman

prevalence

priority journal

RNA analysis

symptom

virus encephalitis

China

M3 - Letter

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 1341-1342

ST - Reply to Wang et al

T2 - Journal of Infectious Diseases

TI - Reply to Wang et al

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85028507913&doi=10.1093%2finfidis%2fjix126&partnerID=40&md5=fb96abead221880ed02a23c56265daf01>

VL - 215

ID - 421

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - Jeroen Bosch Hospital, 's-Hertogenbosch, Netherlands

Department of Neurology, Pierre Paul Riquet Hospital, CHU Purpan, Toulouse, France

Department of Neurology and Immunology, Erasmus MC, University Medical Centre Rotterdam, Netherlands

Departments of Nephrology and Organ Transplantation, CHU Rangueil, INSERM U1043, IFR-BMT, Université Paul Sabatier, Toulouse, France

Royal Cornwall Hospital and European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter, Truro, United Kingdom

AU - van Eijk, J. J. J.

AU - Cintas, P.

AU - Jacobs, B. C.

AU - Kamar, N.

AU - Dalton, H. R.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jhep.2018.02.017

IS - 6

KW - immunosuppressive agent

pyridostigmine

China

disease association

eye disease

hepatitis E

Hepatitis E virus

human

immunocompetence

immunosuppressive treatment

Letter

liver function test

myasthenia gravis

nonhuman

priority journal

ptosis

tertiary health care

thymoma

pilot study

Humans

Pilot Projects

M3 - Letter

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 1321-1322

ST - Reply to: "Association of hepatitis E virus infection and myasthenia gravis: A pilot study"

T2 - Journal of Hepatology

TI - Reply to: "Association of hepatitis E virus infection and myasthenia gravis: A pilot study"

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85046663025&doi=10.1016%2fj.jhep.2018.02.017&partnerID=40&md5=cf230766c4d29ceaaee65d50af17bd1d>

VL - 68

ID - 336

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Climate change will rob future generations—today's children and those yet to be born—of the stable climate that previous generations have enjoyed. The article explores how future generations are represented in climate change coverage in the UK national press. We examine the 'popular' (Mail, Mirror) and 'quality' (Guardian, Telegraph) press from 2010 to March 2019. We found that little attention was given to future generations; young people rarely spoke and, along with those yet to be born, were represented in ways that obscured the temporal and social inequalities that are built into climate change. © 2020 The Authors. Children & Society published by National Children's Bureau and John Wiley & Sons Ltd

AD - Department of Health Sciences, University of York, York, United Kingdom

European Centre for Environment & Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Exeter, United Kingdom

AU - Graham, H.

AU - de Bell, S.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/chso.12411

IS - 4

KW - children

grandchildren

media

newspapers

rights

article

attention

climate change

grandchild

human

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 465-480

ST - The representation of future generations in newspaper coverage of climate change: A study of the UK press

T2 - Children and Society

TI - The representation of future generations in newspaper coverage of climate change: A study of the UK press

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85088278195&doi=10.1111%2fchso.12411&partnerID=40&md5=03ab328ae1af1c682392f5133ce20b6d>

VL - 35

ID - 48

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Varied categorisations of residential distance to bluespace in population health studies make comparisons difficult. Using survey data from eighteen countries, we modelled relationships between residential distance to blue spaces (coasts, lakes, and rivers), and self-reported recreational visits to these environments at least weekly, with penalised regression splines. We observed exponential declines in visit probability with increasing distance to all three environments and demonstrated the utility of derived categorisations. These categories may be broadly applicable in future research where the assumed underlying mechanism between residential distance to a blue space and a health outcome is direct recreational contact. © 2020 The Authors

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter, Medical School, United Kingdom

ISGlobal, Barcelona, Spain

Universitat Pompeu Fabra (UPF), Barcelona, Spain

CIBER Epidemiología y Salud Pública (CIBERESP), Madrid, Spain

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School of Population and Public Health, The University of British Columbia, Canada

Department of Forest and Conservation Sciences, The University of British Columbia, Canada

Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke), Finland

School of Medicine, Griffith University, Australia

Department of Social and Organizational Psychology, ISCTE – University Institute of Lisbon, Portugal

Environmental Protection Agency, Ireland

AU - Elliott, L. R.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Grellier, J.

AU - Garrett, J. K.

AU - Cirach, M.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

AU - Bratman, G. N.

AU - van den Bosch, M. A.

AU - Ojala, A.

AU - Roiko, A.

AU - Lima, M. L.

AU - O'Connor, A.

AU - Gascon, M.

AU - Nieuwenhuijsen, M.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

C7 - 103800

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.landurbplan.2020.103800

KW - Coast

Lake

Proximity

River

Spline

Water

probability

public health

river water

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :16

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Research Note: Residential distance and recreational visits to coastal and inland blue spaces in eighteen countries

T2 - Landscape and Urban Planning

TI - Research Note: Residential distance and recreational visits to coastal and inland blue spaces in eighteen countries

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85081983155&doi=10.1016%2fj.landurbplan.2020.103800&partnerID=40&md5=64fb2c952501cf556544106ffed72ea2>

VL - 198

ID - 160

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Growing evidence suggests an association between access to urban greenspace and mental health and wellbeing. Street trees may be an important facet of everyday exposure to nature in urban environments, but there is little evidence regarding their role in influencing population mental health. In this brief report, we raise the issue of street trees in the nature-health nexus, and use secondary data sources to examine the association between the density of street trees (trees/km street) in London boroughs and rates of antidepressant prescribing. After adjustment for potential confounders, and allowing for unmeasured area-effects using Bayesian mixed effects models, we find an inverse association, with a decrease of 1.18 prescriptions per thousand population per unit increase in trees per km of street (95% credible interval 0.00, 2.45). This study suggests that street trees may be a positive urban asset to decrease the risk of negative mental health outcomes. © 2014 Elsevier B.V.

AD - Department of Public Health, Fakulta Zdravotnictva a Socialnej Prace, University of Trnava, Trnava, Slovakia

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Exeter Climate Systems, University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom

AU - Taylor, M. S.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Economou, T.

AU - Osborne, N. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.landurbplan.2014.12.005

KW - Antidepressants

Mental health

Nature

Street trees

Trees

Forestry

Health

Health risks

Trees (mathematics)

Bayesian analysis

greenspace

research work

urban area

urban planning

Biological Populations

Data

Models

England

London [England]

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :102

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 174-179

ST - Research note: Urban street tree density and antidepressant prescription rates-A cross-sectional study in London, UK

T2 - Landscape and Urban Planning

TI - Research note: Urban street tree density and antidepressant prescription rates-A cross-sectional study in London, UK

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84920870926&doi=10.1016%2fj.landurbplan.2014.12.005&partnerID=40&md5=cfd9b7d27e4d550c05ded9bae6d2b330>

VL - 136

ID - 553

ER -

TY - CHAP

AB - Children who grow up with access to safe outdoor play space also develop a greater sense of connection with their community; and communities that enhance social capital by securing safe outdoor play spaces raise happier children. Narrative Journey could equally be an epic adventure or quest planted within a landscape inviting players to embark on a day-long journey. The European Centre for Environment and Human Health (ECEHH), in Cornwall, is a part of the University of Exeter Medical School. At ECEHH the author and his team have been working together with a local community interest company, Exhale, to explore how children value the outdoor environment as a play space. They have therefore been conducting a series of 'laboratory' experiments in collaboration with local primary schools to explore how exposure to urban and natural environments influences children's attention and self-control abilities. The value of 'risky play' as a vital component of outdoor play for preschool children has been well established. © 2015 Susan Hay.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health (ECEHH), University of Exeter Medical School, United Kingdom

European Centre for Environment and Human Health, United Kingdom

AU - Frampton, I.

AU - Jenkin, R.

AU - Waters, P.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.4324/9781315768700-8

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 125-140

ST - Researching the benefits of the outdoor environment for children

T2 - Early Years Education and Care: New issues for practice from research

TI - Researching the benefits of the outdoor environment for children

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85031100642&doi=10.4324%2f9781315768700-8&partnerID=40&md5=b23f46cd0835d5dc51202d883f96e67c>

ID - 610

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - PenCRU, Child Health Group, University of Exeter Medical School, Exeter, United Kingdom

AU - Morris, C.

AU - Blake, S.

AU - Stimson, A.

AU - Borek, A.

AU - Maguire, K.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.paed.2020.05.006

IS - 8

KW - carers

disability

parents

resources

support

access to information

assistive technology

attitude to disability

awareness

child care

child health

childhood disease

clinical decision making

communication skill

early intervention

empathy

family functioning

financial management

handicapped child

health care access

health care utilization

health education

human

human rights

information seeking

information service

parent

parent counseling

parental attitude

peer group

problem solving

Review

social care

social status

social stigma

social welfare

time to treatment

United Kingdom

M3 - Review

N1 - Export Date: 2 February 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 303-305

ST - Resources for parents raising a disabled child in the UK

T2 - Paediatrics and Child Health (United Kingdom)

TI - Resources for parents raising a disabled child in the UK

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85087506803&doi=10.1016%2fj.paed.2020.05.006&partnerID=40&md5=5bbbfa1e626d88893b46c26e8812ff1c>

VL - 30

ID - 920

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - School of Health and Related Research, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom

Centre for Outcomes Research and Effectiveness, University College London, London, United Kingdom

European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Truro, United Kingdom

Institute of Health Research, University of Exeter Medical School, Exeter, United Kingdom

AU - Booth, A.

AU - Cooper, C.

AU - Garside, R.

AU - Britten, N.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/jrsm.1449

IS - 6

M3 - Letter

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 723-724

ST - Response to: Goldberg et al "Who are the researchers? Where are the librarians?"

T2 - Research Synthesis Methods

TI - Response to: Goldberg et al "Who are the researchers? Where are the librarians?"

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85091285154&doi=10.1002%2fjrsm.1449&partnerID=40&md5=9f660c1d192b3045b397c55aa4a0a459>

VL - 11

ID - 124

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Significant time lags between the development of novel innovations (e.g., nanotechnologies), understanding of their wider impacts, and subsequent governance (e.g., regulation) have led to repeated calls for more anticipatory and adaptive approaches that promote the responsible emergence of new technologies in democratic societies. A key challenge is implementation in a pragmatic way. Results are presented of a study with the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council, the largest public funder of basic innovation research in the United Kingdom who, for the first time, asked applicants to submit a risk register identifying the wider potential impacts and associated risks (environment, health, societal, and ethical) of their proposed research. This focused

on nanoscience for carbon capture and utilization. Risk registers were completed conservatively, with most identified impacts concerning researchers' health associated with nanoparticle synthesis, handling, and prototype device fabrication, i.e., risks that could be identified and managed with a reasonable level of certainty. Few wider environmental impacts and no future impacts on society were identified, reflecting the often uncertain and unpredictable nature of innovation. However, some applicants addressed this by including investigators with expertise beyond engineering and nanosciences supporting integrated activities that included life cycle and real-time technology assessment, which in some cases were also framed by stakeholder and/or public engagement. Proposals underpinned by a strong commitment to responsible science and innovation promoted continuous reflexivity, embedding a suite of multidisciplinary approaches around the innovation research core to support decisions modulating the trajectory of their innovation research in real-time.

AU - Owen, Richard

AU - Goldberg, Nicola

DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1539-6924.2010.01517.x>

IS - 11

KW - *Academies and Institutes

*Nanotechnology

Pilot Projects

United Kingdom

PY - 2010

SE - Owen, Richard. European Centre for Environment and Human Health, Peninsula College of Medicine and Dentistry, Truro, UK. richard.owen@pcmd.ac.uk

SN - 1539-6924

0272-4332

SP - 1699-707

ST - Responsible innovation: a pilot study with the U.K. Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council

T2 - Risk analysis : an official publication of the Society for Risk Analysis

TI - Responsible innovation: a pilot study with the U.K. Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med8&NEWS=N&AN=21070299>

VL - 30

ID - 1434

ER -

TY - CONF

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter, Truro, United Kingdom

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Usher Institute of Population Health Science and Informatics, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

AU - Williams, A. J.

AU - Henley, W.

AU - Frank, J.

C3 - Proceedings - IEEE 14th International Conference on eScience, e-Science 2018

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1109/eScience.2018.00128

KW - Co-payment

Fees

Hospital admission

Interrupted time series

Natural experiment

Pharmaceutical

Prescription

Quasiexperimental

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 412

ST - The results and challenges of using administrative health data within a natural experimental evaluation of the abolition of prescription fees in Scotland

TI - The results and challenges of using administrative health data within a natural experimental evaluation of the abolition of prescription fees in Scotland

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85061396148&doi=10.1109%2feScience.2018.00128&partnerID=40&md5=edb3fb2fb48afc657df8db00f60c3fd4>

ID - 289

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Exposure to natural environments is associated with a lower risk of common mental health disorders (CMDs), such as depression and anxiety, but we know little about nature-related motivations, practices and experiences of those already experiencing CMDs. We used data from an 18-country survey to explore these issues (n = 18,838), taking self-reported doctor-prescribed medication for depression and/or anxiety as an indicator of a CMD (n = 2698, 14%). Intrinsic motivation for visiting nature was high for all, though slightly lower for those with CMDs. Most individuals with a CMD reported visiting nature \geq once a week. Although perceived social pressure to visit nature was associated with higher visit likelihood, it was also associated with lower intrinsic motivation, lower visit happiness and higher visit anxiety. Individuals with CMDs seem to be using nature for self-management, but 'green prescription' programmes need to be sensitive, and avoid undermining intrinsic motivation and nature-based experiences. © 2020, The Author(s).

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College of Engineering, Mathematics, and Physical Sciences, University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom

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Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia

Barcelona Institute for Global Health, Barcelona, Spain

Faculty of Social Sciences/ Psychology, Tampere University, Tampere, Finland

Environmental Protection Agency, Wexford, Ireland

Natural Resources Institute Finland, Helsinki, Finland

School of Population and Public Health, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

AU - Tester-Jones, M.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Elliott, L. R.

AU - Weinstein, N.

AU - Grellier, J.

AU - Economou, T.

AU - Bratman, G. N.

AU - Cleary, A.

AU - Gascon, M.

AU - Korpela, K. M.

AU - Nieuwenhuijsen, M.

AU - O'Connor, A.

AU - Ojala, A.

AU - van den Bosch, M.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

C7 - 19408

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/s41598-020-75825-9

IS - 1

KW - adolescent

adult

aged

anxiety

anxiety disorder

cross-sectional study

depression

female

happiness

human

international cooperation

male

mental health

mental stress

middle aged

motivation

pleasure

psychology

questionnaire

relaxation training

young adult

Anxiety Disorders

Cross-Sectional Studies

Depressive Disorder

Humans

Internationality

Relaxation Therapy

Stress, Psychological

Surveys and Questionnaires

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :7

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Results from an 18 country cross-sectional study examining experiences of nature for people with common mental health disorders

T2 - Scientific Reports

TI - Results from an 18 country cross-sectional study examining experiences of nature for people with common mental health disorders

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85095439188&doi=10.1038%2fs41598-020-75825-9&partnerID=40&md5=6f65e917c618a03f51cf46b56b833f2c>

VL - 10

ID - 110

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Hepatitis E virus (HEV) is a leading cause of acute icteric hepatitis and acute liver failure in the developing world. During the last decade, there has been increasing recognition of autochthonous (locally acquired) HEV infection in developed countries. Chronic HEV infection is now recognised, and in transplant recipients this may lead to cirrhosis and organ failure. Aim: To detail current understanding of the molecular biology of HEV, diagnostic and therapeutic strategies and propose future directions for basic science and clinical research. Methods: PubMed was searched for English language articles using the key words "hepatitis E", "viral hepatitis", "autochthonous infection", "antiviral therapy", "liver transplantation", "acute", "chronic", "HEV", "genotype", "transmission" "food-borne", "transfusion". Additional relevant publications were identified from article reference lists. Results: There has been increasing recognition of autochthonous HEV infection in Western countries, mainly associated with genotype 3. Chronic HEV infection has been

recognised since 2008, and in transplant recipients this may lead to cirrhosis and organ failure. Modes of transmission include food-borne transmission, transfusion of blood products and solid organ transplantation. Ribavirin therapy is used to treat patients with chronic HEV infection, but new therapies are required as there have been reports of treatment failure with ribavirin. Conclusions: Autochthonous HEV infection is a clinical issue with increasing burden. Future work should focus on increasing awareness of HEV infection in the developed world, emphasising the need for clinicians to have a low threshold for HEV testing, particularly in immunosuppressed patients. Patients at potential risk of chronic HEV infection must also be educated and given advice regarding prevention of infection. © 2017 John Wiley & Sons Ltd

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AU - Donnelly, M. C.

AU - Scobie, L.

AU - Crossan, C. L.

AU - Dalton, H.

AU - Hayes, P. C.

AU - Simpson, K. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/apt.14109

IS - 2

KW - hepatitis E vaccine

peginterferon

ribavirin

sofosbuvir

antiviral therapy

basic research

blood transfusion

chronic hepatitis

clinical feature

clinical research

drug treatment failure

food poisoning
graft recipient
hepatitis E
Hepatitis E virus
Hepatitis E virus genotype 1
Hepatitis E virus genotype 2
Hepatitis E virus genotype 3
Hepatitis E virus genotype 4
Hepatitis E virus genotype 7
human
immunocompromised patient
infection prevention
infection risk
liver cirrhosis
liver failure
liver graft
molecular biology
nonhuman
patient education
phylogeny
pregnancy
priority journal
reinfection
Review
systematic review
virology
virus diagnosis
virus transmission
acute disease
genetics
genotype

pathophysiology

treatment failure

Foodborne Diseases

Humans

Immunocompromised Host

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :49

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 126-141

ST - Review article: hepatitis E—a concise review of virology, epidemiology, clinical presentation and therapy

T2 - Alimentary Pharmacology and Therapeutics

TI - Review article: hepatitis E—a concise review of virology, epidemiology, clinical presentation and therapy

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85018670619&doi=10.1111%2fapt.14109&partnerID=40&md5=7f3a992715ffb822b3589d61cb8feafe>

VL - 46

ID - 409

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - We aimed to review the findings of exposure assessment studies done in European countries on the exposure of the general public to low frequency electric and magnetic fields (EMFs) of various frequencies. The study shows that outdoor average extremely low frequency magnetic fields (ELF-MF) in public areas in urban environments range between 0.05 and 0.2 microT in terms of flux densities, but stronger values (of the order of a few microT) may occur directly beneath high-voltage power lines, at the walls of transformer buildings, and at the boundary fences of substations. In the indoor environment, high values have been measured close to several domestic appliances (up to the mT range), some of which are held close to the body, e.g., hair dryers, electric shavers. Common sources of exposure to intermediate frequencies (IF) include induction cookers, compact fluorescent lamps, inductive charging systems for electric cars and security or anti-theft devices. No systematic measurement surveys or personal exposimetry data for the IF range have been carried out and only a few reports on measurements of EMFs around such devices are mentioned. According to the available European exposure assessment studies, three population exposure categories were classified by the authors regarding the possible future risk analysis. This classification should be

considered a crucial advancement for exposure assessment, which is a mandatory step in any future health risk assessment of EMFs exposure.

AU - Gajsek, Peter

AU - Ravazzani, Paolo

AU - Grellier, James

AU - Samaras, Theodoros

AU - Bakos, Jozsef

AU - Thuroczy, Gyorgy

DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/ijerph13090875>

IS - 9

KW - Electromagnetic Fields/ae [Adverse Effects]

*Electromagnetic Fields

Electronics/is [Instrumentation]

Environmental Exposure/ae [Adverse Effects]

Environmental Exposure/an [Analysis]

*Environmental Exposure/sn [Statistics & Numerical Data]

*Environmental Monitoring

Europe/ep [Epidemiology]

Guidelines as Topic

Household Articles

Humans

Power Plants

*Radiation Monitoring

Radiometry

Risk Assessment

PY - 2016

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SN - 1660-4601

ST - Review of Studies Concerning Electromagnetic Field (EMF) Exposure Assessment in Europe: Low Frequency Fields (50 Hz-100 kHz)

T2 - International journal of environmental research and public health

TI - Review of Studies Concerning Electromagnetic Field (EMF) Exposure Assessment in Europe: Low Frequency Fields (50 Hz-100 kHz)

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med13&NEWS=N&AN=27598182>

VL - 13

Y2 - 20160901//

ID - 1273

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - We aimed to review the findings of exposure assessment studies done in European countries on the exposure of the general public to low frequency electric and magnetic fields (EMFs) of various frequencies. The study shows that outdoor average extremely low frequency magnetic fields (ELF-MF) in public areas in urban environments range between 0.05 and 0.2 μ T in terms of flux densities, but stronger values (of the order of a few μ T) may occur directly beneath high-voltage power lines, at the walls of transformer buildings, and at the boundary fences of substations. In the indoor environment, high values have been measured close to several domestic appliances (up to the mT range), some of which are held close to the body, e.g., hair dryers, electric shavers. Common sources of exposure to intermediate frequencies (IF) include induction cookers, compact fluorescent lamps, inductive charging systems for electric cars and security or anti-theft devices. No systematic measurement surveys or personal exposimetry data for the IF range have been carried out and only a few reports on measurements of EMFs around such devices are mentioned. According to the available European exposure assessment studies, three population exposure categories were

classified by the authors regarding the possible future risk analysis. This classification should be considered a crucial advancement for exposure assessment, which is a mandatory step in any future health risk assessment of EMFs exposure. © 2016 by the authors; licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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C7 - 875

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/ijerph13090875

IS - 9

KW - Electromagnetic fields

ELF magnetic fields

Exposimetry

Exposure assessment

Intermediate frequencies (IF)

electromagnetic field

health risk

magnetic field

radiation exposure

risk assessment

classification

Europe

fluorescent lighting

hair

health hazard

population exposure

theft

urban area

adverse effects

analysis

devices

electric power plant

electromagnetism

electronics

environmental exposure

environmental monitoring

epidemiology

household

human

practice guideline

radiation monitoring

radiometry

statistics and numerical data

Guidelines as Topic

Household Articles

Humans

Power Plants

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :49

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

ST - Review of studies concerning electromagnetic field (EMF) exposure assessment in Europe: Low frequency fields (50 Hz–100 kHz)

T2 - International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

TI - Review of studies concerning electromagnetic field (EMF) exposure assessment in Europe: Low frequency fields (50 Hz–100 kHz)

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84985931119&doi=10.3390%2fijerph13090875&partnerID=40&md5=d7d71d47102284e04c3d54edf8834bec>

VL - 13

ID - 464

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Globally, there is increasing scientific evidence of critical links between the oceans and human health, with research into issues such as pollution, harmful algal blooms and nutritional contributions. However, Oceans and Human Health (OHH) remains an emerging discipline. As such these links are poorly recognized in policy efforts such as the Sustainable Development Goals, with OHH not included in either marine (SDG14) or health (SDG3) goals. This is arguably short-sighted given recent development strategies such as the EU Blue Growth Agenda. Objectives: In this systematic map we aim to build on recent efforts to enhance OHH in Europe by setting a baseline of existing evidence, asking: What links have been researched between marine environments and the positive and negative impacts to human health and wellbeing? Methods: We searched eight bibliographic databases and queried 57 organizations identified through stakeholder consultation. Results include primary research and systematic reviews which were screened double blind against pre-defined inclusion criteria as per a published protocol. Studies were limited to Europe, US, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. Data was extracted according to a stakeholder-defined code book. A narrative synthesis explores the current evidence for relationships between marine exposures and human health outcomes, trends in knowledge gaps and change over time in the OHH research landscape. The resulting database is available on the website of the Seas, Oceans and Public Health in Europe website (<https://sophie2020.eu/>). Results: A total of 1,542 unique articles were included in the database, including those examined within 56 systematic reviews. Research was dominated by a US focus representing 50.1% of articles. A high number of articles were found to link: marine biotechnology and cardiovascular or immune conditions, consumption of seafood and cardiovascular health, chemical pollution and neurological conditions, microbial pollution and gastrointestinal or respiratory health, and oil industry occupations with mental health. A lack of evidence relates to direct impacts of plastic pollution and work within a number of industries identified as relevant by stakeholders. Research over time is dominated by marine biotechnology, though this is narrow in focus. Pollution, food and disease/injury research follow similar trajectories. Wellbeing and climate change have emerged more recently as key topics but lag behind other categories in volume of evidence. Conclusions: The evidence base for OHH of relevance to European policy is growing but remains patchy and poorly co-ordinated. Considerable scope for future evidence synthesis exists to better inform policy-makers, though reviews need to better incorporate complex exposures. Priorities for future research include: proactive assessments of chemical

pollutants, measurable impacts arising from climate change, effects of emerging marine industries, and regional and global assessments for OHH interactions. Understanding of synergistic effects across multiple exposures and outcomes using systems approaches is recommended to guide policies within the Blue Growth Strategy. Co-ordination of research across Europe and dedicated centres of research would be effective first steps. © 2020 The Authors

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C7 - 106275

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envint.2020.106275

KW - Blue growth

Europe

Human health

Marine exposure

Oceans and human health

Biotechnology

Climate change

Database systems

Health

Information services

Marine biology

Marine industry

Oceanography

Oils and fats
Petroleum industry
Planning
Plastics industry
Websites
Bibliographic database
Chemical pollutants
Development strategies
Harmful algal blooms
Marine biotechnology
Microbial pollution
Scientific evidence
Stakeholder consultation
Marine pollution
methylmercury
algal bloom
concentration (composition)
health impact
pollution exposure
Sustainable Development Goal
bioaccumulation
cardiovascular disease
environmental exposure
environmental impact
gastrointestinal disease
geographic distribution
health hazard
human
immunopathology
marine bacterium
marine environment

mental disease

nonhuman

occupational exposure

oil industry

persistent organic pollutant

plastic pollution

pollution

priority journal

respiratory tract disease

Review

sea food

wellbeing

Australia

Canada

New Zealand

randomized controlled trial (topic)

sea

Humans

Oceans and Seas

Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Review of the evidence for oceans and human health relationships in Europe: A systematic map

T2 - Environment International

TI - Review of the evidence for oceans and human health relationships in Europe: A systematic map

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85097406586&doi=10.1016%2fj.envint.2020.106275&partnerID=40&md5=d919a58ce987685f1fb6551f84d62e4f>

VL - 146

ID - 102

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Throughout evolutionary history, humans have developed strong reactions to animals and landscape features that have either aided or hindered survival and well-being. Exposure to natural environments provides many perceived and actual health benefits, including reduced mental fatigue, improved mood, and decreased stress and anxiety. Studies exploring humans' responses to their surroundings, however, tend to focus on terrestrial environments. In contrast, fewer studies have focused on humans' reactions to aquatic settings, or the biodiversity found within them. We provide an overview of the various health and well-being benefits associated with humans' relationships with different aquatic settings and focus on one particular setting: simulated underwater environments (aquaria). We provide a review of aquaria-related studies, including emerging research on how different subaquatic species influence human health and well-being outcomes. Finally, we suggest ways in which the benefits of underwater biodiversity can be further researched. © 2018, © 2018 Taylor & Francis Group, LLC.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/10871209.2018.1449039

IS - 5

KW - Biodiversity

human health and well-being

preferences

public aquaria

subaquatic biodiversity

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :9

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 446-460

ST - Reviewing the role of aquaria as restorative settings: how subaquatic diversity in public aquaria can influence preferences, and human health and well-being

T2 - Human Dimensions of Wildlife

TI - Reviewing the role of aquaria as restorative settings: how subaquatic diversity in public aquaria can influence preferences, and human health and well-being

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85043470089&doi=10.1080%2f10871209.2018.1449039&partnerID=40&md5=442c8bab2fe064021b2e807395615362>

VL - 23

ID - 310

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This study investigated newspaper coverage of Florida red tide blooms in four metropolitan areas of Southwest Florida during a 25-year period, 1987–2012. We focused on how journalists framed red tide stories with respect to environmental risk, health risk, and economic risk. We determined risk to be a key factor in this news coverage, being an aspect of coverage of red tide itself in terms of environmental risk, tourism risk, and public health risk. The study found that red tide news coverage is most often framed as an environmental story. © 2015, Copyright © Taylor & Francis Group, LLC.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/1533015X.2015.1067579

IS - 3

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 167-177

ST - Risk in Daily Newspaper Coverage of Red Tide Blooms in Southwest Florida

T2 - Applied Environmental Education and Communication

TI - Risk in Daily Newspaper Coverage of Red Tide Blooms in Southwest Florida

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84939427726&doi=10.1080%2f1533015X.2015.1067579&partnerID=40&md5=0451220a8febb06853fedd4963d09b03>

VL - 14

ID - 537

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Understanding how people interpret risks and choose actions based on their interpretations is vital to any strategy for disaster reduction. We review relevant literature with the aim of developing a conceptual framework to guide future research in this area. We stress that risks in the context of natural hazards always involve interactions between natural (physical) and human (behavioural) factors. Decision-making under conditions of uncertainty is inadequately described by traditional models of 'rational choice'. Instead, attention needs to be paid to how people's interpretations of risks are shaped by their own experience, personal feelings and values, cultural beliefs and interpersonal and societal dynamics. Furthermore, access to information and capacity for self-protection are typically distributed unevenly within populations. Hence trust is a critical moderator of the effectiveness of any policy for risk communication and public engagement. © 2012 Elsevier Ltd.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.ijdr.2012.05.002

IS - 1

KW - Decision

Hazard

Interpretation

Risk

Trust

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :302

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 5-16

ST - Risk interpretation and action: A conceptual framework for responses to natural hazards

T2 - International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction

TI - Risk interpretation and action: A conceptual framework for responses to natural hazards

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84872870604&doi=10.1016%2fj.ijdr.2012.05.002&partnerID=40&md5=eae30e4eea6784f8072f63f22a985803>

VL - 1

ID - 738

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Introduction: While alcohol use has traditionally been thought to decrease with age, several recent studies have shown an increase in heavy drinking among retirees. Florida's unique population distribution that includes a higher proportion of elderly residents warrants an in-depth look at the drinking patterns in the elderly and how they may differ from those in other areas of the country. However, state-level comparisons of excessive alcohol consumption are limited. Methods: We compared risky drinking (defined as ten or more drinks/week in men and seven or more drinks/week in women; or five or more drinks at one sitting, one or more times/year for both men and women) in Florida to the rest of the US. We used pooled data from the 1997-2010 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). Results: The prevalence of risky drinking for those aged ≥ 65 in Florida and the rest of the US was 24.1%, and 21.8%, respectively, compared to 31.9% and 37.4% for all ages in Florida and the rest of the US, respectively. In multivariable analyses of those aged ≥ 65 years, risky drinking was significantly associated with male gender, younger age, non-Hispanic White race/ethnicity, more than a high school education, unemployment (including retirement), lower BMI, and current or former smoking. Floridians aged ≥ 65 were significantly more likely to report risky drinking than their counterparts in the rest of the US (Odds ratio=1.13; 95% CI: 1.04-1.21), in contrast to analyses of all ages where Floridians were less likely to report risky drinking compared to the rest of the US (0.77; 0.67-0.86). Discussion: Excessive alcohol consumption is an important modifiable risk factor for cancer, cardiovascular disease, and liver disease; a reduction among the elderly has great potential to reduce disease burden. Although Floridians overall were less likely to be risky drinkers than the rest of the US, almost a third of the Florida population reported this behavior. It is, therefore, an important public health concern, particularly in Florida's older population who are more likely to engage in this behavior than their counterparts in the rest of the US. © 2013 Elsevier Ltd.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.addbeh.2012.12.020

IS - 4

KW - Cancer

National Health Interview Survey

Older population

Risky drinking

aged

alcohol consumption

alcoholism

article

body mass

education

female

Hispanic

human

major clinical study

male

retirement

smoking

unemployment

United States

white adipose tissue

Age Factors

Aged, 80 and over

Alcohol Drinking

Alcohol-Related Disorders

Cardiovascular Diseases

Florida

Humans

Liver Diseases

Neoplasms

Questionnaires

Risk Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :8

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 1894-1897

ST - Risky drinking in the older population: A comparison of Florida to the rest of the US

T2 - Addictive Behaviors

TI - Risky drinking in the older population: A comparison of Florida to the rest of the US

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84873270725&doi=10.1016%2fj.addbeh.2012.12.020&partnerID=40&md5=45d2b0c7f7a9a02f817e394aac6544db>

VL - 38

ID - 679

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The potential for everyday soundscapes to evoke diverse emotions amongst different cultural and acoustic communities is increasingly recognised within the literature. However, few studies have examined how these soundscapes can shift with the onset and progression of specific hearing impairments. This paper explores such shifts, drawing on a series of in-depth narrative interviews conducted in the south west of England with individuals diagnosed with Ménière's disease; a long-term progressive vestibular disorder characterised by episodes of vertigo, tinnitus, sensorineural hearing loss and, for some people, hyperacusis (high sensitivity to sudden irregular sounds). Located in the subfield of 'emotional geographies', the paper discusses how participants were forced to connect with and attune to previously unremarkable aspects of their everyday soundscapes in ways that were both emotionally and socially challenging. Four aspects of participants' embodied, emotional soundscapes are critically explored: hearing life in '2D'; corporeal and environmental 'sonic intruders'; corporeal sound 'symbols'; and seeking to regain a semblance of control through soundscape (re)-negotiations. Such insights are important to inform conscious acoustic design efforts that respect the 'ears and voice' of people living with varying levels of auditory sensitivity, rather than urban and community planning policies that continue to prioritise vision and transit. © 2016 Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/14649365.2016.1228116

IS - 6

KW - emotional geographies

hearing impairment

Ménière's disease

narrative interviews

Soundscapes

well-being

acoustics

culture

disease

geographical thought

hearing

social behavior

vision

England

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :12

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 831-850

ST - Rôle des paysages fluctuants des sons dans leur répercussion sur les géographies émotionnelles d'individus vivant avec la maladie de Ménière

El rol de los paisajes sonoros fluctuantes en la conformación de las geografías emocionales de personas con la enfermedad de Ménière

T2 - Social and Cultural Geography

TI - The role of fluctuating soundscapes in shaping the emotional geographies of individuals living with Ménière's disease

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84984688823&doi=10.1080%2f14649365.2016.1228116&partnerID=40&md5=b9d398d3a4bf0eabf9e62316ce1aa16a>

VL - 18

ID - 406

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy has been developed and is being implemented, with the objective to deliver "Good Environmental Status" by 2020. A pragmatic way forward has been achieved through the development of 11 "qualitative descriptors". In an attempt to identify gaps in MSFD, regarding the data on large marine vertebrates, the SETAC - Italian Branch organised a workshop in Siena (IT). Particular attention was paid to the qualitative descriptors 8 (contaminants and pollution effects) and 10 (marine litter). The specific remit was to discuss the potential use of large marine vertebrates (from large pelagic fish, sea turtles, sea birds and cetaceans) in determining the environmental status of pelagic marine ecosystems. During the workshop it emerged that large pelagic fish may be especially useful for monitoring short- to medium-term changes in pelagic ecosystems, while cetaceans provided a more integrated view over the long-term. A theme that strongly emerged was the broad recognition that biomarkers offer real potential for the determination of good ecological status detecting the "undesirable biological effects" (indicator for descriptor 8). © 2012 Elsevier Ltd.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.marenvres.2012.03.003

KW - European Marine Strategy Framework Directive

Good environmental status

Large marine vertebrates

Biological effects

Community action

Descriptors

Ecological status

Environmental policy

Framework directives

Marine ecosystem

Marine litter

Pelagic ecosystem

Pelagic fish

Pollution effects

Sea turtles

Fish

Ecosystems

biological marker

chlorphenotane

dioxin

mercury

nanomaterial

perfluoro compound

polychlorinated biphenyl

biomarker

cetacean

environmental quality

vertebrate

article

biodiversity

bird

environmental impact

eutrophication

food contamination

health hazard

human

marine environment

marine species

nonhuman

pelagic zone

qualitative analysis

turtle

water contamination

water pollution

water quality

Animals

Biological Markers

Conservation of Natural Resources

Ecosystem

Environmental Monitoring

Oceans and Seas

Population Dynamics

Vertebrates

Aves

Cetacea

Cheloniidae

Vertebrata

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :31

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 156-158

ST - The role of large marine vertebrates in the assessment of the quality of pelagic marine ecosystems

T2 - Marine Environmental Research

TI - The role of large marine vertebrates in the assessment of the quality of pelagic marine ecosystems

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84860326775&doi=10.1016%2fj.marenvres.2012.03.003&partnerID=40&md5=a0677753497b1e907050cb2af1bc6557>

VL - 77

ID - 723

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Lysosomal membrane stability (LMS) has been used in various organisms as a very sensitive biomarker of stress. However, despite the abundance of data about regulation of the autophagic process in mammals, in the invertebrates there is only limited mechanistic understanding. Marine mussels (*Mytilus galloprovincialis* Lam.) are bivalve molluscs, widely used as models in ecotoxicology and as environmental bioindicators of sea water quality. In order to elucidate this fundamental process, in the present study, mussels were exposed for 3 days to a "priority", ubiquitous environmental contaminant, benzo[a]pyrene (B[a]P) at different concentrations (i.e. 5, 50, 100 µg/L seawater). B[a]P accumulated in lysosomes of digestive tubule epithelial cells (digestive cells) and in enlarged lipid-rich lysosomes (autolysosomes) as detected by immunofluorescence and UV-fluorescence. B[a]P also activated the autophagic process with a marked decrease of LMS and concurrent increase in lysosomal/cytoplasmic volume ratio. Dephosphorylation of mTOR contributes to increased lysosomal membrane permeability and induced autophagy. B[a]P induced a decrease in phosphorylated (active form) mTOR. The probable role of mTOR in cell signalling and the regulation of the cellular responses to the contaminants has been also confirmed in a field study, where there

was significant inactivation of mTOR in stressed animals. Statistical and network modelling supported the empirical investigations of autophagy and mTOR; and was used to integrate the mechanistic biomarker data with chemical analysis and DNA damage. © 2017 Elsevier B.V.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.aquatox.2017.12.014

KW - Autophagy

B[a]P

mTOR

Mussel

Network modelling

benzo[a]pyrene

biological marker

DNA

lysosome enzyme

mammalian target of rapamycin

target of rapamycin kinase

bioindicator
biomarker
bivalve
cell organelle
chemical analysis
concentration (composition)
ecotoxicology
PAH
adult
animal cell
animal experiment
animal tissue
Article
autolysosome
cell activation
cell activity
cellular parameters
concentration (parameters)
controlled study
cytoplasm
DNA damage
environmental stress
epithelium cell
immunofluorescence
lysosomal membrane stability
lysosome
mathematical model
membrane permeability
mTOR signaling
Mytilus galloprovincialis
nonhuman

pathophysiology
prediction
principal component analysis
priority journal
protein dephosphorylation
regulatory mechanism
ultraviolet radiation
animal
cytology
drug effects
immunohistochemistry
metabolism
multivariate analysis
Mytilus
physiological stress
pollutant
statistical model
toxicity
water pollutant
Animalia
Bivalvia
Invertebrata
Mammalia
Mollusca
Mytilidae
Animals
Benzo(a)pyrene
Biomarkers
Environmental Pollutants
Lysosomes
Models, Statistical

Stress, Physiological

TOR Serine-Threonine Kinases

Water Pollutants, Chemical

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :25

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 114-128

ST - Role of mTOR in autophagic and lysosomal reactions to environmental stressors in molluscs

T2 - Aquatic Toxicology

TI - Role of mTOR in autophagic and lysosomal reactions to environmental stressors in molluscs

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85039996001&doi=10.1016%2fj.aquatox.2017.12.014&partnerID=40&md5=c398408ac27fe38aa180cbc833b4c8c6>

VL - 195

ID - 363

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Urbanisation has been linked with sedentary lifestyles and poor mental health outcomes amongst women. The potential for natural environments to enhance physical activity and mental wellbeing in urban areas is now well recognised. However, little is known about the ways that women use natural spaces for health and wellbeing within the context of their everyday lives. This paper draws on ideas developed in the therapeutic landscapes literature to examine how experiences in different types of green and blue space provide important health and wellbeing benefits for women in Copenhagen, Denmark. As well as facilitating physical exercise, such spaces were found to enable a range of more subtle benefits that helped to restore mental wellbeing through stress and anxiety alleviation, the facilitation of emotional perspective, clarity and reassurance, and through the maintenance of positive family dynamics. However, amongst some women who were overweight, the socio-political associations they made with natural environments deterred use of such spaces. Such findings challenge dominant planning and policy assumptions that equate open public access to natural spaces with universal benefit. © 2014 Elsevier Ltd.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Knowledge Spa, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro, TR1 3HD, United Kingdom

AU - Thomas, F.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.healthplace.2014.11.005

KW - Blue space

Green space

Urban health

Wellbeing

Women

greenspace

lifestyle

mental health

physical activity

public access

urbanization

womens health

womens status

Article

Denmark

emotion

environment

human

landscape

leisure

natural environment

politics

priority journal

risk factor

sedentary lifestyle

stress

urban area

women's health

adolescent

adult

female

health status

middle aged

young adult

Copenhagen [(CTY) Hovedstaden]

Hovedstaden

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :29

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 187-195

ST - The role of natural environments within women's everyday health and wellbeing in Copenhagen, Denmark

T2 - Health and Place

TI - The role of natural environments within women's everyday health and wellbeing in Copenhagen, Denmark

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84946909609&doi=10.1016%2fj.healthplace.2014.11.005&partnerID=40&md5=77b4efc183d76c9769418e317cfbb5d4>

VL - 35

ID - 532

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Mobilising knowledges across a geography creates opportunities for transitions to smart systems. Publics in a geography are consequently able to form their perspectives around a system and align potential benefits with their needs. Intelligent transport systems are an example of smart living and EVs are cited as an alternative technology that are key to their application. This conceptual paper uses EVs as an example to demonstrate how knowledge mobilisation relating to such technologies can better cater to a geography's needs. Unfortunately, current EV studies focus on a rural-urban binary. Thus, this conceptual contribution reflects on a study in Cornwall, UK, to reveal the heterogeneous influences on rural EV-related perspectives. This heterogeneity manifests both in particular locations and across cases. Overall a suite of transferrable participatory methods to improve rural knowledge mobilisation is outlined. © 2019 Shukru Esmene et al.

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AU - Esmene, S.

AU - Leyshon, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.2478/euco-2019-0037

IS - 4

KW - Electric vehicles

Intelligent transport systems

Knowledge mobilisation

Smart systems

Sociotechnical transitions

conceptual framework

detection method

electric vehicle

heterogeneity

knowledge

rural-urban comparison

Cornwall

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 661-671

ST - The Role of Rural Heterogeneity in Knowledge Mobilisation and Sociotechnical Transitions: Reflections from a Study on Electric Vehicles as an Alternative Technology for Cornwall, UK

T2 - European Countryside

TI - The Role of Rural Heterogeneity in Knowledge Mobilisation and Sociotechnical Transitions: Reflections from a Study on Electric Vehicles as an Alternative Technology for Cornwall, UK

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85078560366&doi=10.2478%2feuco-2019-0037&partnerID=40&md5=a01566076a41da96341689ea447e90e3>

VL - 11

ID - 207

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Antibiotic resistance (ABR) is now recognised as a serious global health and economic threat that is most efficiently managed via a 'one health' approach incorporating environmental risk assessment. Although the environmental dimension of ABR has been largely overlooked, recent studies have underlined the importance of non-clinical settings in the emergence and spread of resistant strains. Despite this, several research gaps remain in regard to the development of a robust and fit-for-purpose environmental risk assessment for ABR drivers such as antibiotics (ABs). Here we explore the role the environment plays in the dissemination of ABR within the context of stereochemistry and its particular form, enantiomerism. Taking chloramphenicol as a proof of principle, we argue that stereoisomerism of ABs impacts on biological properties and the mechanisms of resistance and we discuss more broadly the importance of stereochemistry (enantiomerism in particular) with respect to antimicrobial potency and range of action. © 2020 The Authors

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AU - Elder, F. C. T.

AU - Feil, E. J.

AU - Snape, J.

AU - Gaze, W. H.

AU - Kasprzyk-Hordern, B.

C7 - 105681

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envint.2020.105681

KW - ABR

AMR

Antibiotic resistance

Antimicrobial resistance

Chirality
Chloramphenicol
Stereochemistry
Wastewater
Health risks
Microorganisms
Risk assessment
Stereoselectivity
Antimicrobial potency
Antimicrobial resistances
Biological properties
Environmental risk assessment
Mechanisms of resistances
Non-clinical settings
Antibiotics
antibiotic agent
antiinfective agent
chemistry
cell membrane permeability
drug bioavailability
drug metabolism
enantiomer
human
mutation
nonhuman
priority journal
Review
stereoisomerism
global health
Anti-Bacterial Agents
Anti-Infective Agents

Drug Resistance, Bacterial

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - The role of stereochemistry of antibiotic agents in the development of antibiotic resistance in the environment

T2 - Environment International

TI - The role of stereochemistry of antibiotic agents in the development of antibiotic resistance in the environment

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85082696376&doi=10.1016%2fj.envint.2020.105681&partnerID=40&md5=1ffb6af0b07d9f28245b8f87a98c5387>

VL - 139

ID - 158

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - During the past 10 years, multidrug-resistant Gram-negative Enterobacteriaceae have become a substantial challenge to infection control. It has been suggested by clinicians that the effectiveness of antibiotics is in such rapid decline that, depending on the pathogen concerned, their future utility can be measured in decades or even years. Unless the rise in antibiotic resistance can be reversed, we can expect to see a substantial rise in incurable infection and fatality in both developed and developing regions. Antibiotic resistance develops through complex interactions, with resistance arising by de-novo mutation under clinical antibiotic selection or frequently by acquisition of mobile genes that have evolved over time in bacteria in the environment. The reservoir of resistance genes in the environment is due to a mix of naturally occurring resistance and those present in animal and human waste and the selective effects of pollutants, which can co-select for mobile genetic elements carrying multiple resistant genes. Less attention has been given to how anthropogenic activity might be causing evolution of antibiotic resistance in the environment. Although the economics of the pharmaceutical industry continue to restrict investment in novel biomedical responses, action must be taken to avoid the conjunction of factors that promote evolution and spread of antibiotic resistance. © 2013 Elsevier Ltd.

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AU - Jones, D. L.

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AU - Otten, W.

AU - Thomas, C. M.

AU - Williams, A. P.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/S1473-3099(12)70317-1

IS - 2

KW - antibiotic agent

beta lactam

beta lactamase CTX M

chloramphenicol

extended spectrum beta lactamase

macrolide

quinoline derived antiinfective agent

sulfonamide

tetracycline
antibiotic resistance
awareness
disease carrier
drug industry
drug misuse
environment
genetic resistance
Gram negative bacterium
human
integron
manure
nonhuman
priority journal
review
sewage disposal
social problem
transposon
waste water
waste water management
wildlife
Animals
Anti-Bacterial Agents
Drug Resistance, Bacterial
Gene-Environment Interaction
Genome, Bacterial
Gram-Negative Bacteria
Gram-Negative Bacterial Infections
Humans
Models, Biological
R Factors

Sewage

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :607

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 155-165

ST - The role of the natural environment in the emergence of antibiotic resistance in Gram-negative bacteria

T2 - The Lancet Infectious Diseases

TI - The role of the natural environment in the emergence of antibiotic resistance in Gram-negative bacteria

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84872574616&doi=10.1016%2fs1473-3099%2812%2970317-1&partnerID=40&md5=220ed5c7e5afe748e8bb93d1bbc9b045>

VL - 13

ID - 683

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Involving and engaging stakeholders is crucial for studying and managing the complex interactions between marine ecosystems and human health and wellbeing. The Oceans and Human Health Chair was founded in the town of Roses (Catalonia, Spain, NW Mediterranean) in 2018, the fruit of a regional partnership between various stakeholders, and for the purpose of leading the way to better health and wellbeing through ocean research and conservation. The Chair is located in an area of the Mediterranean with a notable fishing, tourist, and seafaring tradition and is close to a marine reserve, providing the opportunity to observe diverse environmental conditions and coastal and maritime activities. The Chair is a case study demonstrating that local, collaborative, transdisciplinary, trans-sector, and bottom-up approaches offer tremendous opportunities for engaging coastal communities to help support long-lasting solutions that benefit everyone, and especially those living by the sea or making their living from the goods and services provided by the sea. Furthermore, the Chair has successfully integrated most of its experts in oceans and human health from the most prestigious institutions in Catalonia. The Chair focuses on three main topics identified by local stakeholders: Fish and Health; Leisure, Health, and Wellbeing; and Medicines from the Sea. Led by stakeholder engagement, the Chair can serve as a novel approach within the oceans and human health field of study to tackle a variety of environmental and public health challenges related to both communicable and non-communicable diseases, within the context of sociocultural issues. Drawing on the example provided by the Chair, four principles are established to encourage improved participatory processes in the oceans and human health field: bottom-up, "think local", transdisciplinary and trans-sectorial, and "balance the many voices". © 2020 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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AU - Pedro-Botet, J.

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AU - Planas, M.

AU - Sabatés, A.

AU - San, J.

AU - Sanchez-Vidal, A.

AU - Trepàt, M.

AU - Vendrell, C.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

C7 - 5078

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/ijerph17145078

IS - 14

KW - Citizen science

Marine conservation
Participatory process
Public health
health care
health impact
health risk
health services
medical geography
participatory approach
stakeholder
Article
case study
communicable disease
community
cultural factor
geography
human
leisure
marine environment
non communicable disease
social aspect
stakeholder engagement
wellbeing
animal
ecosystem
environmental health
marine biology
sea
Spain
Catalonia
Rosa

Animals

Humans

Oceans and Seas

Stakeholder Participation

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 1-19

ST - The roses ocean and human health chair: A new way to engage the public in oceans and human health challenges

T2 - International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

TI - The roses ocean and human health chair: A new way to engage the public in oceans and human health challenges

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85087871065&doi=10.3390%2fijerph17145078&partnerID=40&md5=72d24b02e0a3f94aa197e5558ee544ac>

VL - 17

ID - 147

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Using evidence from an 18-year British follow-up study this paper examines whether saving during adolescence is linked to saving in adulthood. A contextual development model of saving behavior is tested, examining the interplay between socioeconomic family background, parenting style, economic socialization, adult socioeconomic attainments, and saving behavior in adolescence and adulthood. The findings suggest that saving at age 16 is linked to saving at age 34, and that socialization experiences during adolescence, as well as own social status and income, shape the savers that we become. © 2010 Hogrefe Publishing.

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AU - Ashby, J. S.

AU - Schoon, I.

AU - Webley, P.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1027/1016-9040/a000067

IS - 3

KW - Adolescence

Adult earnings

Adult occupational status

Economic socialization

Saving behavior

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :42

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2011

SP - 227-237

ST - Save now, save later?: Linkages between saving behavior in adolescence and adulthood

T2 - European Psychologist

TI - Save now, save later?: Linkages between saving behavior in adolescence and adulthood

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-80054080470&doi=10.1027%2f1016-9040%2fa000067&partnerID=40&md5=7e184ca2f0711c05e9b19e7e96dd52af>

VL - 16

ID - 758

ER -

TY - CHAP

AD - University of Exeter, United Kingdom

University of New South Wales, Australia

AU - Thomas, F.

AU - Aggleton, P.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1057/9781137500229_2

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 3 February 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 13-29

ST - School-Based Sex and Relationships Education: Current Knowledge and Emerging Themes

T2 - Global Perspectives and Key Debates in Sex and Relationships Education: Addressing Issues of Gender, Sexuality, Plurality and Power

TI - School-Based Sex and Relationships Education: Current Knowledge and Emerging Themes

UR - https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84968761447&doi=10.1057%2f9781137500229_2&partnerID=40&md5=a55c731008b27a349a170e180c15eb67

ID - 1531

ER -

TY - CHAP

AD - University of Exeter, United Kingdom

University of New South Wales, Australia

AU - Thomas, F.

AU - Aggleton, P.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1057/9781137500229

N1 - Cited By :16

Export Date: 3 February 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 13-29

ST - School-based sex and relationships education: Current knowledge and emerging themes

T2 - Global Perspectives and Key Debates in Sex and Relationships Education: Addressing Issues of Gender, Sexuality, Plurality and Power

TI - School-based sex and relationships education: Current knowledge and emerging themes

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84960427130&doi=10.1057%2f9781137500229&partnerID=40&md5=7fb9d95d505f226b0e81ad131ab9785a>

ID - 1532

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The impacts of climate on health and wellbeing occur in time and space and through a range of indirect, complicated mechanisms. This diversity of pathways has major implications for national public health planning and influence on interventions that might help to mitigate and adapt to rapidly changing environmental conditions, nationally and internationally. This paper draws upon evidence from public health and adverse impact studies across climate science, hydrology, agriculture, public health, and the social sciences. It presents a conceptual model to support decision-making by recognizing both the proximal and distal pathways from climate-induced environmental change to national health and wellbeing. The proximal and distal pathways associated with food security, migration and mobility illustrate the diverse climate change influences in different geographic locations over different timescales. We argue that greater realization and articulation of proximal and distal pathways should radically alter how climate change is addressed as a national and international public health challenge. © 2017 The Author(s).

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AU - Beck, S. A.

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AU - Depledge, M. H.

C7 - 116

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s12940-017-0329-y

KW - Concepts

Ecosystem services

Ecosystems

Food

Migration
Mobility
Nutrition
Stakeholder engagement
Theoretical frameworks
climate change
decision making
ecosystem service
food security
nutritional status
public health
stakeholder
theoretical study
welfare reform
agriculture
drought
environmental impact
flooding
food availability
health hazard
human
hydrology
population migration
poverty
priority journal
Review
sanitation
water availability
wellbeing
theoretical model
Humans

Models, Theoretical

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :13

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

ST - Scoping the proximal and distal dimensions of climate change on health and wellbeing

T2 - Environmental Health: A Global Access Science Source

TI - Scoping the proximal and distal dimensions of climate change on health and wellbeing

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85037607786&doi=10.1186%2fs12940-017-0329-y&partnerID=40&md5=d96d125931d85ae9b0e061f0c0544a47>

VL - 16

ID - 387

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Antibiotic resistance and associated genes are ubiquitous and ancient, with most genes that encode resistance in human pathogens having originated in bacteria from the natural environment (eg, β -lactamases and fluoroquinolones resistance genes, such as qnr). The rapid evolution and spread of "new" antibiotic resistance genes has been enhanced by modern human activity and its influence on the environmental resistome. This highlights the importance of including the role of the environmental vectors, such as bacterial genetic diversity within soil and water, in resistance risk management. We need to take more steps to decrease the spread of resistance genes in environmental bacteria into human pathogens, to decrease the spread of resistant bacteria to people and animals via foodstuffs, wastes and water, and to minimize the levels of antibiotics and antibiotic-resistant bacteria introduced into the environment. Reducing this risk must include improved management of waste containing antibiotic residues and antibiotic-resistant microorganisms. © The Author 2013. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Infectious Diseases Society of America. All rights reserved.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1093/cid/cit355

IS - 5

KW - antibiotic resistance

environment

human resistant infections

aminoglycoside antibiotic agent

beta lactam antibiotic

daptomycin

linezolid

macrolide

telithromycin

tetracycline derivative

tigecycline

Acinetobacter baumannii

aquatic environment
bacterial virulence
chlorination
Escherichia coli
genetic variability
horizontal gene transfer
human
Kluyvera
Kluyvera cryocrescens
microbial community
microbiome
nonhuman
penicillin resistance
priority journal
Pseudomonas
review
risk management
Salmonella
waste water management
waste water treatment plant
water quality
water supply
Animals
Anti-Bacterial Agents
Bacteria
Bacterial Infections
Drug Resistance, Bacterial
Drug Utilization
Gene Transfer, Horizontal
Humans
Selection, Genetic

Water Purification

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :335

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 704-710

ST - The scourge of antibiotic resistance: The important role of the environment

T2 - Clinical Infectious Diseases

TI - The scourge of antibiotic resistance: The important role of the environment

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84881429633&doi=10.1093%2fcid%2fcit355&partnerID=40&md5=d5457c4e3562b7190e6f786e2e23b452>

VL - 57

ID - 654

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Campylobacteriosis is a major public health concern. The weather factors that influence spatial and seasonal distributions are not fully understood. Methods: To investigate the impacts of temperature and rainfall on Campylobacter infections in England and Wales, cases of Campylobacter were linked to local temperature and rainfall at laboratory postcodes in the 30 days before the specimen date. Methods for investigation included a comparative conditional incidence, wavelet, clustering, and time series analyses. Results: The increase of Campylobacter infections in the late spring was significantly linked to temperature two weeks before, with an increase in conditional incidence of 0.175 cases per 100,000 per week for weeks 17 to 24; the relationship to temperature was not linear. Generalized structural time series model revealed that changes in temperature accounted for 33.3% of the expected cases of Campylobacteriosis, with an indication of the direction and relevant temperature range. Wavelet analysis showed a strong annual cycle with additional harmonics at four and six months. Cluster analysis showed three clusters of seasonality with geographic similarities representing metropolitan, rural, and other areas. Conclusions: The association of Campylobacteriosis with temperature is likely to be indirect. High-resolution spatial temporal linkage of weather parameters and cases is important in improving weather associations with infectious diseases. The primary driver of Campylobacter incidence remains to be determined; other avenues, such as insect contamination of chicken flocks through poor biosecurity should be explored. © 2019 The Author(s).

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AU - Djennad, A.

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AU - Colón-González, F. J.

AU - Kovats, S.

AU - Semenza, J. C.

AU - Bailey, T. C.

AU - Kessel, A.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Nichols, G. L.

C7 - 255

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s12879-019-3840-7

IS - 1

KW - Campylobacter

Climate change

Environmental health

Rainfall

Temperature

Time series

rain

Article

campylobacteriosis

England

environmental temperature

human

incidence

rural area

seasonal variation

spring

urban area

Wales

weather

animal

chicken

season

Animals

Campylobacter Infections

Chickens

Humans

Seasons

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :12

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Seasonality and the effects of weather on Campylobacter infections

T2 - BMC Infectious Diseases

TI - Seasonality and the effects of weather on Campylobacter infections

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85062873446&doi=10.1186%2fs12879-019-3840-7&partnerID=40&md5=f2df31d5c4995719793c488e43b32ee9>

VL - 19

ID - 828

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Around 15% of the global population is estimated to live with disability. With the Millennium Development Goals failing to recognise disability issues, the Sustainable Development Goals seek to promote a stronger focus on the alleviation of poverty and inequality amongst disabled people. Since then, the vulnerability of disabled people has been highlighted within international climate change agreements. Yet a critical disability lens is largely lacking from broader aspects of climate change adaptation planning. Focusing primarily on examples from the Asia-Pacific region (a region including low-lying coastal areas and islands that are frequently highlighted as exemplars of communities on the front line of climate change), this article discusses the need to integrate critical insights from disability studies into current understandings of climate change adaptation and mobility if we are to facilitate more inclusive, democratic and equitable adaptation in the face of climate change. © 2019, © 2019 Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.

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AU - Bell, S. L.

AU - Tabe, T.

AU - Bell, S.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/09687599.2019.1655856

IS - 4

KW - ableism

climate change

climate migration

Disability

small island developing states

social justice

article

Asia

disability study

disabled person

human

human experiment

poverty

seashore

sustainable development

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 682-687

ST - Seeking a disability lens within climate change migration discourses, policies and practices

T2 - Disability and Society

TI - Seeking a disability lens within climate change migration discourses, policies and practices

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85071312726&doi=10.1080%2f09687599.2019.1655856&partnerID=40&md5=22b055cacf3aa339938eeb2bad068779>

VL - 35

ID - 168

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Recent research suggests coastal environments may promote human health and wellbeing. This article explores the diverse coastal experiences sought out by residents of two towns in south west England to promote and preserve their personal wellbeing in the context of their everyday lives. It draws on the findings of an in-depth interpretive study conducted from May to November 2013 that examined the relative contribution of varied green and blue space experiences to individual wellbeing through the life course. Personalised activity maps produced using accelerometer and Global Positioning System (GPS) data were used to guide in-depth geo-narrative interviews with a purposive sample of 33 participants. This was combined with a subset of nine case study go-along

interviews in places deemed therapeutic by the participants themselves, offering deeper insight into the lived experiences and relationships playing out within such places. Situated in a novel adaptation of the therapeutic landscapes framework, this article explores how symbolic, achievement-oriented, immersive and social experiences contributed to participants' sense of wellbeing in their local coastal areas. Participants expressed particularly strong and often enduring connections to the local coastline, with different coastal stretches perceived to cater for varied therapeutic needs and interests, at multiple scales and intensities. The findings suggest the need for greater acknowledgement of people's emotional, deeply embodied and often shared connections to the coast within coastal management policy and practice, both nationally and internationally. Importantly, such efforts should recognise the fluid, dynamic nature of this land-sea boundary, and the valued therapeutic experiences linked to this fluidity. © 2015 Elsevier Ltd.

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AU - Bell, S. L.

AU - Phoenix, C.

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AU - Wheeler, B. W.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.socscimed.2015.08.011

KW - Blue space

Geo-narratives

South-west england

Therapeutic landscapes

Wellbeing

coastal zone

GPS

health status

landscape

quality of life

sense of place

accelerometer

Article

experience

global positioning system

health promotion

human

interview

seashore

United Kingdom

adult

aged

environment

middle aged

satisfaction

sea

verbal communication

very elderly

England

Aged, 80 and over

Humans

Narration

Oceans and Seas

Personal Satisfaction

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :118

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 56-67

ST - Seeking everyday wellbeing: The coast as a therapeutic landscape

T2 - Social Science and Medicine

TI - Seeking everyday wellbeing: The coast as a therapeutic landscape

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84939516297&doi=10.1016%2fj.socscimed.2015.08.011&partnerID=40&md5=bca145bdc9e6a257fc20027d8d28685c>

VL - 142

ID - 528

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - There is a growing body of research signaling the health and wellbeing benefits of being in blue space. Here, we advance this intellectual agenda by critically examining perceptions and experiences of coastal blue space among residents of a disadvantaged, predominantly African American community who report limited engagement with their local coastal blue space, despite beachgoing being considered mainstream by a previous generation. Drawing on focus group data and sensitized to a range of theoretical perspectives aligned with race, space, and social class, we advance theoretical and empirical knowledge pertaining to blue space engagement. In doing so, we demonstrate the need for more critically informed, theoretically appropriate research in this area, which connects individual stories of the sea to the wider historical, social, and political settings in which relationships with blue space are framed and (re)produced. © The Author(s) 2020.

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AU - Phoenix, C.

AU - Bell, S. L.

AU - Hollenbeck, J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1177/0193723520950536

IS - 2

KW - blue space

Bourdieu

critical race theory

leisure

racialization of space

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 115-137

ST - Segregation and the Sea: Toward a Critical Understanding of Race and Coastal Blue Space in Greater Miami

T2 - Journal of Sport and Social Issues

TI - Segregation and the Sea: Toward a Critical Understanding of Race and Coastal Blue Space in Greater Miami

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85089597883&doi=10.1177%2f0193723520950536&partnerID=40&md5=118422bc881a93587f5b1963f9c4cf5a>

VL - 45

ID - 65

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - BACKGROUND: Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is one of the most significant health threats to society. A growing body of research demonstrates selection for AMR likely occurs at environmental concentrations of antibiotics. However, no standardized experimental approaches for determining selective concentrations of antimicrobials currently exist, preventing appropriate environmental and human health risk assessment of AMR. OBJECTIVES: We aimed to design a rapid, simple, and cost-effective novel experimental assay to determine selective effect concentrations of antibiotics and to generate the largest experimental data set of selective effect concentrations of antibiotics to date. METHODS: Previously published methods and data were used to validate the assay, which determines the effect concentration based on reduction of bacterial community (wastewater) growth. Risk quotients for test antibiotics were generated to quantify risk. RESULTS: The assay (SElection End points in Communities of bacTeria, or the SELECT method) was used to rapidly determine selective effect concentrations of antibiotics. These were in good agreement with quantitative polymerase chain reaction effect concentrations determined within the same experimental system. The SELECT method predicted no effect concentrations were minimally affected by changes in the assay temperature, growth media, or microbial community used as the inoculum. The predicted no effect concentrations for antibiotics tested ranged from 0:05 lg=L for ciprofloxacin to 1,250 lg=L for erythromycin. DISCUSSION: The lack of evidence demonstrating environmental selection for AMR, and of associated human health risks, is a primary reason for the lack of action in the mitigation of release of antibiotics into the aquatic environment. We present a novel method that can reliably and rapidly fill this data gap to enable regulation and subsequent mitigation (where required) to lower the risk of selection for, and human exposure to, AMR in aquatic environments. In particular, ciprofloxacin and, to a lesser extent, azithromycin, cefotaxime, and trimethoprim all pose a significant risk for selection of AMR in the environment. © 2020, Public Health Services, US Dept of Health and Human Services. All rights reserved.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1289/EHP6635

IS - 10

KW - azithromycin

cefotaxime

chloramphenicol

ciprofloxacin

clarithromycin

erythromycin

gentamicin

trimethoprim

antiinfective agent

antibiotic resistance

antibiotic sensitivity

Article

controlled study

cost effectiveness analysis

DNA extraction

genotype

microbial community

nonhuman

phenotype

prevalence

real time polymerase chain reaction

risk assessment

spatiotemporal analysis

temperature

waste water management

bacterium

bioassay

environmental monitoring

genetics

human

procedures

wastewater

Anti-Bacterial Agents

Anti-Infective Agents

Bacteria

Biological Assay

Drug Resistance, Bacterial

Humans

Waste Water

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :8

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 107007-1-107007-10

ST - The 'selection end points in communities of bacteria' (Select) method: A novel experimental assay to facilitate risk assessment of selection for antimicrobial resistance in the environment

T2 - Environmental Health Perspectives

TI - The 'selection end points in communities of bacteria' (Select) method: A novel experimental assay to facilitate risk assessment of selection for antimicrobial resistance in the environment

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85094220257&doi=10.1289%2fEHP6635&partnerID=40&md5=31477338ed42b4688685dcae71064294>

VL - 128

ID - 129

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Antibiotic resistance has emerged as one of the most pressing, global threats to public health. In single-species experiments selection for antibiotic resistance occurs at very low antibiotic concentrations. However, it is unclear how far these findings can be extrapolated to natural environments, where species are embedded within complex communities. We competed isogenic strains of *Escherichia coli*, differing exclusively in a single chromosomal resistance determinant, in the presence and absence of a pig faecal microbial community across a gradient of antibiotic concentration for two relevant antibiotics: gentamicin and kanamycin. We show that the minimal selective concentration was increased by more than one order of magnitude for both antibiotics when embedded in the community. We identified two general mechanisms were responsible for the increase in minimal selective concentration: an increase in the cost of resistance and a protective effect of the community for the susceptible phenotype. These findings have implications for our understanding of the evolution and selection of antibiotic resistance, and can inform future risk assessment efforts on antibiotic concentrations. © 2019, The Author(s).

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AU - Klümper, U.

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AU - Zhang, T.

AU - Buckling, A.

AU - Gaze, W. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/s41396-019-0483-z

IS - 12

KW - antibiotic resistance

antimicrobial activity

coliform bacterium

concentration (composition)

experimental study

microbial community

Escherichia coli

Suidae

antiinfective agent

animal

drug effect

feces

genetics

microbial sensitivity test

microbiology

microflora

pig

Animals

Anti-Bacterial Agents

Drug Resistance, Bacterial

Microbial Sensitivity Tests

Microbiota

Swine

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :42

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 2927-2937

ST - Selection for antimicrobial resistance is reduced when embedded in a natural microbial community

T2 - ISME Journal

TI - Selection for antimicrobial resistance is reduced when embedded in a natural microbial community

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85070217797&doi=10.1038%2fs41396-019-0483-z&partnerID=40&md5=e6d303f2f9182940465bc8049b2a413e>

VL - 13

ID - 214

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Approaches to synthesizing qualitative data have, to date, largely focused on integrating the findings from published reports. However, developments in text mining software offer the potential for efficient analysis of large pooled primary qualitative datasets. This case study aimed to (a) provide a step-by-step guide to using one software application, Leximancer, and (b) interrogate opportunities and limitations of the software for qualitative data synthesis. We applied Leximancer v4.5 to a pool of five qualitative, UK-based studies on transportation such as walking, cycling, and driving, and displayed the findings of the automated content analysis as intertopic distance maps. Leximancer enabled us to “zoom out” to familiarize ourselves with, and gain a broad perspective of, the pooled data. It indicated which studies clustered around dominant topics such as “people.” The software also enabled us to “zoom in” to narrow the perspective to specific subgroups and lines of enquiry. For example, “people” featured in men's and women's narratives but were talked about differently, with men mentioning “kids” and “old,” whereas women mentioned “things” and “stuff.” The approach provided us with a fresh lens for the initial inductive step in the analysis process and could guide further exploration. The limitations of using Leximancer were the substantial data preparation time involved and the contextual knowledge required from the researcher to turn lines of inquiry into meaningful insights. In summary, Leximancer is a useful tool for contributing to qualitative data synthesis, facilitating comprehensive and transparent data coding but can only inform, not replace, researcher-led interpretive work. © 2019 The Authors Research Synthesis Methods Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd

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AU - Thomas, J.

AU - Guell, C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/jrsm.1361

IS - 3

KW - data pooling
machine learning
qualitative data synthesis
secondary analysis
social practice
text analytics
text mining
algorithm
automated pattern recognition
data mining
factual database
female
human
male
measurement accuracy
normal distribution
procedures
qualitative research
software
United Kingdom
Algorithms
Data Accuracy
Data Science
Databases, Factual
Humans
Pattern Recognition, Automated
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :15
Export Date: 28 January 2022
PY - 2019
SP - 452-464

ST - Semiautomated text analytics for qualitative data synthesis

T2 - Research Synthesis Methods

TI - Semiautomated text analytics for qualitative data synthesis

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85071896207&doi=10.1002%2fjrsm.1361&partnerID=40&md5=8e80a4cc4a224f65aa10eb613dc0f6ad>

VL - 10

ID - 232

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This paper investigates the role of minority language commodification in alcoholic drinks' branding, with a specific focus on Celtic languages and a particular emphasis on Cornish. The topic is introduced by exploring the ongoing and significant connection between language, culture and food, taking phrases and rhymes from historical sources and comparing their use. The aim is to establish cross-disciplinary synergies between semiotics and cultural analysis and to shed new light on marketing issues in the alcoholic drinks sector. The methodology section features the first ever analysis of alcoholic drinks' labels from four Celtic national minorities (N = 1.937) that illustrates what proportion of labels exists in each minority's language. The paper further explores unique branding positions in relation to the marketing theory of positionality, and positional innovation. It concludes with a discussion of Spolsky and Cooper's (1991) third sign rule and the concept of linguistic landscapes in relation to alcoholic drinks' labelling.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Truro Campus, RCH Treliske, Knowledge Spa, Truro, Cornwall, United Kingdom

AU - Tredinnick-Rowe, J.

DB - Scopus

IS - 2017

KW - Alcoholic drinks branding

Celtic

Cornish

Labelling

Positional innovation

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 2-16

ST - The semiotics of minority language branding: A study of the Celtic languages

T2 - International Journal of Marketing Semiotics

TI - The semiotics of minority language branding: A study of the Celtic languages

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85028003361&partnerID=40&md5=85f44fb7c4fb3406668de1097b29ec8f>

VL - 5

ID - 439

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - In the Bolivian Chaco, south-east of Bolivia, studies conducted over the past three decades reported hepatitis A virus (HAV) and *Helicobacter pylori* seroprevalences above 90% and 60%, respectively. Hepatitis E virus (HEV) prevalence was previously found to be 6–7% but is probably an underestimate because of the poor sensitivity of the assays used. In November 2013, we conducted a cross-sectional study of 263 healthy volunteers from two rural communities of the Bolivian Chaco, aiming to reassess HAV, HEV, and *H. pylori* seroprevalence 10–20 years following the previous surveys. Hepatitis A virus seroprevalence was 95%, with universal exposure after the first decade of life; HEV seroprevalence was considerably higher (31–35%) than that previously reported; *H. pylori* seroprevalence was 59%, with an age-dependent distribution. The high prevalence of these infections suggests that major efforts are still needed to reduce fecal–oral transmission and to improve human health in the Bolivian Chaco. Copyright © 2018 by The American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

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AU - Pinckert, J. M.

AU - Dalton, H. R.

AU - Bartoloni, A.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.4269/ajtmh.17-0747

IS - 5

KW - adult

age

article

controlled study

cross-sectional study

female

Helicobacter pylori

Hepatitis A virus

Hepatitis E virus

human

major clinical study

male

nonhuman

rural population

seroprevalence

volunteer

adolescent

blood

Bolivia

child

immunology

infant

middle aged

preschool child

seroepidemiology

young adult

bacterium antibody

immunoglobulin G

virus antibody

Antibodies, Bacterial

Antibodies, Viral

Child, Preschool

Humans

Seroepidemiologic Studies

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :9

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 1275-1280

ST - Seroprevalence of hepatitis a virus, hepatitis e virus, and helicobacter pylori in rural communities of the Bolivian Chaco, 2013

T2 - American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene

TI - Seroprevalence of hepatitis a virus, hepatitis e virus, and helicobacter pylori in rural communities of the Bolivian Chaco, 2013

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85046898843&doi=10.4269%2fajtmh.17-0747&partnerID=40&md5=87b5fa72445bf49426a3148cb54e6590>

VL - 98

ID - 380

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - A main mechanism of lateral gene transfer in bacteria is transformation, where cells take up free DNA from the environment which subsequently can be recombined into the genome. Bacteria are also known to actively release DNA into the environment through secretion or lysis, which could aid uptake via transformation. Various evolutionary benefits of DNA uptake and DNA release have been proposed but these have all been framed in the context of natural selection. Here, we interpret bacterial DNA uptake and release in the context of sexual selection theory, which has been central to our understanding of the bewildering diversity of traits associated with sexual reproduction in the eukaryote world but has never been applied to prokaryotes. Specifically, we explore potential scenarios where bacteria releasing DNA into the environment could compete for successful uptake by other cells, or where bacteria could selectively take up DNA to enhance their fitness. We conclude that there is potential for sexual selection to act in bacteria, and that this might in part explain the considerable diversity in transformation-related behaviours. © 2019 The Authors

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AU - Vos, M.

AU - Buckling, A.

AU - Kuijper, B.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.tim.2019.07.009

IS - 12

KW - cell lysis

DNA secretion

lateral gene transfer

sexual selection

transformation

bacterial DNA

genomic DNA

pheromone

autolysis

Bacillus subtilis

bacterial cell

bacterium competence

bacterium transformation

DNA replication

gene transfer

genetic variability

mate choice

mating type

molecular evolution

natural selection

Neisseria gonorrhoeae

nonhuman

phylogeny

priority journal

reproduction

Review

sperm competition

bacterium

evolution

genetic selection

genetics

horizontal gene transfer

reproductive fitness

Bacteria

Biological Evolution

Gene Transfer, Horizontal

Genetic Fitness

Selection, Genetic

Transformation, Bacterial

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 972-981

ST - Sexual Selection in Bacteria?

T2 - Trends in Microbiology

TI - Sexual Selection in Bacteria?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85074460787&doi=10.1016%2fj.tim.2019.07.009&partnerID=40&md5=be980f00f565a835fd71ce2c380b7ff7>

VL - 27

ID - 208

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Case study examples can inform policy recommendations and action to create healthy environments. This qualitative study, using semi-structured interviews with nine cross-sectoral stakeholders in England, explored the role of context in case study examples. We found that case studies can not only be a 'practical example' but also used as a 'believable story' with the power to influence decision-making. Case studies may be deemed believable if similar and locally relevant, but judgements can be inherently political and politicised. Metrics used to measure case study outcomes can differ in believability. Storytellers who understand different audiences can be used to build support. © 2021 The Authors

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C7 - 102615

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.healthplace.2021.102615

KW - Case studies

Decision-making

Environmental determinants of health

Place-making

Qualitative

decision making

qualitative analysis

stakeholder

article

outcome assessment

qualitative research

England

human

United Kingdom

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Sharing believable stories: A qualitative study exploring the relevance of case studies for influencing the creation of healthy environments

T2 - Health and Place

TI - Sharing believable stories: A qualitative study exploring the relevance of case studies for influencing the creation of healthy environments

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85111010298&doi=10.1016%2fj.healthplace.2021.102615&partnerID=40&md5=8c107e8f51eaedf8de77767a2eb05d65>

VL - 71

ID - 34

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The recent detection of SARS-CoV-2 RNA in feces has led to speculation that it can be transmitted via the fecal-oral/ocular route. This review aims to critically evaluate the incidence of gastrointestinal (GI) symptoms, the quantity and infectivity of SARS-CoV-2 in feces and urine, and whether these pose an infection risk in sanitary settings, sewage networks, wastewater treatment plants, and the wider environment (e.g. rivers, lakes and marine waters). A review of 48

independent studies revealed that severe GI dysfunction is only evident in a small number of COVID-19 cases, with $11 \pm 2\%$ exhibiting diarrhea and $12 \pm 3\%$ exhibiting vomiting and nausea. In addition to these cases, SARS-CoV-2 RNA can be detected in feces from some asymptomatic, mildly- and pre-symptomatic individuals. Fecal shedding of the virus peaks in the symptomatic period and can persist for several weeks, but with declining abundances in the post-symptomatic phase. SARS-CoV-2 RNA is occasionally detected in urine, but reports in fecal samples are more frequent. The abundance of the virus genetic material in both urine (ca. 10^2 – 10^5 gc/ml) and feces (ca. 10^2 – 10^7 gc/ml) is much lower than in nasopharyngeal fluids (ca. 10^5 – 10^{11} gc/ml). There is strong evidence of multiplication of SARS-CoV-2 in the gut and infectious virus has occasionally been recovered from both urine and stool samples. The level and infectious capability of SARS-CoV-2 in vomit remain unknown. In comparison to enteric viruses transmitted via the fecal-oral route (e.g. norovirus, adenovirus), the likelihood of SARS-CoV-2 being transmitted via feces or urine appears much lower due to the lower relative amounts of virus present in feces/urine. The biggest risk of transmission will occur in clinical and care home settings where secondary handling of people and urine/fecal matter occurs. In addition, while SARS-CoV-2 RNA genetic material can be detected by in wastewater, this signal is greatly reduced by conventional treatment. Our analysis also suggests the likelihood of infection due to contact with sewage-contaminated water (e.g. swimming, surfing, angling) or food (e.g. salads, shellfish) is extremely low or negligible based on very low predicted abundances and limited environmental survival of SARS-CoV-2. These conclusions are corroborated by the fact that tens of million cases of COVID-19 have occurred globally, but exposure to feces or wastewater has never been implicated as a transmission vector. © 2020 Elsevier B.V.

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AU - Wilcox, M. H.

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C7 - 141364

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.141364

KW - Bathing waters

Fecal-oral route

Infection risk

Sanitation

Waterborne illness

RNA

Sewage

Sewage treatment plants

Viruses

Wastewater treatment

Water pollution

Contaminated water

Conventional treatments

Enteric virus

Gastrointestinal

Genetic materials

Infectious virus

Risk of transmissions

Wastewater treatment plants

Diseases

lake water

river water

sea water

virus RNA

COVID-19

disease spread

disease transmission

feces

health risk

urine

viral disease

waterborne disease

Article

coronavirus disease 2019

diarrhea

disease severity

environmental factor

environmental sanitation

feces analysis

gastrointestinal disease

gastrointestinal symptom

human

incidence

materials handling

nasopharyngeal aspiration

nausea

priority journal

RNA analysis

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2

symptom

urinalysis

virus load

virus shedding

virus transmission

virus virulence

vomiting

waste water treatment plant

Adenoviridae

Norovirus

SARS coronavirus

Gastrointestinal Diseases

Humans

SARS-CoV-2

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :80

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Shedding of SARS-CoV-2 in feces and urine and its potential role in person-to-person transmission and the environment-based spread of COVID-19

T2 - Science of the Total Environment

TI - Shedding of SARS-CoV-2 in feces and urine and its potential role in person-to-person transmission and the environment-based spread of COVID-19

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85089601719&doi=10.1016%2fj.scitotenv.2020.141364&partnerID=40&md5=0664aae7c97d5ddf2a6e3b01ec5a970e>

VL - 749

ID - 105

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Systematic reviews of qualitative research have increasing currency for evidence-based policy-making. Potentially, this can prevent further marginalization of qualitative evidence, increase our understanding of the body of work undertaken by qualitative researchers and allow broader, more

overarching theories about studied phenomenon to be built. Qualitative researchers have so far failed to agree what constitutes "validity" or "quality" in their work: these debates have mirrored the epistemological differences within which such research is undertaken. This paper explores the arguments about quality appraisal and, drawing on this literature, builds a proposal to which, it is hoped, qualitative researchers from across disciplines may be able to ascribe. Technical reporting standards could be agreed that make the conduct of the research clearer. Additional elements, related to study trustworthiness and theoretical and practical considerations, could be appraised discursively, allowing the intention of the researchers working within their particular milieu to be accommodated. © 2013 © 2013 ICCR Foundation.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/13511610.2013.777270

IS - 1

KW - evidence-based policy-making

policy-making

qualitative research

research methodology

systematic review

marginalization

policy making

qualitative analysis

research method

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :68

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 67-79

ST - Should we appraise the quality of qualitative research reports for systematic reviews, and if so, how?

T2 - Innovation: The European Journal of Social Science Research

TI - Should we appraise the quality of qualitative research reports for systematic reviews, and if so, how?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84893820005&doi=10.1080%2f13511610.2013.777270&partnerID=40&md5=e157c185489247f1f49cca331639865e>

VL - 27

ID - 634

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - People often prefer inferior options in the present even when options in the future are more lucrative. Five studies investigated whether decision making could be improved by manipulating construal level and psychological distance. In Studies 1a, 1b, and 2, temporal discounting was reduced when future rewards (trips to Paris) were construed at a relatively concrete level, thus inducing a similar level of construal to present rewards. By contrast, Studies 3 and 4 reduced temporal discounting by making present financial rewards more psychologically distant via a social proximity manipulation, and thus linked to a similar high level of construal as future rewards. These results suggest that people prefer the more lucrative option when comparing two intertemporal choices that are construed on a similar level instead of on a different level. Thus, changes in construal level and mental representations can be used to promote more desirable choices in economic decision making. © 2013 by the Society for Personality and Social Psychology, Inc.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1177/0146167213488214

IS - 8

KW - construal level theory

economic decision making

intertemporal choice

psychological distance

temporal discounting

adult

article

decision making

delay discounting

female

human

male

reward

time

Humans

Time Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :34

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 1005-1016

ST - Similar Psychological Distance Reduces Temporal Discounting

T2 - Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin

TI - Similar Psychological Distance Reduces Temporal Discounting

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84879979090&doi=10.1177%2f0146167213488214&partnerID=40&md5=fde922ec03706edd53361d5263ed6bf7>

VL - 39

ID - 853

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - BACKGROUND: Single-use personal protective equipment (PPE) has been essential to protect healthcare workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, intensified use of PPE could counteract the previous efforts made by the UK NHS Trusts to reduce their plastic footprint., DESIGN AND METHODS: In this study, we conducted an in-depth case study in the Royal Cornwall Hospitals NHS Trust to investigate plastic-related issues in a typical NHS Trust before, during and after the pandemic. We first collected hospital routine data on both procurement and usage of single-use PPE (including face masks, aprons, and gowns) for the time period between April 2019 and August 2020. We then interviewed 12 hospital staff across a wide remit, from senior managers to consultants, nurses and catering staff, to gather qualitative evidence on the overall impact of COVID-19 on the Trust regarding plastic use., RESULTS: We found that although COVID-19 had increased the procurement and the use of single-use plastic substantially during the pandemic, it did not appear to have changed the focus of the hospital on implementing measures to reduce single-use plastic in the

long term. We then discussed the barriers and opportunities to tackle plastic issues within the NHS in the post-COVID world, for example, a circular healthcare model., CONCLUSION: investment is needed in technologies and processes that can recycle and reuse a wider range of single-use plastics, and innovate sustainable alternatives to replace single-use consumables used in the NHS to construct a fully operational closed material loop healthcare system.

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PY - 2021

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SN - 2279-9028

ST - Single-use plastic and COVID-19 in the NHS: Barriers and opportunities

T2 - Journal of public health research

TI - Single-use plastic and COVID-19 in the NHS: Barriers and opportunities

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=medp&NEWS=N&AN=34351121>

Y2 - 20210804//

ID - 940

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Exposure to nature is associated with a broad range of benefits to human health. Whilst there has been exploration of how these experiences vary amongst people, the converse – how different individual organisms contribute to human nature experiences - has largely been overlooked. The most common way that people experience nature occurs indirectly, when they are in a room with a natural view. Here, we estimate variation in how individual trees provide indirect nature experiences in an urban human population. As a proxy for its contribution towards indirect nature experiences, within an extended urban area in southern England, UK (n = 612,920) we calculated the number of buildings with line of sight to each tree. We then modelled each tree's contribution towards these experiences against potential predictors, namely tree height, land ownership, social deprivation, while controlling for human population density. We demonstrate that a small number of trees contribute disproportionately towards indirect nature experiences, with individual trees in socio-economically deprived high density housing falling within the viewscape of significantly more buildings. Further, trees in private gardens were generally more important for providing indirect nature experiences than those in public green spaces. This novel study demonstrates the skewed contribution of different organisms to human population indirect nature experiences. This approach can be applied more broadly to understand how individual organisms provide indirect, incidental and intentional nature experiences. Understanding the ecology behind human nature experiences is an important step towards linking urban design and policy for maximising the health benefits from nature. © 2019 The Authors

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.landurbplan.2019.01.008

KW - Biology

Population statistics

Health benefits

High-density housing

Human health

Human population

Individual tree

Land ownership

Line of Sight

Number of trees

Forestry

nature-society relations

skewness

tree

urban area

urban design

urban population

England

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :10

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 28-34

ST - Skewed contributions of individual trees to indirect nature experiences

T2 - Landscape and Urban Planning

TI - Skewed contributions of individual trees to indirect nature experiences

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85060286627&doi=10.1016%2fj.landurbplan.2019.01.008&partnerID=40&md5=da7f80ce58d3d66c558db989ce083cd2>

VL - 185

ID - 261

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The proportion of the Earth's surface that experiences a naturally dark environment at night is rapidly declining with the introduction of artificial light. Biological impacts of this change have been documented from genes to ecosystems, and for a wide diversity of environments and organisms. The likely severity of these impacts depends heavily on the relationship between the distribution of artificial night-time lighting and biodiversity. Here, we carry out a global assessment of the overlap between areas of conservation priority and the most recent atlas of artificial skyglow. We show that of the world's Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), less than a third have completely pristine night-time skies, about a half lie entirely under artificially bright skies and only about a fifth contain no area in which night-time skies are not polluted to the zenith. The extent of light pollution of KBAs varies by region, affecting the greatest proportion of KBAs in Europe and the Middle East. Statistical modelling revealed associations between light pollution within KBAs and associated levels of both gross domestic product and human population density. This suggests that these patterns will worsen with continued economic development and growth in the human population. © 2019 The Authors. Animal Conservation published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd on behalf of Zoological Society of London.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/acv.12480

IS - 2

KW - artificial lighting

atmosphere

biodiversity

night-time

streetlights

light pollution

nature conservation

nightglow

numerical model

Europe

Middle East

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :15

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 153-159

ST - Skyglow extends into the world's Key Biodiversity Areas

T2 - Animal Conservation

TI - Skyglow extends into the world's Key Biodiversity Areas

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85061358863&doi=10.1111%2facv.12480&partnerID=40&md5=f75f8ebd66fc99d6f61bd1f60b187fe2>

VL - 23

ID - 177

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Study Objectives: There is a paucity of information on the epidemiology of sleep disorders among US Hispanics. This study describes the frequency of sleep disordered breathing (SDB) risk, insomnia complaints, poor sleep quality, and daytime somnolence in a clinical cohort of ethnically diverse US Hispanics living in South Florida. Methods: We explored the presence of sleep disorders in a cohort of Hispanics seen at primary care, pulmonary, and sleep clinics at the University of Miami and Miami Veterans Affairs Medical Center. Participants completed validated questionnaires, evaluating risk of SDB, presence of insomnia symptoms, sleep quality, and daytime sleepiness. Polysomnography was completed on the majority of the sleep clinic participants. Results: Participants (N = 282; 62% male; mean age 54 ± 15 years; mean BMI 31 ± 6 kg/m²) included Hispanics of Cuban, Puerto Rican, Central/South American, and Caribbean heritage. Excessive daytime sleepiness was noted by 45% of participants. Poor sleep quality was reported by 49%; 76% screened high risk for SDB, and 68% had insomnia symptoms. Sleep disorders were more commonly reported in sleep clinic participants; however, 54% of non-sleep clinic participants were high risk for SDB, 35% had insomnia complaints, 28% had poor sleep quality, and 18% reported daytime sleepiness. Conclusions: Sleep disorders (including SDB) are common in clinical samples of Hispanics in South Florida. These findings highlight the urgent need for linguistically relevant and culturally

responsive screening, awareness and education programs in clinical sleep medicine among US Hispanics.

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DO - 10.5664/jcsm.2142

IS - 5

KW - Epidemiology

Ethnicity

Excessive daytime somnolence

Hispanic

Insomnia

Sleep disordered breathing

Sleep quality

adult
aged
article
body mass
cohort analysis
daytime somnolence
female
high risk population
human
major clinical study
male
polysomnography
questionnaire
screening
symptom
United States
validation process
Disorders of Excessive Somnolence
Fibrous Dysplasia of Bone
Hispanic Americans
Humans
Middle Aged
Osteomyelitis
Questionnaires
Risk Factors
Severity of Illness Index
Sleep
Sleep Apnea Syndromes
Sleep Initiation and Maintenance Disorders
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :12

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 507-514

ST - Sleep disordered breathing, insomnia symptoms, and sleep quality in a clinical cohort of US hispanics in South Florida

T2 - Journal of Clinical Sleep Medicine

TI - Sleep disordered breathing, insomnia symptoms, and sleep quality in a clinical cohort of US hispanics in South Florida

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84868153243&doi=10.5664%2fjcs.2142&partnerID=40&md5=87b7be3b457c5ef7236cd4b46a835193>

VL - 8

ID - 707

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Purpose: Childhood cancer survivors are a growing population at increased risk for smoking-related health complications. This study compared smoking prevalence, age at smoking initiation, and time trend of smoking prevalence from 1997 to 2010 between adult survivors of childhood cancer and adults without a cancer history (controls) and identified predictors of smoking among these survivors. Methods: Data were pooled from the 1997–2010 National Health Interview Survey (survivors, n = 1438; controls, n = 383,805). Smoking prevalence by age group was calculated using weighted least square regression analysis and weighted linear regression of prevalence on year for trend analysis. Logistic regression analyses adjusting for sample weights and design effects were performed to identify predictors of smoking among survivors. Results: Compared to controls, survivors were significantly more likely to be younger, female, non-Hispanic White, unemployed, with lower income, and to weigh less and smoke more. Survivors initiated smoking earlier than controls. Smoking prevalence among survivors peaked at age 30 and 40 years old, compared to age 25 years in controls. Smoking prevalence decreased consistently from 1997 to 2010 among controls, with larger significant declines in survivors that were subject to more year-to-year variability. Compared to nonsmoking survivors, those who smoke were significantly more likely to be non-Hispanic White, young, uninsured, poor, to have a high school education or less, and to report drinking alcohol. Conclusion: Smoking in adult survivors of childhood cancer continues as a persistent risk factor across socioeconomic groups. Implications for Cancer Survivors: Targeted and tailored smoking cessation/prevention interventions for these survivors are needed. © 2015, Springer Science+Business Media New York.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/s11764-015-0459-6

IS - 1

KW - Childhood cancer survivors

Predictors of current smoking

Smoking initiation

Smoking prevalence

Smoking trends

adolescent

adult

aged

case control study

child

complication

drinking behavior

female

human

male

middle aged

Neoplasms

onset age

preschool child

prevalence

psychology

risk factor

smoking

smoking cessation

statistics and numerical data

survivor

young adult

Age of Onset

Alcohol Drinking

Case-Control Studies

Child, Preschool

Humans

Risk Factors

Survivors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :10

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 131-141

ST - Smoking behavior among adult childhood cancer survivors: what are we missing?

T2 - Journal of Cancer Survivorship

TI - Smoking behavior among adult childhood cancer survivors: what are we missing?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84953638877&doi=10.1007%2fs11764-015-0459-6&partnerID=40&md5=5bdabc383e0d5b3cd726ea4ec4cd8479>

VL - 10

ID - 492

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Research and policy have identified social cohesion as a potentially modifiable determinant of health and wellbeing that could contribute to more sustainable development. However, the function of social cohesion appears to vary between communities. The aim of this study was to analyse the levels of, and associations, between social cohesion, mental wellbeing, and physical and mental health-related quality of life among a cohort of social housing residents from low socioeconomic status communities in Cornwall, UK. Social housing is below market-rate rental accommodation made available to those in certain health or economic circumstances. These circumstances may impact on the form and function of social cohesion. Methods: During recruitment, participants in the Smartline project completed the Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale, SF-12v2 and an eight item social cohesion scale. Cross sectional regression analyses of these data adjusted for gender, age, national identity, area socioeconomic status, rurality, education, employment, and household size were undertaken to address the study aim. Results: Complete data were available from 305 (92.7%) participants in the Smartline project. Univariable analyses identified a significant association between social cohesion, mental wellbeing and mental health-related quality of life. Within fully adjusted multivariable models, social cohesion only remained significantly associated with mental wellbeing. Sensitivity analyses additionally adjusting for ethnicity and duration of residence, where there was greater missing data, did not alter the findings. Conclusions: Among a relatively homogeneous cohort, the reported level of social cohesion was only found to be significantly associated with higher mental wellbeing, not physical or mental health-related quality of life. The efforts made by social housing providers to offer social opportunities to all their residents regardless of individual physical or mental health state may support the development of a certain degree of social cohesion. Sense of control or safety in communities may be more critical to health than social cohesion. Additional observational research is needed before attempts are made to alter social cohesion to improve health. © The Author(s). 2020 Open Access

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C7 - 985

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s12889-020-09078-6

IS - 1

KW - Health

Mental wellbeing
Social capital
Social cohesion
Social housing
adult
article
controlled study
cross-sectional study
education
ethnicity
female
gender
household
housing
human
human experiment
male
psychological well-being
quality of life
resident
sensitivity analysis
social status
aged
cohort analysis
health status
mental health
middle aged
poverty
social class
social support
United Kingdom

Cohort Studies

Cross-Sectional Studies

Humans

Public Housing

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Social cohesion, mental wellbeing and health-related quality of life among a cohort of social housing residents in Cornwall: A cross sectional study

T2 - BMC Public Health

TI - Social cohesion, mental wellbeing and health-related quality of life among a cohort of social housing residents in Cornwall: A cross sectional study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85086926600&doi=10.1186%2fs12889-020-09078-6&partnerID=40&md5=ad628747ebe169de114240457854f9f1>

VL - 20

ID - 152

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This study explores longitudinal relationships between material, psycho-social and behavioural social determinants of health and multimorbidity of people aged 50 years or older in England. We used data from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing collected biannually between 2002 and 2015. Apart from the basic measure of multimorbidity (two or more diseases within a person) we constructed two distinct measures of health in order to take into account the biology of ageing (complex multimorbidity and multiple functional limitations). We found that the likelihood of multimorbidity and multiple functional limitations was consistently associated with the levels of household wealth, sense of control over one's life, physical activity and loneliness. Larger health inequalities were observed when health was measured as complex multimorbidity and multiple functional limitations than basic multimorbidity. Compared to the population group with the highest wealth, those with the lowest wealth had 47% higher odds of basic multimorbidity (95% C.I. 1.34-1.61), 73% higher odds of complex multimorbidity (95% C.I. 1.52-1.96) and 90% higher odds of having 10 or more functional limitations (95% C.I. 1.59-2.26). We did not find a dose-response relationship between alcohol consumption, smoking and multimorbidity but rather evidence of people in ill health actively moderating their health behaviour. We suggest that materialist models of multimorbidity and functional limitation at older age can not, on their own, explain the health inequalities as the behavioural and psycho-social factors play an important role. Policies aiming to

reduce the risk of multimorbidity and functional limitation should address the issue at these three levels simultaneously, using the existing national infrastructure of General Practices. © 2019 The Authors

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.ssmph.2019.100413

KW - Ageing

Complex multimorbidity

Health inequalities

Multimorbidity

Multiple functional limitations

Social determinants of health

adult

aging

alcohol consumption

Article

attitude to health

England

female

functional disease

health care policy

health disparity

household income

human

loneliness

major clinical study

male

morbidity

physical activity

population research

priority journal

sensitivity analysis

smoking habit

social determinants of health

social isolation

social status

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :29

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Social determinants of multimorbidity and multiple functional limitations among the ageing population of England, 2002–2015

T2 - SSM - Population Health

TI - Social determinants of multimorbidity and multiple functional limitations among the ageing population of England, 2002–2015

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85066469149&doi=10.1016%2fj.ssmph.2019.100413&partnerID=40&md5=c64b40215fbcf6302a4ef04141ec7311>

VL - 8

ID - 795

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Studies using the Ultimatum Game have shown that participants reject unfair offers extended by another person although this incurs a financial cost. Previous research suggests that one possible explanation for this apparently selfdefeating response is that unfair offers involve strong negative responses that decrease the chances of responders accepting offers that would objectively constitute a net profit. We tested the hypothesis that one way of reducing responders' rejections of

unfair offers is through increased psychological distance, so that participants move away from the concrete feeling of being unfairly treated. Social distance was manipulated by having participants play the Ultimatum Game either for themselves, or for another person. Compared to deciding for one's self or a close social contact, participants showed less sensitivity to fairness when deciding for a stranger, as indicated by fewer rejected unfair offers. We suggest that social distance helps people move beyond immediate fairness concerns in the Ultimatum Game. © 2013. The authors license this article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License.

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AU - Schnall, S.

AU - Yi, D. J.

AU - White, M. P.

DB - Scopus

IS - 5

KW - Decision making

Emotion

Hot cold empathy gap

Psychological distance

Ultimatum game

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :18

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 632-638

ST - Social distance decreases responders' sensitivity to fairness in the ultimatum game

T2 - Judgment and Decision Making

TI - Social distance decreases responders' sensitivity to fairness in the ultimatum game

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84884961838&partnerID=40&md5=105fc96c91cdc056ea797d71cc131402>

VL - 8

ID - 852

ER -

TY - CHAP

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AU - Hoyez, A. C.

AU - Thomas, F.

DB - Scopus

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 3 February 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 158-169

ST - Socio-spatial dimensions of healthcare for newly arrived migrants

T2 - Handbook of Migration and Health

TI - Socio-spatial dimensions of healthcare for newly arrived migrants

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85070635827&partnerID=40&md5=faf5e380e8ed826f780e904627c3377e>

ID - 1528

ER -

TY - JOUR

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AU - Campbell, J. D. M.

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AU - Dalton, H. R.

AU - Hayes, P. C.

AU - Kamar, N.

AU - Simpson, K. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1053/j.gastro.2016.05.060

IS - 1

KW - alanine aminotransferase

daclatasvir

gamma interferon

interleukin 2

ribavirin

sofosbuvir

tumor necrosis factor

antivirus agent

alanine aminotransferase blood level

alloreactive T cell

antiviral therapy

case report

CD4+ T lymphocyte
CD8+ T lymphocyte
cell culture
cellular immunity
chronic hepatitis
chronic hepatitis C
cytokine response
drug treatment failure
effector cell
graft infection
graft recipient
Hepatitis C virus genotype 3
hepatitis E
Hepatitis E virus
human
immunocompromised patient
Letter
liver graft
memory T lymphocyte
mixed infection
peripheral blood mononuclear cell
phylogeny
priority journal
viremia
hepatitis C
Human immunodeficiency virus infection
T lymphocyte
Antiviral Agents
Coinfection
HIV Infections
Humans

T-Lymphocytes

M3 - Letter

N1 - Cited By :34

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 300-301

ST - Sofosbuvir and Daclatasvir Anti-Viral Therapy Fails to Clear HEV Viremia and Restore Reactive T Cells in a HEV/HCV Co-Infected Liver Transplant Recipient

T2 - Gastroenterology

TI - Sofosbuvir and Daclatasvir Anti-Viral Therapy Fails to Clear HEV Viremia and Restore Reactive T Cells in a HEV/HCV Co-Infected Liver Transplant Recipient

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85006277752&doi=10.1053%2fgastro.2016.05.060&partnerID=40&md5=55c00e483c9d8e08e6c489877d7e6732>

VL - 152

ID - 449

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The Sonic Kayak is a musical instrument used to investigate nature and developed during open hacklab events. The kayaks are rigged with underwater environmental sensors, which allow paddlers to hear real-time water temperature sonifications and underwater sounds, generating live music from the marine world. Sensor data is also logged every second with location, time and date, which allows for fine-scale mapping of water temperatures and underwater noise that was previously unattainable using standard research equipment. The system can be used as a citizen science data collection device, research equipment for professional scientists, or a sound art installation in its own right. © 2017 Griffiths et al.

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AU - Griffiths, A. G. F.

AU - Kemp, K. M.

AU - Matthews, K.

AU - Garrett, J. K.

AU - Griffiths, D. J.

C7 - e2004044

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1371/journal.pbio.2004044

IS - 11

KW - Article

environmental monitoring

estuary

human

music

noise pollution

software

sonic kayak

sound intensity

water temperature

wind

acoustics

ship

temperature

Ships

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

ST - Sonic Kayaks: Environmental monitoring and experimental music by citizens

T2 - PLoS Biology

TI - Sonic Kayaks: Environmental monitoring and experimental music by citizens

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85036515793&doi=10.1371%2fjournal.pbio.2004044&partnerID=40&md5=755b424c54a014f70e6980105a54dddc>

VL - 15

ID - 391

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Virtual reality (VR) distraction has become increasingly available in health care contexts and is used in acute pain management. However, there has been no systematic exploration of the importance of the content of VR environments. Two studies tested how interacting with nature VR influenced experienced and recollected pain after 1 week. Study 1 (n = 85) used a laboratory pain task (cold pressor), whereas Study 2 (n = 70) was a randomized controlled trial with patients undergoing dental treatment. In Study 1, nature (coastal) VR reduced both experienced and recollected pain compared with no VR. In Study 2, nature (coastal) VR reduced experienced and recalled pain in dental patients, compared with urban VR and standard care. Together, these data show that nature can improve experience of health care procedures through the use of VR, and that the content of the VR matters: Coastal nature is better than urban. © 2017, The Author(s) 2017.

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AU - Pahl, S.

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AU - Stone, R. J.

AU - Andrade, J.

AU - May, J.

AU - Mills, I.

AU - Moles, D. R.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1177/0013916517710077

IS - 6

KW - coastal environment

nature benefits

pain

patient experience

virtual reality

coastal zone

health care

public health

urban area

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :28

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 599-625

ST - The Soothing Sea: A Virtual Coastal Walk Can Reduce Experienced and Recollected Pain

T2 - Environment and Behavior

TI - The Soothing Sea: A Virtual Coastal Walk Can Reduce Experienced and Recollected Pain

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85041363719&doi=10.1177%2f0013916517710077&partnerID=40&md5=00c6525751c283a2720b5e0a8682edc7>

VL - 50

ID - 843

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Fecal indicator microbes, such as enterococci, are often used to assess potential health risks caused by pathogens at recreational beaches. Microbe levels often vary based on collection time and sampling location. The primary goal of this study was to assess how spatial and temporal variations in sample collection, which are driven by environmental parameters, impact enterococci measurements and beach management decisions. A secondary goal was to assess whether enterococci levels can be predictive of the presence of *Staphylococcus aureus*, a skin pathogen. Over a ten-day period, hydrometeorologic data, hydrodynamic data, bather densities, enterococci levels, and *S. aureus* levels including methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) were measured in both water and sand. Samples were collected hourly for both water and sediment at knee-depth, and every 6 h for water at waist-depth, supratidal sand, intertidal sand, and waterline sand. Results showed that solar radiation, tides, and rainfall events were major environmental factors that impacted enterococci levels. *S. aureus* levels were associated with bathing load, but did not correlate with enterococci levels or any other measured parameters. The results imply that frequencies of advisories depend heavily upon sample collection policies due to spatial and temporal variation of enterococci levels in response to environmental parameters. Thus, sampling at different times of the

day and at different depths can significantly impact beach management decisions. Additionally, the lack of correlation between *S. aureus* and enterococci suggests that use of fecal indicators may not accurately assess risk for some pathogens. © 2012 Elsevier Ltd.

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AU - Feng, Z.

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AU - Brown, A.

AU - Khan, S. Q.

AU - Dameron, A. S.

AU - Salazar, N. C.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.watres.2012.01.040

IS - 7

KW - Beaches

Enterococci

Management

S. aureus

Variability

Bacteria

Health risks

Risk assessment

Sand

Environmental factors

Environmental parameter

Potential health risks

Spatial and temporal variation

Staphylococcus aureus

Decision making

rain

bacterium

beach nourishment

bioindicator

health risk

hydrometeorology

public health

sampling

solar radiation

spatiotemporal analysis

article

Enterococcus

environmental parameters

hydrodynamics

methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*

nonhuman

practice guideline

priority journal

seashore

sediment

tide

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :58

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 2237-2246

ST - Spatial and temporal variation in indicator microbe sampling is influential in beach management decisions

T2 - Water Research

TI - Spatial and temporal variation in indicator microbe sampling is influential in beach management decisions

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84862777310&doi=10.1016%2fj.watres.2012.01.040&partnerID=40&md5=58af40233c2f09764609e664c91500be>

VL - 46

ID - 724

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The Irish economic boom resulted in a substantial increase in car-ownership and commuting. These trends were particularly noticeable in the Greater Dublin Area (GDA), with an unprecedented increase in employment levels and private car registrations. While employment dropped by an overall 6 % during the recent economic recession, the already increasing process of suburbanisation around Irish main cities continued. The commuting belt around Dublin extended beyond the GDA with a substantial number of individuals commuting long distances. The aim of this paper is to examine the impact of both monetary and non-monetary commuting costs on the distribution of employment income in Ireland. The Census of Population is the only nationwide source of information on commuting patterns in Ireland. However, this data set does not include information on individual income. In contrast, SMILE (Simulation Model for the Irish Local Economy) contains employment income data for each individual in Ireland. Using data from the Census of Population of Ireland, discrete choice models of commuting mode choice are estimated for three sub-samples of the Irish population based on residential and employment location and the subjective value of travel time (SVTT) is calculated. The SVTT is then combined with the SMILE data to produce a geo-referenced, attribute rich dataset containing commuting, income, demographic and socio-economic data. Results show that the monetary and non-monetary costs of commuting are highest among those living and working in the GDA. © 2016, Springer Science+Business Media Dordrecht.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/s12061-016-9202-6

IS - 4

KW - Commuting

Employment income

Spatial microsimulation

Travel to work models

cost analysis

data set

discrete choice analysis

economic conditions

employment

income

simulation

spatial analysis

suburbanization

travel time

County Dublin

Dublin [County Dublin]

Ireland

Leinster

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 475-495

ST - The Spatial Impact of Commuting on Income: a Spatial Microsimulation Approach

T2 - Applied Spatial Analysis and Policy

TI - The Spatial Impact of Commuting on Income: a Spatial Microsimulation Approach

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84983443535&doi=10.1007%2fs12061-016-9202-6&partnerID=40&md5=94648b22a3c12715b4c40c54d5eeb065>

VL - 10

ID - 799

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Studies to understand the role wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) play in the dissemination of antibiotics (ABs), and in the emergence of antibiotic resistance (ABR), play an important role in tackling this global crisis. Here we describe the abundance and distribution of 16 ABs, and 4 corresponding antibiotic resistance genes (ARGs), sampled from the influent to five WWTPs within a single river catchment. We consider four classes of antibiotics: fluroquinolones, macrolides,

sulfamethoxazole and chloramphenicol, as well the corresponding antibiotic resistance genes *qnrS*, *ermB*, *sul1* and *catA*. All antibiotics, apart from four fluoroquinolones (besifloxacin, lomefloxacin, ulifloxacin, prulifloxacin), were detected within all influent wastewater from the 5 cities (1 city = 1 WWTP), as were the corresponding antibiotic resistance genes (ARGs). Strong correlations were observed between the daily loads of ABs and ARGs versus the size of the population served by each WWTP, as well as between AB and ARG loads at a single site. The efficiency of ABs and ARGs removal by the WWTPs varied according to site (and treatment process utilized) and target, although strong correlations were maintained between the population size served by WWTPs and daily loads of discharged ABs and ARGs into the environment. We therefore conclude that population size is the main determinant of the magnitude of AB and ARG burden in the environment. © 2021 Elsevier Ltd

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C7 - 117533

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.watres.2021.117533

KW - AMR

Environment

Fluoroquinolones

Resistance genes

Wastewater

Antibiotics

Catchments

Population statistics

Runoff

Wastewater treatment

Antibiotic resistance genes

Human population

Population sizes

River catchment

Strong correlation

Waste water treatment plants

Genes

antibiotic resistance

catchment

gene

gene expression

spatiotemporal analysis

antiinfective agent

bacterial gene

genetics

human

river

Anti-Bacterial Agents

Drug Resistance, Microbial

Genes, Bacterial

Humans

Rivers

Waste Water

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Spatiotemporal profiling of antibiotics and resistance genes in a river catchment: Human population as the main driver of antibiotic and antibiotic resistance gene presence in the environment

T2 - Water Research

TI - Spatiotemporal profiling of antibiotics and resistance genes in a river catchment: Human population as the main driver of antibiotic and antibiotic resistance gene presence in the environment

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85112784702&doi=10.1016%2fj.watres.2021.117533&partnerID=40&md5=989fd9cca4df891f91f12bc6f0469385>

VL - 203

ID - 31

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Spending time in natural environments can benefit health and well-being, but exposure-response relationships are under-researched. We examined associations between recreational nature contact in the last seven days and self-reported health and well-being. Participants (n = 19,806) were drawn from the Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment Survey (2014/15–2015/16); weighted to be nationally representative. Weekly contact was categorised using 60 min blocks. Analyses controlled for residential greenspace and other neighbourhood and individual factors. Compared to no nature contact last week, the likelihood of reporting good health or high well-being became significantly greater with contact ≥ 120 mins (e.g. 120–179 mins: ORs [95% CIs]: Health = 1.59 [1.31–1.92]; Well-being = 1.23 [1.08–1.40]). Positive associations peaked between 200–300 mins per week with no further gain. The pattern was consistent across key groups including older adults and those with long-term health issues. It did not matter how 120 mins of contact a week was achieved (e.g. one long vs. several shorter visits/week). Prospective longitudinal and intervention studies are a critical next step in developing possible weekly nature exposure guidelines comparable to those for physical activity. © 2019, The Author(s).

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AU - Depledge, M. H.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

C7 - 7730

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/s41598-019-44097-3

IS - 1

KW - aged

article

controlled study

female

human

human experiment

intervention study

major clinical study

male

neighborhood

physical activity

practice guideline

prospective study

wellbeing

adolescent

adult

demography

environment

exercise

health

middle aged

physiology

self report

walking

young adult

Humans

Residence Characteristics

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :205

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Spending at least 120 minutes a week in nature is associated with good health and wellbeing

T2 - Scientific Reports

TI - Spending at least 120 minutes a week in nature is associated with good health and wellbeing

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85067358013&doi=10.1038%2fs41598-019-44097-3&partnerID=40&md5=6443ad078fd57d079b147c1d5e58a261>

VL - 9

ID - 215

ER -

TY - CHAP

AD - University of Exeter, United Kingdom

AU - Phoenix, C.

AU - Griffin, M.

DB - Scopus

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 3 February 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 329-336

ST - Sport, physical activity and ageing

T2 - Routledge Handbook of Cultural Gerontology

TI - Sport, physical activity and ageing

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84941309608&partnerID=40&md5=d8f2064df7f3212792303876085848a7>

ID - 1521

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - We here describe a novel species in the *Staphylococcus intermedius* Group (SIG) which is phenotypically similar to *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius* but is genomically distinct from it and other SIG members, with an average nucleotide identity of 90.2% with its closest relative *S. intermedius*. The description of *Staphylococcus cornubiensis* sp. nov. is based on strain NW1 T (=NCTC 13950 T =DSM 105366 T) isolated from a human skin infection in Cornwall, UK. Although pathogenic, NW1 T carries no known virulence genes or mobilizable antibiotic resistance genes and further studies are required to assess the prevalence of this species in humans as well as its potential presence in companion animals. © 2018 IUMS.

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C7 - 002992

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1099/ijsem.0.002992

IS - 11

KW - Human infection

Staphylococcus cornubiensis

Staphylococcus intermedius group

Zoonosis

nucleotide

virulence factor

bacterial DNA
RNA 16S
antibiotic resistance
Article
bacterial strain
bacterial virulence
bacterium isolation
DNA base composition
nonhuman
phenotype
priority journal
skin infection
Staphylococcus
Staphylococcus intermedius
type strain
animal
bacterial gene
bacterial skin disease
bacterium identification
cellulitis
classification
DNA sequence
genetics
human
isolation and purification
male
microbiology
middle aged
phylogeny
Staphylococcus infection
United Kingdom

Animals

Bacterial Typing Techniques

Base Composition

DNA, Bacterial

Genes, Bacterial

Humans

RNA, Ribosomal, 16S

Sequence Analysis, DNA

Skin Diseases, Bacterial

Staphylococcal Infections

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :15

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 3404-3408

ST - *Staphylococcus cornubiensis* sp. nov., a member of the *staphylococcus intermedius* group (SIG)

T2 - International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology

TI - *Staphylococcus cornubiensis* sp. nov., a member of the *staphylococcus intermedius* group (SIG)

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85055798354&doi=10.1099%2fijsem.0.002992&partnerID=40&md5=8463831e0a8e8567f9dd50e68dbd2971>

VL - 68

ID - 297

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Although molecular genetic approaches have greatly increased our understanding of the evolution and spread of antibiotic resistance genes, there are fewer studies on the dynamics of antibiotic – bacterial (A-B) interactions, especially with respect to stereochemistry. Addressing this knowledge gap requires an interdisciplinary synthesis, and the development of sensitive and selective analytical tools. Here we describe SAM (stereoselective antimicrobial metabolism) workflow, a novel interdisciplinary approach for assessing bacterial resistance mechanisms in the context of A-B interactions that utilise a combination of whole genome sequencing and mass spectrometry. Chloramphenicol was used to provide proof-of-concept to demonstrate the

importance of stereoselective metabolism by resistant environmental bacteria. Our data shows that chloramphenicol can be stereoselectively transformed via microbial metabolism with R,R(-)-CAP being subject to extensive metabolic transformation by an environmental bacterial strain. In contrast S,S-(+)-CAP is not metabolised by this bacterial strain, possibly due to the lack of previous exposure to this isomer in the absence of historical selective pressure to evolve metabolic capacity. © Copyright © 2021 Elder, Feil, Pascoe, Sheppard, Snape, Gaze and Kasprzyk-Hordern.

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C7 - 562157

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3389/fmicb.2021.562157

KW - antibiotic resistance

environment

metabolism

stereochemistry

wastewater

acetonitrile

aminoglycoside

ammonium hydroxide

antibiotic agent

chloramphenicol

florfenicol

methanol

tetracycline

antibiotic sensitivity

Article

bacterial growth

bacterial metabolism

bacterial strain

bioassay

bioinformatics

chemical fingerprinting

DNA extraction

fluoroquinolone resistance

gas chromatography

mass spectrometry

metabolic capacity

minimum inhibitory concentration

molecular genetics

Nanocosm assay

nonhuman

proof of concept

ultra performance liquid chromatography

whole genome sequencing

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Stereoselective Bacterial Metabolism of Antibiotics in Environmental Bacteria – A Novel Biochemical Workflow

T2 - Frontiers in Microbiology

TI - Stereoselective Bacterial Metabolism of Antibiotics in Environmental Bacteria – A Novel Biochemical Workflow

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85105167394&doi=10.3389%2ffmicb.2021.562157&partnerID=40&md5=91d80260874da1ad05ec6036468537da>

VL - 12

ID - 62

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Purpose: Due to recent treatment advances, men are increasingly living longer with advanced prostate cancer (PCa). This study sought to understand men's experiences of living with and adjusting to advanced hormone-responsive PCa and how this influenced their quality of life (QoL), in order to highlight how support could be optimized. Methods: Participants were recruited through a UK wide survey—the 'Life After Prostate Cancer Diagnosis' study. In-depth telephone interviews were conducted with 24 men (aged 46–77 years) with advanced (stage IV) hormone-responsive PCa diagnosed 18–42 months previously. Thematic analysis was undertaken using a framework approach. Results: Most participants perceived their QoL to be relatively good, which was influenced by the following factors (enablers to 'living well' with PCa): a sense of connectedness to others, engagement in meaningful activities, resources (social, cognitive, financial), ability to manage uncertainty, utilization of adjustment strategies and support, communication and information from health professionals. Barriers to 'living well' with PCa were often the converse of these factors. These also included more troublesome PCa-related symptoms and stronger perceptions of loss and restriction. Conclusions: In our study, men living with advanced hormone-responsive PCa often reported a good QoL. Exploring the influences on QoL in men with advanced PCa indicates how future interventions might improve the QoL of men who are struggling. Further research is required to develop and test interventions that enhance QoL for these men. © 2020, Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature.

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AU - Watson, E.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/s00520-020-05594-8

IS - 3

KW - Advanced

Health care

Metastatic prostate cancer

Patient experience

Qualitative

Quality of life

antineoplastic agent

adjustment

adult

advanced cancer

aged

Article

cancer staging

clinical article

cognition

conceptual framework

financial management

health practitioner
hormone response
human
interpersonal communication
male
medical information
middle aged
perception
priority journal
prostate cancer
qualitative analysis
self care
semi structured interview
social aspect
social connectedness
social support
symptomatology
telephone interview
thematic analysis
mortality
prostate tumor
psychology
qualitative research
survival analysis
Humans
Prostatic Neoplasms
M3 - Article
N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022
PY - 2021
SP - 1317-1325

ST - Strategies for living well with hormone-responsive advanced prostate cancer—a qualitative exploration

T2 - Supportive Care in Cancer

TI - Strategies for living well with hormone-responsive advanced prostate cancer—a qualitative exploration

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85087652477&doi=10.1007%2fs00520-020-05594-8&partnerID=40&md5=ab7f9fcb617df45b3916c9596b405c19>

VL - 29

ID - 71

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - We previously used a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in the CHRNA5-A3-B4 gene cluster associated with heaviness of smoking within smokers to confirm the causal effect of smoking in reducing body mass index (BMI) in a Mendelian randomisation analysis. While seeking to extend these findings in a larger sample we found that this SNP is associated with 0.74% lower body mass index (BMI) per minor allele in current smokers (95% CI -0.97 to -0.51, $P = 2.00 \times 10^{-10}$), but also unexpectedly found that it was associated with 0.35% higher BMI in never smokers (95% CI +0.18 to +0.52, $P = 6.38 \times 10^{-5}$). An interaction test confirmed that these estimates differed from each other ($P = 4.95 \times 10^{-13}$). This difference in effects suggests the variant influences BMI both via pathways unrelated to smoking, and via the weight-reducing effects of smoking. It would therefore be essentially undetectable in an unstratified genome-wide association study of BMI, given the opposite association with BMI in never and current smokers. This demonstrates that novel associations may be obscured by hidden population sub-structure. Stratification on well-characterized environmental factors known to impact on health outcomes may therefore reveal novel genetic associations. © 2014 Taylor et al.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1371/journal.pgen.1004799

IS - 12

KW - nicotinic receptor

CHRNA5 protein, human

CHRNA4 protein, human

nerve protein

nicotinic receptor subunit alpha3

adolescent

adult

allele

Article

body mass

CHRNA5 A3 B4 gene

environmental factor

female

gene

gene cluster

gene linkage disequilibrium

genetic analysis

genetic association

genetic variability

genotype

human

male

Mendelian randomization analysis

single nucleotide polymorphism

smoking

smoking cessation

waist circumference

weight reduction

young adult

aged

epidemiology

genetics

genome-wide association study

health status

middle aged

multigene family

severity of illness index

very elderly

Aged, 80 and over

Body Mass Index

Humans

Nerve Tissue Proteins

Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide

Receptors, Nicotinic

Weight Loss

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :38

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

ST - Stratification by Smoking Status Reveals an Association of CHRNA5-A3-B4 Genotype with Body Mass Index in Never Smokers

T2 - PLoS Genetics

TI - Stratification by Smoking Status Reveals an Association of CHRNA5-A3-B4 Genotype with Body Mass Index in Never Smokers

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84919663860&doi=10.1371%2fjournal.pgen.1004799&partnerID=40&md5=9c23a5c1d9010b97d1242f4cee5ead3e>

VL - 10

ID - 585

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background Understanding how the conservation of nature can lead to improvement in human conditions is a research area with significant growth and attention. Progress towards effective conservation requires understanding mechanisms for achieving impact within complex social-ecological systems. Causal models are useful tools for defining plausible pathways from conservation actions to impacts on nature and people. Evaluating the potential of different strategies for delivering co-benefits for nature and people will require the use and testing of clear causal models that explicitly define the logic and assumptions behind cause and effect relationships. Objectives and methods In this study, we outline criteria for credible causal models and systematically evaluated their use in a broad base of literature (~1,000 peer-reviewed and grey literature articles from a published systematic evidence map) on links between nature-based conservation actions and human well-being impacts. Results Out of 1,027 publications identified, only ~20% of articles used any type of causal models to guide their work, and only 14 total articles fulfilled all criteria for credibility. Articles rarely tested the validity of models with empirical data. Implications Not using causal models risks poorly defined strategies, misunderstanding of potential mechanisms for affecting change, inefficient use of resources, and focusing on implausible efforts for achieving sustainability. Copyright: © This is an open access article, free of all copyright, and may be freely reproduced, distributed, transmitted, modified, built upon, or otherwise used by anyone for any lawful purpose. The work is made available under the Creative Commons CC0 public domain dedication.

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C7 - e0230495

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1371/journal.pone.0230495

IS - 3

KW - article

causal model

grey literature

human

human experiment

logic

outcome assessment

validity

wellbeing

ecosystem

energy conservation

theoretical model

Conservation of Energy Resources

Humans

Models, Theoretical

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :6

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Strengthen causal models for better conservation outcomes for human well-being

T2 - PLoS ONE

TI - Strengthen causal models for better conservation outcomes for human well-being

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85082127233&doi=10.1371%2fjournal.pone.0230495&partnerID=40&md5=21339dde970d58e66c2e9b8bb363ceea>

VL - 15

ID - 201

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Hypothesis: Stress and unusual events are associated with a higher likelihood of attacks and increased symptom severity in Menière's disease (MD). Background: MD is an unpredictable condition which severely impacts the quality of life of those affected. It is thought that unusual activity and stress may act as an attack trigger in MD, but research in this area has been limited to date. Methods: This was a longitudinal study conducted over two phases. A mobile phone application was used to collect daily data on Menière's attacks and individual symptoms (aural fullness, dizziness, hearing loss, and tinnitus), as well as prevalence of unusual events (phase I), and stress levels (phase II). There were 1,031 participants (730 women, mean age 46.0 yr) in phase I and 695 participants (484 women, mean age 47.7 yr) in phase II. Panel data regression analyses were employed to examine for associations between unusual events/stress and attacks/symptoms, including the study of 24 hours lead and lag effects. Results: Unusual events and higher stress levels were associated with higher odds of Menière's attacks and more severe symptoms. The odds of experiencing an attack were 2.94 (95% confidence interval [CI] 2.37, 3.65) with reporting of unusual events and increased by 1.24 (95% CI 1.20, 1.28) per unit increase in stress level. Twenty-four hour lead (OR 1.10 [95% CI 1.07, 1.14]) and lag (OR 1.10 [95% CI 1.06, 1.13]) effects on attacks were also found with increases in stress. Conclusion: This study provides the strongest evidence to date that

stress and unusual events are associated with attacks and symptom exacerbation in MD. Improving our understanding of stress and unusual events as triggers in Menière's may reduce the uncertainty associated with this condition and lead to improved quality of life for affected individuals. © 2017, Otology & Neurotology, Inc.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1097/MAO.0000000000001592

IS - 1

KW - e-Health

Longitudinal data

m-Health

Menière's

Mobile app

Self-management

Stress

adult

complication

female

human

longitudinal study

male

Meniere disease

mental stress

middle aged

mobile application

psychology

young adult

Humans

Longitudinal Studies

Mobile Applications

Stress, Psychological

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :8

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 73-81

ST - Stress and Unusual Events Exacerbate Symptoms in Menière's Disease: A Longitudinal Study

T2 - Otology and Neurotology

TI - Stress and Unusual Events Exacerbate Symptoms in Menière's Disease: A Longitudinal Study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85039421481&doi=10.1097%2fMAO.0000000000001592&partnerID=40&md5=8a1356bb89a51a86fb0543b5e915afbf>

VL - 39

ID - 384

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - β -Lactamase production increasingly threatens the effectiveness of β -lactams, which remain a mainstay of antimicrobial chemotherapy. New activities emerge through both mutation of previously known β -lactamases and mobilization from environmental reservoirs. The spread of metallo- β -lactamases (MBLs) represents a particular challenge because of their typically broad-spectrum activities encompassing carbapenems, in addition to other β -lactam classes. Increasingly, genomic and metagenomic studies have revealed the distribution of putative MBLs in the environment, but in most cases their activity against clinically relevant β -lactams and, hence, the extent to which they can be considered a resistance reservoir remain uncharacterized. Here we characterize the product of one such gene, blaRm3, identified through functional metagenomic sampling of an environment with high levels of biocide exposure. blaRm3 encodes a subclass B3 MBL that, when expressed in a recombinant Escherichia coli strain, is exported to the bacterial periplasm and hydrolyzes clinically used penicillins, cephalosporins, and carbapenems with an efficiency limited

by high K_m values. An Rm3 crystal structure reveals the MBL superfamily $\alpha\beta/\beta\alpha$ fold, which more closely resembles that in mobilized B3 MBLs (AIM-1 and SMB-1) than other chromosomal enzymes (L1 or FEZ-1). A binuclear zinc site sits in a deep channel that is in part defined by a relatively extended N terminus. Structural comparisons suggest that the steric constraints imposed by the N terminus may limit its affinity for β -lactams. Sequence comparisons identify Rm3-like MBLs in numerous other environmental samples and species. Our data suggest that Rm3-like enzymes represent a distinct group of B3 MBLs with a wide distribution and can be considered an environmental reservoir of determinants of β -lactam resistance. Copyright © 2016, American Society for Microbiology. All Rights Reserved.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1128/AAC.00750-16

IS - 10

KW - amoxicillin

ampicillin

aztreonam

bacterial enzyme

beta lactam antibiotic

biocide

carbapenem derivative

carbenicillin

cefotaxime

ceftazidime
cephalosporin derivative
FEZ 1 protein
imipenem
metallo beta lactamase
penicillin derivative
Rm3 protein
temocillin
unclassified drug
zinc
beta lactamase
recombinant protein
amino terminal sequence
antibiotic resistance
Article
bacterial chromosome
binding affinity
biochemical analysis
bla RM3 gene
controlled study
crystal structure
enzyme active site
Escherichia coli
gene expression
gene product
genomics
hydrolysis
metagenomics
nonhuman
periplasm
priority journal

protein folding

stereospecificity

chemistry

drug effects

genetics

metabolism

microbial sensitivity test

molecular model

phylogeny

procedures

protein conformation

X ray crystallography

beta-Lactamases

Crystallography, X-Ray

Microbial Sensitivity Tests

Models, Molecular

Recombinant Proteins

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :12

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 5828-5840

ST - Structural and biochemical characterization of Rm3, a subclass B3 metallo- β -lactamase identified from a functional metagenomic study

T2 - Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy

TI - Structural and biochemical characterization of Rm3, a subclass B3 metallo- β -lactamase identified from a functional metagenomic study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84992659574&doi=10.1128%2fAAC.00750-16&partnerID=40&md5=f58728ce912c923cec7547e5f20b02c9>

VL - 60

ID - 460

ER -

TY - SER

AB - Purpose: This chapter proposes a way to deepen our understanding of the health impacts of climate change. It explores how and why individuals and communities may experience the climate change-human health interface in different ways. Design/methodology/approach: We suggest that the concepts of structural vulnerability and narrative inquiry can provide a thick (ethnographic) description of how and why individuals and communities experience and give meaning to the health impacts of climate change. We begin by defining the two concepts before bringing them together to explore the relationship between climate change and health. Findings: The combination of these two concepts offers the potential to advance our knowledge in two key ways. Firstly, they facilitate a critical and interpretive approach to both the notion of agency and the public health paradigm of the 'rational-actor'. Secondly, they reveal how vulnerability to climate change is embodied at the level of the mundane and everyday. Social implications: These concepts, when applied to the climate change-human health interface, can help demonstrate how vulnerability is often a social construction, and, with sufficient political will, may be ameliorated. We see the combination of the concepts discussed here as an opportunity for research to address inequality and justice.

Originality/value: This paper takes two innovative and established concepts in medical anthropology (structural vulnerability) and social science (narrative inquiry) and invites their application to our understanding of climate change and human health. Research analysed via these concepts will provide a clearer understanding of the impacts of climate change and experiences of vulnerability.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1108/S1057-6290(2013)0000015009

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 109-124

ST - Structural vulnerability and narrative: Sensitising concepts for understanding the health impacts of climate change

T2 - Advances in Medical Sociology

TI - Structural vulnerability and narrative: Sensitising concepts for understanding the health impacts of climate change

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84887986172&doi=10.1108%2fS1057-6290%282013%290000015009&partnerID=40&md5=f8384204f1175c07bbcbef0da114024f>

VL - 15

ID - 643

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Sulfamethoxazole (SMX) is a sulfonamide antibiotic commonly used in human and veterinary medicine and frequently detected in surface water as a micro-contaminant. The presence of this antibiotic and its main transformation product N4-acetyl-sulfamethoxazole (Ac-SMX) was evaluated in an Italian river water by Solid Phase Extraction (SPE) and subsequent LC MS/MS determination. River water microcosm experiments were set up in the presence and absence of duckweed (*Lemna minor* L.) adding SMX (500 µg L⁻¹) with the aim of evaluating the persistence of antibiotic and its effects on both the microbial community naturally occurred in a river and the plant. The concentrations of SMX and Ac-SMX were measured at fixed times over a period of 28 days. The microbial abundance, *int11* gene and plant morpho-physiological analyses were also conducted. In the river water samples, SMX was not detected as a parent compound, but its acetylate metabolite Ac-SMX was found as a micro-contaminant. The results of the microcosm experiment showed that SMX did not substantially degrade, except in the presence of *L. minor* where a slight decrease (17%) was observed. The river residual concentration of Ac-SMX remained quite constant during the experimental period. The river microbial community was initially affected by adding the antibiotic with a decrease in its abundance; however, although it was not able to degrade SMX, it displayed an overall antibiotic resistance. In fact, the *int11* gene was found throughout the entire experimental period. Finally, SMX did not cause evident inhibition or suffering symptoms for the plant. © 2019

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AU - Patrolecco, L.

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AU - Pietrini, F.

AU - Di Baccio, D.

AU - Stanton, I. C.

AU - Gaze, W. H.

AU - Barra Caracciolo, A.

C7 - 103999

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.microc.2019.103999

KW - Antibiotic resistance

Chlorophyll fluorescence

Duckweed

intl1 gene

Microbial community

Microcosm experiments

N4-acetyl-sulfamethoxazole

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :13

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Sulfamethoxazole persistence in a river water ecosystem and its effects on the natural microbial community and Lemna minor plant

T2 - Microchemical Journal

TI - Sulfamethoxazole persistence in a river water ecosystem and its effects on the natural microbial community and Lemna minor plant

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85067232716&doi=10.1016%2fj.microc.2019.103999&partnerID=40&md5=5d9065b5ee17e77d007a2a5990caf355>

VL - 149

ID - 869

ER -

TY - JOUR

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AU - McCartney, G.

AU - Fenton, L.

AU - Morris, G.

AU - Mackie, P.

C7 - 100003

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.puhip.2020.100003

KW - Climate change

Equity

Health

Sustainability

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - 'Superpolicies' and 'policy-omnishambles'

T2 - Public Health in Practice

TI - 'Superpolicies' and 'policy-omnishambles'

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85106589330&doi=10.1016%2fj.puhip.2020.100003&partnerID=40&md5=d1bc11502b9602bd39f96d03145dbb13>

VL - 1

ID - 120

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: We undertook a systematic review to evaluate the health benefits of environmental enhancement and conservation activities. We were concerned that a conventional process of study identification, focusing on exhaustive searches of bibliographic databases as the primary search method, would be ineffective, offering limited value. The focus of this study is comparing study identification methods. We compare (1) an approach led by searches of bibliographic databases with (2) an approach led by supplementary search methods. We retrospectively assessed the effectiveness and value of both approaches. Methods: Effectiveness was determined by comparing (1) the total number of studies identified and screened and (2) the number of includable studies uniquely identified by each approach. Value was determined by comparing included study quality and by using qualitative sensitivity analysis to explore the contribution of studies to the synthesis. Results: The bibliographic databases approach identified 21 409 studies to screen and 2 included qualitative studies were uniquely identified. Study quality was moderate, and contribution to the synthesis was minimal. The supplementary search approach identified 453 studies to screen and 9 included studies were uniquely identified. Four quantitative studies were poor quality but made a substantive contribution to the synthesis; 5 studies were qualitative: 3 studies were good quality, one was moderate quality, and 1 study was excluded from the synthesis due to poor quality. All 4 included qualitative studies made significant contributions to the synthesis. Conclusions: This case study found value in aligning primary methods of study identification to maximise location of relevant evidence. Copyright © 2017 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

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AU - Cooper, C.

AU - Lovell, R.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/jrsm.1286

IS - 2

KW - Cochrane systematic reviews

information science

literature searching

public health

sensitivity analysis

algorithm

bibliographic database

human

information processing

information retrieval

literature

procedures

qualitative research

reproducibility

retrospective study

Algorithms

Data Collection

Databases, Bibliographic

Humans

Information Storage and Retrieval

Reproducibility of Results

Retrospective Studies

Review Literature as Topic

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :24

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 195-223

ST - Supplementary search methods were more effective and offered better value than bibliographic database searching: A case study from public health and environmental enhancement

T2 - Research Synthesis Methods

TI - Supplementary search methods were more effective and offered better value than bibliographic database searching: A case study from public health and environmental enhancement

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85039158231&doi=10.1002%2fjrsm.1286&partnerID=40&md5=56be6c7a42e566a10713317f5f8b4bf4>

VL - 9

ID - 339

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - As with other illicit drugs, such as heroin or cocaine, illicit steroids and other performance and image enhancing drugs (PIED) have for some time been assumed to involve an inherent degree of danger and risk. This is due to the unknown and potentially dangerous substances present in them; fakes and counterfeits are of particular concern. Many of these 'risks' are unknown and unproven. In addition, a tendency to abstract these risks by reference to forensic data tends to negate the specific risks related to local PIED markets, and this in turn has led to much being missed regarding the broader nature of those markets and how buyers and suppliers interact and are situated within them. This article reports on research that sought to explore each of these issues in one mid-sized city in South West England. A snapshot image is provided of what the steroids and other image or performance enhancing drugs market 'looked like' in this particular city in 2013: how it operated; how different users sought out and purchased their PIED; the beliefs they held about the PIED they sourced; and the methods they employed to feel confident in the authenticity of their purchases. A forensic analysis was undertaken of a sample of user-sourced PIED as a complementary approach. The results showed almost all of these drugs to be poor-quality fakes and/or counterfeits. The level of risk cannot be 'read off' from forensic findings, and poor-quality fakes/counterfeits cannot simply be considered an attempt to defraud. Users believed they had received genuine PIED that were efficacious, and employed a range of basic approaches to try to ensure genuine purchases. Many, if not most, transactions at the 'street' level were akin to 'social supply' rather than commercial in nature. © 2015 Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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AU - Schmidt, W.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.peh.2015.10.004

IS - 3-4

KW - Black market

Counterfeit

Dealing

Doping

Fake

GC-MS

Performance enhancing drugs

Social supply

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :32

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 135-144

ST - The supply of steroids and other performance and image enhancing drugs (PIEDs) in one English city: Fakes, counterfeits, supplier trust, common beliefs and access

T2 - Performance Enhancement and Health

TI - The supply of steroids and other performance and image enhancing drugs (PIEDs) in one English city: Fakes, counterfeits, supplier trust, common beliefs and access

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84951264767&doi=10.1016%2fj.peh.2015.10.004&partnerID=40&md5=09543ce27fc89fef3e825375090e5584>

VL - 3

ID - 596

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - There is growing research into the links between blue space encounters, human health and wellbeing, and increasing interest in prescribing nature-based activities to promote physical activity, enhanced mental health and social wellbeing. However, less clear is the readiness of community-based organisations to be involved in these prescription pathways. The aim of this study was to examine perspectives of outdoor water-based practitioners concerning opportunities to engage in such blue prescription pathways, and the likely challenges of doing so. An exploratory, in-depth qualitative approach was used, including eight semi-structured interviews with outdoor, water-based activity practitioners in the south west of England and Ireland. These were analysed using an inductive thematic analysis approach. The interviews highlighted key skillsets and material, social and affective resources required by such practitioners to enable blue care, managing social and environmental risks amongst participants of these activities to maximise opportunities for health and wellbeing, and tailoring activities to the needs and priorities of participants from diverse backgrounds. While there is potential to promote health and wellbeing through blue prescribing, there are a number of unresolved resource, quality assurance and training-related considerations to address before such interventions could be scaled up. © 2021 Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Truro, United Kingdom

AU - Juster-Horsfield, H. H.

AU - Bell, S. L.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/2159676X.2021.1879921

KW - blue care

Blue prescribing

blue space

qualitative

South west England

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Supporting 'blue care' through outdoor water-based activities: practitioner perspectives

T2 - Qualitative Research in Sport, Exercise and Health

TI - Supporting 'blue care' through outdoor water-based activities: practitioner perspectives

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85100179534&doi=10.1080%2f2159676X.2021.1879921&partnerID=40&md5=1f707d0c51cc4cc9052c383261c62564>

ID - 99

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Surfactant protein D (SP-D) is primarily expressed in the lungs and modulates pro-and anti-inflammatory processes to toxic challenge, maintaining lung homeostasis. We investigated the interaction between NPs and SP-D and subsequent uptake by cells involved in lung immunity. Dynamic light scattering (DLS) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM) measured NP aggregation, particle size and charge in native human SP-D (NhSP-D) and recombinant fragment SP-D (rfhSP-D). SP-D aggregated NPs, especially following the addition of calcium. Immunohistochemical analysis of A549 epithelial cells investigated the co-localization of NPs and rfhSP-D. rfhSP-D enhanced the co-localisation of NPs to epithelial A549 cells in vitro. NP uptake by alveolar macrophages (AMs) and lung dendritic cells (LDCs) from C57BL/6 and SP-D knock-out mice were compared. AMs and LDCs showed decreased uptake of NPs in SP-D deficient mice compared to wild-type mice. These data confirmed an interaction between SP-D and NPs, and subsequent enhanced NP uptake. © 2013 Informa UK, Ltd.

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AU - Deb, R.

AU - McKenzie, Z.

AU - Kendall, K.

AU - Madsen, J.

AU - Clark, H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3109/17435390.2012.689880

IS - 5

KW - Mechanistic toxicology

Nanoparticles

Nanotoxicology

Particle characterisation

Surfactant protein D

lectin

nanoparticle

article

C57BL 6 mouse

cellular distribution

dendritic cell

epithelium cell

human

immunohistochemistry

in vitro study

knockout mouse

light scattering

lung alveolus macrophage

nonhuman

particle size

priority journal

scanning electron microscopy

wild type

Animals

Calcium

Cell Line, Tumor

Cell Survival

Dendritic Cells

Endocytosis

Humans

Macrophages, Alveolar

Mice

Pulmonary Surfactant-Associated Protein D

Toxicity Tests

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :39

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 963-973

ST - Surfactant protein D (SP-D) alters cellular uptake of particles and nanoparticles

T2 - Nanotoxicology

TI - Surfactant protein D (SP-D) alters cellular uptake of particles and nanoparticles

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84880081982&doi=10.3109%2f17435390.2012.689880&partnerID=40&md5=9a1350ba134f3856598bef42583fc249>

VL - 7

ID - 659

ER -

TY - JOUR

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AU - Cheng, S. H.

AU - Garside, R.

AU - Masuda, Y. J.

AU - Miller, D. C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/528185a

IS - 7581

KW - agriculture

behavior change

biosphere

economic aspect

education

government

hand washing

human

malnutrition

Mexico

Note

priority journal

risk factor

sudden infant death syndrome

sustainable development

synthesis

systematic review (topic)

decision making

environmental protection

information dissemination

interdisciplinary communication

publication

research

Conservation of Natural Resources

Publications

M3 - Note

N1 - Cited By :54

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 185-187

ST - Sustainability: Map the evidence

T2 - Nature

TI - Sustainability: Map the evidence

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84949563471&doi=10.1038%2f528185a&partnerID=40&md5=65cae7ad5103cfe6a04280e5b9accb2c>

VL - 528

ID - 516

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives: To suggest how public health systems and the health sector can utilise the United Nation (UN) sustainable development goals (SDGs) to address climate change and other threats to future health and deliver immediate public health benefits. Study design and methods: We examined UN and World Health Organisation guidance on SDGs and other published texts on systems thinking, integration, universality and co-benefits. Results and conclusions: The UN SDGs are a set of globally agreed objectives to end poverty, protect all that makes the planet habitable and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The SDGs integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, environmental and social), they apply to high-income countries as well as developing countries and there are mechanisms to hold countries to account. There are three crucial issues for public health. First, a systems approach to future proof health and social justice. Second, an evidence-based approach to aid communication, framing and engagement. And, third, the importance of interventions that deliver health co-benefits (i.e. both immediate and long-term benefits to health, equity and prosperity). The SDGs present public health professionals with an important opportunity to create the right conditions for a better future through the organised efforts of society. © 2019 The Royal Society for Public Health

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AU - Pencheon, D.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.puhe.2019.05.018

KW - Climate change

Global health

Health co-benefits

Health policy

International health policy

Sustainable development goals

climate effect

developing world

public health

social justice

sustainable development

United Nations

World Health Organization

developing country

health care policy

health equity

high income country

human

human experiment

poverty

review

thinking

Humans

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :14

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 65-68

ST - The sustainable development goals provide an important framework for addressing dangerous climate change and achieving wider public health benefits

T2 - Public Health

TI - The sustainable development goals provide an important framework for addressing dangerous climate change and achieving wider public health benefits

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85068839709&doi=10.1016%2fj.puhe.2019.05.018&partnerID=40&md5=9a5e6de1f88f7c07d153ea48dbf289af>

VL - 174

ID - 236

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Forests provide an essential resource to the livelihoods of an estimated 20% of the global population. The contribution of forest ecosystems and forest-based resources to poverty reduction is increasingly emphasized in international policy discourse and conservation and development investments. However, evidence measuring the effect of forest-based activities on poverty outcomes remains scattered and unclear. Lack of systematic understanding of forest-poverty relationships, in turn, inhibits research, policymaking, and efficient financial resource allocation. Methods: To identify relevant studies for inclusion in this systematic map we searched six bibliographic databases, 15 organizational websites, eight systematic evidence syntheses (reviews and maps), and solicited information from key informants. Search results were screened for relevance against predefined inclusion criteria at title, abstract, and full text levels, according to a published protocol. Included articles were coded using a predefined framework. Trends in the evidence, knowledge gaps and relatively well-researched sub-topics are reported in a narrative synthesis. Occurrence and extent of existing evidence about links between interventions and outcomes are presented in a visual heatmap. Data are available through the open access Evidence for Nature and People Data Portal (<http://www.natureandpeopleevidence.org>). Results: A total of 242 articles were included in the systematic map database. Included articles measured effects of 14 forest-based intervention types on 11 poverty dimensions. The majority of the evidence base (72%) examined links between productivity-enhancement strategies (e.g. forest management, agroforestry, and habitat management) and monetary income and/or social capital outcomes. Other areas with high occurrence of articles include linkages between interventions involving governance, individual rights/empowerment or linked enterprises/livelihood alternatives with impacts on monetary income from direct sale of goods. A key knowledge gap was on the impacts of investment-based interventions (i.e. enhancing produced, human, and social capitals). Another was the impacts of forest-based interventions on financial capital (savings, debt), non-monetary benefits, and health. Conclusions: The evidence base on forest-based productive activities and poverty alleviation is growing but displays a number of biases in the distribution of articles on key linkages. Priorities for future systematic reviews and evaluations include in-depth examinations into the impacts of rights-based activities (e.g. governance, empowerment) on poverty dimensions; and productivity-enhancing activities on social capital. More comprehensive and robust evidence is needed to better understand the synergies and trade-offs among the different objectives of forest conservation and management and variation in outcomes for different social groups in different social-ecological contexts. © 2019 The Author(s).

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C7 - 3

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s13750-019-0148-4

IS - 1

KW - Co-management

Ecosystem services

Forest Governance

Forestry

Livelihoods

Tenure rights

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :24

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - A systematic map of evidence on the contribution of forests to poverty alleviation

T2 - Environmental Evidence

TI - A systematic map of evidence on the contribution of forests to poverty alleviation

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85060497975&doi=10.1186%2fs13750-019-0148-4&partnerID=40&md5=f7d4f7c2197f90bfb88d9c379b0238e5>

VL - 8

ID - 269

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Obesity is a major public health concern and there are increasing calls for policy intervention. As obesity and the related health conditions develop during childhood, schools are being seen as important locations for obesity prevention, including multifaceted interventions incorporating policy elements. The objective of this systematic review was to evaluate the effects of policies related to diet and physical activity in schools, either alone, or as part of an intervention programme on the weight status of children aged 4 to 11 years. A comprehensive and systematic search of medical, education, exercise science, and social science databases identified 21 studies which met the inclusion criteria. There were no date, location or language restrictions. The identified studies evaluated a range of either, or both, diet and physical activity related policies, or intervention programmes including such policies, using a variety of observational and experimental designs. The policies were clustered into those which sought to affect diet, those which sought to affect physical activity and those which sought to affect both diet and physical activity to undertake random effects meta-analysis. Within the diet cluster, studies of the United States of America National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs were analysed separately; however there was significant heterogeneity in the pooled results. The pooled effects of the physical activity, and other diet related policies on BMI-SDS were non-significant. The multifaceted interventions tended to include policy elements related to both diet and physical activity (combined cluster), and although these interventions were too varied to pool their results, significant reductions in weight-related outcomes were demonstrated. The evidence from this review suggests that, when implemented alone, school diet and physical activity related policies appear insufficient to prevent or treat overweight or obesity in children, however, they do appear to have an effect when developed and implemented as part of a more extensive intervention programme. Additional evidence is required before recommendations regarding the focus of policies can be made and therefore, increased effort should be made to evaluate the effect of policies and policy containing intervention programmes upon weight status. © 2013 Williams et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

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C7 - 101

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/1479-5868-10-101

KW - Nutrition

Obese

Physical education

Policy

age distribution

body weight

childhood obesity

Cochrane Library

cohort analysis

data base

diet therapy

education

ethnicity

exercise

genetic heterogeneity

health care policy

human

meal

medical education

meta analysis

outcome assessment

physical activity

primary school

public health

review

science

social status

sociology

systematic review

United States

Anthropometry

Child

Child, Preschool

Databases, Factual

Diet

Health Policy

Humans

Obesity

Overweight

Schools

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :60

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

ST - Systematic review and meta-analysis of the association between childhood overweight and obesity and primary school diet and physical activity policies

T2 - International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity

TI - Systematic review and meta-analysis of the association between childhood overweight and obesity and primary school diet and physical activity policies

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84882446705&doi=10.1186%2f1479-5868-10-101&partnerID=40&md5=ab54be117a9a391cc916b5318d12889f>

VL - 10

ID - 825

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This systematic review and synthesis of qualitative research explored contextual factors relevant to non-pharmacological interventions for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in schools. We conducted meta-ethnography to synthesise 34 studies, using theories of stigma to further develop the synthesis. Studies suggested that the classroom context requiring pupils to sit still, be quiet and concentrate could trigger symptoms of ADHD, and that symptoms could then be exacerbated through informal/formal labelling and stigma, damaged self-perceptions and resulting poor relationships with staff and pupils. Influences of the school context on symptoms of ADHD were often invisible to teachers and pupils, with most attributions made to the individual pupil and/or the pupil's family. We theorise that this 'invisibility' is at least partly an artefact of stigma, and that the potential for stigma for ADHD to seem 'natural and right' in the context of schools needs to be taken into account when planning any intervention. © 2016 SEBDA.

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AU - Thompson-Coon, J.

AU - Stein, K.

AU - Ford, T. J.

AU - Garside, R.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/13632752.2015.1120055

IS - 1

KW - ADHD

attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

attributions

meta-ethnography

qualitative research

school stigma

academic achievement

adolescent

adult

Article

artifact

attention deficit disorder

child

Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders

ethnography

health care

human

priority journal

problem behavior

school based intervention

self concept

stigma

systematic review

teacher

teaching

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :16

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 83-100

ST - A systematic review and synthesis of qualitative research: the influence of school context on symptoms of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

T2 - Emotional and Behavioural Difficulties

TI - A systematic review and synthesis of qualitative research: the influence of school context on symptoms of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84959241387&doi=10.1080%2f13632752.2015.1120055&partnerID=40&md5=3e4c478833618816293dfc10ae10ddb5>

VL - 21

ID - 812

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives: To identify the metrics or methods used by researchers to determine the effectiveness of literature searching where supplementary search methods are compared to bibliographic database searching. We also aimed to determine which metrics or methods are summative or formative and how researchers defined effectiveness in their studies. Study Design and Setting: Systematic review. We searched MEDLINE and Embase to identify published studies evaluating literature search effectiveness in health or allied topics. Results: Fifty studies met full-text inclusion criteria. Six metrics (sensitivity, specificity, precision, accuracy, number needed to read, and yield) and one method (capture recapture) were identified. Conclusion: Studies evaluating effectiveness need to identify clearly the threshold at which they will define effectiveness and how the evaluation they report relates to this threshold. Studies that attempt to investigate literature search effectiveness should be informed by the reporting of confidence intervals, which aids interpretation of uncertainty around the result, and the search methods used to derive effectiveness estimates should be clearly reported and validated in studies. © 2018 Elsevier Inc.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jclinepi.2018.02.025

KW - Effectiveness

Literature searching

Sensitivity

Systematic searching

Article

consensus

Embase

evaluation study

human

information retrieval

mark recapture

measurement accuracy

measurement precision

medical literature

Medline

methodology

metric system

numbers needed to read

priority journal

scientist

sensitivity and specificity

statistical analysis

study design

systematic review

uncertainty

procedures

productivity

reproducibility

Data Accuracy

Efficiency

Information Storage and Retrieval

Reproducibility of Results

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :17

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 53-63

ST - Systematic review identifies six metrics and one method for assessing literature search effectiveness but no consensus on appropriate use

T2 - Journal of Clinical Epidemiology

TI - Systematic review identifies six metrics and one method for assessing literature search effectiveness but no consensus on appropriate use

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85044951370&doi=10.1016%2fj.jclinepi.2018.02.025&partnerID=40&md5=729f9eca0ffa188ae82a33e6db0bce1f>

VL - 99

ID - 329

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This systematic review considers current literature on the association between childhood overweight and obesity and the primary school built environment. Bibliographic databases from the fields of medicine, social science, exercise science and education were systematically searched. The following elements of the built environment were found to have been investigated: playground availability and adequacy; gymnasium availability and adequacy; school field, showers and covered playground availability. One intervention study was identified which utilized the built environment as an adjunct to a behavior change intervention. This systematic review identified minimal research upon the association between the school built environment and weight status and the current results are inconclusive. © 2012 Elsevier Ltd.

AD - Institute of Health Service Research, Peninsula College of Medicine and Dentistry, Veysey Building, Salmon Pool Lane, Exeter, Devon EX2 4SG, United Kingdom

Children's Health and Exercise Research Centre, Sport and Health Sciences, University of Exeter, St. Luke's Campus, Heavitree Road, Exeter, Devon EX1 2LU, United Kingdom

AU - Williams, A. J.

AU - Wyatt, K. M.

AU - Hurst, A. J.

AU - Williams, C. A.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.healthplace.2012.02.004

IS - 3

KW - Body mass index

Child

Obese

Playground

School environment

body mass

child health

obesity

primary education

recreational facility

article

bibliographic database

body weight

child behavior

childhood obesity

clinical research

disease association

education

environment

exercise

exercise science

gymnasium

human

medicine

preschool child

primary school

primary school built environment

priority journal

school

school child

sociology

systematic review

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :21

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 504-514

ST - A systematic review of associations between the primary school built environment and childhood overweight and obesity

T2 - Health and Place

TI - A systematic review of associations between the primary school built environment and childhood overweight and obesity

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84859270148&doi=10.1016%2fj.healthplace.2012.02.004&partnerID=40&md5=bdff3044f471829e885d4f472c657876>

VL - 18

ID - 826

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective: Dementia, a global epidemic, currently affects 50 million individuals worldwide. There are currently limited effective treatments for moderate to severe dementia, and most treatments focus on reducing symptoms rather than improving positive factors. It is unclear if improvements are not possible due to disease severity. This review examines the efficacy of the current psychosocial interventions for people with moderate to severe dementia, focusing on improving cognition and quality of life (QoL) to evaluate what treatments are working and whether improvements are possible. Methods: A systematic search was conducted using six key databases to identify psychosocial interventions for people with moderate to severe dementia, measuring cognition or QoL in randomized controlled trials (RCTs), published between 2000 and 2020. Results: The search identified 4193 studies, and 74 articles were assessed for full-text review. Fourteen RCTs were included and appraised with the Physiotherapy Evidence Database Scale. The included RCTs were moderate in quality. Conclusions: Aromatherapy and reminiscence therapy showed the strongest evidence in improving QoL. There was some evidence that aerobic exercise enhanced cognition, and a multicomponent study improved QoL. However, a quality assessment, using pre-

specified criteria, indicated many methodological weaknesses. While we found improvements in cognition and QoL for moderate to severe dementia, results must be interpreted with caution. Future interventions with rigorous study designs are a pressing need and required before we can recommend specific interventions. © 2021 The Authors. International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

AD - Department of Clinical, Educational and Health Psychology, University College London, London, United Kingdom

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Department of Social Work and Social Administration, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

AU - Hui, E. K.

AU - Tischler, V.

AU - Wong, G. H. Y.

AU - Lau, W. Y. T.

AU - Spector, A.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/gps.5554

IS - 9

KW - cognition

moderate to severe dementia

psychosocial intervention

quality of life

systematic review

sunflower oil

aerobic exercise

aggression

agitation

Alzheimer disease

aromatherapy

art therapy

counseling

dementia

disease severity

horticultural therapy

human

irritability

laughter therapy

multiinfarct dementia

music therapy

pet therapy

physical activity

psychosocial withdrawal

recreational therapy

reminiscence therapy

Review

snoezelen

stretching exercise

therapy effect

treatment outcome

walking

severity of illness index

Humans

M3 - Review

N1 - Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 1313-1329

ST - Systematic review of the current psychosocial interventions for people with moderate to severe dementia

T2 - International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry

TI - Systematic review of the current psychosocial interventions for people with moderate to severe dementia

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85104527681&doi=10.1002%2fgps.5554&partnerID=40&md5=7c428ec8e376434e00e446eb5445076f>

VL - 36

ID - 874

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Recent ecosystem service models have placed biodiversity as a central factor in the processes that link the natural environment to health. While it is recognized that disturbed ecosystems might negatively affect human well-being, it is not clear whether biodiversity is related to or can promote "good" human health and well-being. The aim of this study was to systematically identify, summarize, and synthesize research that had examined whether biodiverse environments are health promoting. The objectives were twofold: (1) to map the interdisciplinary field of enquiry and (2) to assess whether current evidence enables us to characterize the relationship. Due to the heterogeneity of available evidence a narrative synthesis approach was used, which is textual rather than statistical. Extensive searches identified 17 papers that met the inclusion criteria: 15 quantitative and 2 qualitative. The evidence was varied in disciplinary origin, with authors approaching the question using different study designs and methods, and conceptualizations of biodiversity, health, and well-being. There is some evidence to suggest that biodiverse natural environments promote better health through exposure to pleasant environments or the encouragement of health-promoting behaviors. There was also evidence of inverse relationships, particularly at a larger scale (global analyses). However, overall the evidence is inconclusive and fails to identify a specific role for biodiversity in the promotion of better health. High-quality interdisciplinary research is needed to produce a more reliable evidence base. Of particular importance is identifying the specific ecosystem services, goods, and processes through which biodiversity may generate good health and well-being. © 2014 Copyright Taylor & Francis Group, LLC.

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James Hutton Institute, Craigiebuckler, Aberdeen, United Kingdom

Institute of Energy and Sustainable Development, Queens Building, De Montfort University, Leicester, United Kingdom

AU - Lovell, R.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

AU - Higgins, S. L.

AU - Irvine, K. N.

AU - Depledge, M. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/10937404.2013.856361

IS - 1

KW - Article

biodiversity
body mass
ecosystem
environment
environmental factor
health behavior
health status
human
interdisciplinary research
life expectancy
mental health
mood
physical activity
psychological well being
satisfaction
self esteem
socioeconomics
species richness
systematic review
wellbeing
animal
environmental health
public health
review
Animals
Humans
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :102
Export Date: 28 January 2022
PY - 2014
SP - 1-20

ST - A Systematic Review of the Health and Well-Being Benefits of Biodiverse Environments

T2 - Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health - Part B: Critical Reviews

TI - A Systematic Review of the Health and Well-Being Benefits of Biodiverse Environments

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84897057453&doi=10.1080%2f10937404.2013.856361&partnerID=40&md5=f15f3d3331fa6ef76d4a2309c1e576ef>

VL - 17

ID - 629

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: School gardening programmes are increasingly popular, with suggested benefits including healthier eating and increased physical activity. Our objectives were to understand the health and well-being impacts of school gardens and the factors that help or hinder their success. Methods: We conducted a systematic review of quantitative and qualitative evidence (PROSPERO CRD42014007181). We searched multiple databases and used a range of supplementary approaches. Studies about school gardens were included if they reported on physical or mental health or well-being. Quantitative studies had to include a comparison group. Studies were quality appraised using appropriate tools. Findings were narratively synthesised and the qualitative evidence used to produce a conceptual framework to illustrate how benefits might be accrued. Results: Evidence from 40 articles (21 quantitative studies; 16 qualitative studies; 3 mixed methods studies) was included. Generally the quantitative research was poor. Evidence for changes in fruit and vegetable intake was limited and based on self-report. The qualitative research was better quality and ascribed a range of health and well-being impacts to school gardens, with some idealistic expectations for their impact in the long term. Groups of pupils who do not excel in classroom activities were thought to particularly benefit. Lack of funding and over reliance on volunteers were thought to threaten success, while involvement with local communities and integration of gardening activities into the school curriculum were thought to support success. Conclusion: More robust quantitative research is needed to convincingly support the qualitative evidence suggesting wide ranging benefits from school gardens. © 2016 Ohly et al.

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NIHR CLAHRC South West Peninsula (PenCLAHRC), University of Exeter Medical School, Exeter, Devon, United Kingdom

AU - Ohly, H.

AU - Gentry, S.

AU - Wigglesworth, R.

AU - Bethel, A.

AU - Lovell, R.

AU - Garside, R.

C7 - 286

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s12889-016-2941-0

IS - 1

KW - Gardens

Health

Mixed methods

School

Systematic review

Well-being

conceptual framework

curriculum

data base

expectation

fruit

funding

gardening

human

mental health

qualitative research

quantitative study

self report

synthesis

thinking

vegetable

volunteer

wellbeing

achievement

health status

organization and management

Humans

Schools

Volunteers

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :81

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

ST - A systematic review of the health and well-being impacts of school gardening: Synthesis of quantitative and qualitative evidence

T2 - BMC Public Health

TI - A systematic review of the health and well-being impacts of school gardening: Synthesis of quantitative and qualitative evidence

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84962314236&doi=10.1186%2fs12889-016-2941-0&partnerID=40&md5=a6dc1ed525402d9aa3cff2b48b7dc838>

VL - 16

ID - 484

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: In the UK, women aged 50-73 years are invited for screening by mammography every 3 years. In 2009-10, more than 2.24 million women in this age group in England were invited to take part in the programme, of whom 73% attended a screening clinic. Of these, 64,104 women were recalled for assessment. Of those recalled, 81% did not have breast cancer; these women are described as having a false-positive mammogram. Objective: The aim of this systematic review was to identify the psychological impact on women of false positive screening mammograms and any evidence for the effectiveness of interventions designed to reduce this impact. We were also looking for evidence of effects in subgroups of women. Data sources: MEDLINE, MEDLINE In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, EMBASE, Health Management Information Consortium, Cochrane Central Register for Controlled Trials, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD) Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects, CRD Health Technology Assessment (HTA), Cochrane Methodology, Web of Science, Science Citation Index, Social Sciences Citation Index, Conference Proceedings Citation Index-Science, Conference Proceeding Citation Index-Social Science and Humanities, PsycINFO, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, Sociological Abstracts, the International Bibliography of the Social Sciences, the British Library's Electronic Table of Contents and others. Initial searches were carried out between 8 October 2010 and 25 January 2011. Update searches were carried out on 26 October 2011 and 23

March 2012. Review methods: Based on the inclusion criteria, titles and abstracts were screened independently by two reviewers. Retrieved papers were reviewed and selected using the same independent process. Data were extracted by one reviewer and checked by another. Each included study was assessed for risk of bias. Results: Eleven studies were found from 4423 titles and abstracts. Studies that used disease-specific measures found a negative psychological impact lasting up to 3 years. Distress increased with the level of invasiveness of the assessment procedure. Studies using instruments designed to detect clinical levels of morbidity did not find this effect. Women with false-positive mammograms were less likely to return for the next round of screening [relative risk (RR) 0.97; 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.96 to 0.98] than those with normal mammograms, were more likely to have interval cancer [odds ratio (OR) 3.19 (95% CI 2.34 to 4.35)] and were more likely to have cancer detected at the next screening round [OR 2.15 (95% CI 1.55 to 2.98)]. Limitations: This study was limited to UK research and by the robustness of the included studies, which frequently failed to report quality indicators, for example failure to consider the risk of bias or confounding, or failure to report participants' demographic characteristics. Conclusions: We conclude that the experience of having a false-positive screening mammogram can cause breast cancer-specific psychological distress that may endure for up to 3 years, and reduce the likelihood that women will return for their next round of mammography screening. These results should be treated cautiously owing to inherent weakness of observational designs and weaknesses in reporting. Future research should include a qualitative interview study and observational studies that compare generic and disease-specific measures, collect demographic data and include women from different social and ethnic groups. © Queen's Printer and Controller of HMSO 2013.

AD - Peninsula Technology Assessment Group (PenTAG), University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom

Karen Welch Information Consultancy, Fareham, Hampshire, United Kingdom

AU - Bond, M.

AU - Pavey, T.

AU - Welch, K.

AU - Cooper, C.

AU - Garside, R.

AU - Dean, S.

AU - Hyde, C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3310/hta17130

IS - 13

KW - adult

age distribution

aged

article

breast cancer
cancer risk
clinical effectiveness
controlled study
disease association
distress syndrome
false positive result
family history
female
follow up
health impact assessment
health program
human
human tissue
mammography
medical history
medical information
meta analysis (topic)
outcome assessment
qualitative analysis
randomized controlled trial (topic)
risk assessment
screening test
systematic review
United Kingdom
women's health
Adaptation, Psychological
Anxiety
Breast Neoplasms
Depression
Early Detection of Cancer

False Positive Reactions

Genetic Predisposition to Disease

Great Britain

Humans

Practice Guidelines as Topic

Time Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :95

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 1-86

ST - Systematic review of the psychological consequences of false-positive screening mammograms

T2 - Health Technology Assessment

TI - Systematic review of the psychological consequences of false-positive screening mammograms

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84876077361&doi=10.3310%2fhta17130&partnerID=40&md5=a745d9ea28a736b5f96ec64f028b275c>

VL - 17

ID - 819

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Qualitative research related to the human dimensions of conservation and environment is growing in quantity. Rigorous syntheses of such studies can help develop understanding and inform decision-making. They can combine findings from studies in varied or similar contexts to address questions relating to, for example, the lived experience of those affected by environmental phenomena or interventions, or to intervention implementation. Researchers in environmental management have adapted methodology for systematic reviews of quantitative research so as to address questions about the magnitude of intervention effects or the impacts of human activities or exposure. However, guidance for the synthesis of qualitative evidence in this field does not yet exist. The objective of this paper is to present a brief overview of different methods for the synthesis of qualitative research and to explore why and how reviewers might select between these. The paper discusses synthesis methods developed in other fields but applicable to environmental management and policy. These methods include thematic synthesis, framework synthesis, realist synthesis, critical interpretive synthesis and meta-ethnography. We briefly describe each of these approaches, give recommendations for the selection between them, and provide a selection of sources for further reading. © 2019 The Author(s).

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6708 PB, Netherlands

AU - Macura, B.

AU - Suškevičs, M.

AU - Garside, R.

AU - Hannes, K.

AU - Rees, R.

AU - Rodela, R.

C7 - 24

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s13750-019-0168-0

IS - 1

KW - Critical interpretative synthesis

Framework synthesis

Meta-ethnography

Mixed methods reviews

Qualitative evidence synthesis

Realist synthesis

Thematic synthesis

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :13

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Systematic reviews of qualitative evidence for environmental policy and management: An overview of different methodological options

T2 - Environmental Evidence

TI - Systematic reviews of qualitative evidence for environmental policy and management: An overview of different methodological options

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85067293333&doi=10.1186%2fs13750-019-0168-0&partnerID=40&md5=9c877f960bfe864cb2881fe9ce1ae510>

VL - 8

ID - 249

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, one in two people in Africa were food insecure. The burden of malnutrition remains high (e.g. childhood stunting, anaemia in women of reproductive age) or are increasing (e.g. overweight and obesity). A range of coordinated actions are required to improve this situation, including increasing local food production and consumption. The aim of this review was to provide a systematic and comprehensive overview of recently published research into the health, social, economic, and environmental impacts of community food production initiatives (CFPIs) in Kenya, Cameroon and South Africa., Methods: We searched eight electronic databases covering health, social, environmental, economic and agricultural sciences. Primary research studies published from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2018 were considered. Data on geographic location, study design, type of CFPI and the impacts assessed were abstracted from eligible articles., Findings: We identified 4828 articles, 260 of which required full-text review and 118 met our eligibility criteria. Most research was conducted in Kenya (53.4%) and South Africa (38.1%). The categories of CFPIs studied were (in order of decreasing frequency): crop farming, livestock farming, unspecified farming, fisheries, home / school gardens, urban agriculture, and agroforestry. The largest number of studies were on the economic and environmental impacts of CFPIs, followed by their health and social impacts. The health impacts investigated included food security, nutrition status and dietary intake. One study investigated the potential impact of CFPIs on non-communicable diseases. Over 60% of studies investigated a single category of impact. Not one of the studies explicitly used a theoretical framework to guide its design or interpretation., Conclusions: Our findings on research studies of CFPIs suggest the need for a greater focus on interdisciplinary research in order to improve understanding of the relationships between their health, environmental, economic, and social impacts. Greater use of explicit theoretical frameworks could assist in research design and interpretation, helping to ensure its relevance to informing coordinated intersectoral interventions and policy initiatives.

AU - Hutton, Grainne B.

AU - Brugulat-Panes, Anna

AU - Bhagtani, Divya

AU - Mba Maadjhou, Camille

AU - Birch, Jack M.

AU - Shih, Hueyjong

AU - Okop, Kufre

AU - Muti, Monica

AU - Wadende, Pamela

AU - Tatah, Lambed

AU - Mogo, Ebele

AU - Guariguata, Leonor

AU - Unwin, Nigel

DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.29392/001c.19468>

PY - 2021

SE - Hutton, Grainne B. Department of Public Health and Primary Care, Cambridge Institute of Public Health, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK.

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Unwin, Nigel. European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter.

SN - 2399-1623

ST - A Systematic Scoping Review of the Impacts of Community Food Production Initiatives in Kenya, Cameroon, and South Africa

T2 - Journal of global health reports

TI - A Systematic Scoping Review of the Impacts of Community Food Production Initiatives in Kenya, Cameroon, and South Africa

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=pmnm5&NEWS=N&AN=33829114>

VL - 5

Y2 - 20210324//

ID - 968

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The World Health Organization (WHO) Global Action Plan on Physical Activity recommends adopting a systems approach to implementing and tailoring actions according to local contexts. We held group model-building workshops with key stakeholders in the Caribbean region to develop a causal loop diagram to describe the system driving the increasing physical inactivity in the region and envision the most effective ways of intervening in that system to encourage and promote physical activity. We used the causal loop diagram to inform how the WHO Global Action Plan on Physical Activity might be adapted to a local context. Although the WHO recommendations aligned well with our causal loop diagram, the diagram also illustrates the importance of local context in determining how interventions should be coordinated and implemented. Some interventions included creating safe physical activity spaces for both sexes, tackling negative attitudes to physical activity in certain contexts, including in schools and workplaces, and improving infrastructure for active transport. The causal loop diagram may also help understand how policies may be undermined or supported by key actors or where policies should be coordinated. We demonstrate how, in a region with a high level of physical inactivity and low resources, applying systems thinking with relevant stakeholders can help the targeted adaptation of global recommendations to local contexts. © 2021, World Health Organization. All rights reserved.

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AU - Guariguata, L.

AU - Unwin, N.

AU - Garcia, L.

AU - Woodcock, J.

AU - Alafia Samuels, T.

AU - Guell, C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.2471/BLT.20.285297

IS - 10

KW - action plan

diagram

physical activity

policy development

policy implementation

public attitude

stakeholder

World Health Organization

active transport

article

Caribbean

female

human

human experiment

male

physical inactivity

thinking

workplace

exercise

policy

Caribbean Islands

Caribbean Region

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 722-729

ST - La science des systèmes au service des politiques d'amélioration de l'activité physique dans les caraïbes

La ciencia de los sistemas para el desarrollo de políticas para mejorar la actividad física: El caribe

T2 - Bulletin of the World Health Organization

TI - Systems science for developing policy to improve physical activity, the caribbean

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85118009708&doi=10.2471%2fBLT.20.285297&partnerID=40&md5=81cee3678eadf436d31c40488a3dcb31>

VL - 99

ID - 26

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Electric vehicles (EVs) are the most popular alternative to petrol and diesel vehicles and are becoming a central part of climate change mitigation strategies. This paper draws attention to how publics engage with communication strategies relating to EVs. By focusing on the interlinked relationships between an individual's location, socio-demographic characteristics and their experiences with media sources, the paper demonstrates how EV-related knowledges are publicly engaged with. By using systems thinking as a critical analytical lens, we examine how these individuals use knowledges and/or refer to hegemonic framings of alternative technologies to discuss EVs. These constructs focus predominantly on consumerist framings of EVs and how they compare to petrol and diesel vehicles as a commodity. In this context, the paper provides an understanding of how to improve public engagement with EV-related communications by using a systems thinking approach. In doing so, the paper further offers a critical perspective on the relevance of EVs to publics beyond being a consumer product. These considerations can provide researchers with valuable insights into effective and more engaging communication strategies for particular contexts. © Esmene, Taylor and Leyshon.

AD - Centre for Geography and Environmental Science, College of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Exeter, Penryn, United Kingdom

European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Truro, United Kingdom

AU - Esmene, S.

AU - Taylor, T. J.

AU - Leyshon, M.

C7 - 59

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3389/fcomm.2020.00059

KW - climate change mitigation

electric vehicles

public understanding of science

science communication

systems thinking

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - A Systems Thinking Approach to Exploring the Influence of the Media on How Publics Engage with and Develop Dialogues Relating to Electric Vehicles

T2 - Frontiers in Communication

TI - A Systems Thinking Approach to Exploring the Influence of the Media on How Publics Engage with and Develop Dialogues Relating to Electric Vehicles

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85117905965&doi=10.3389%2ffcomm.2020.00059&partnerID=40&md5=e6d628d39eebe3b6ee96a93d987286ba>

VL - 5

ID - 192

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Many healthy workplace interventions have been developed for healthcare settings to address the consistently low scores of healthcare professionals on assessments of mental and physical well-being. Complex healthcare settings present challenges for the scale-up and spread of successful interventions from one setting to another. Despite general agreement regarding the importance of the local setting in affecting intervention success across different settings, there is no consensus on what it is about a local setting that needs to be taken into account to design healthy workplace interventions appropriate for different local settings. Complexity theory principles were used to understand a workplace as a complex adaptive system and to create a framework of eight domains (system characteristics) that affect the emergence of system-level behaviour. This Workplace of Well-being (WoW) framework is responsive and adaptive to local settings and allows a shared understanding of the enablers and barriers to behaviour change by capturing local information for

each of the eight domains. We use the results of applying the WoW framework to one workplace, a UK National Health Service ward, to describe the utility of this approach in informing design of setting-appropriate healthy workplace interventions that create workplaces conducive to healthy behaviour change. © 2015 Sarah L. Brand et al.

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AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Wyatt, K. M.

C7 - 340820

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1155/2015/340820

KW - behavior change

behavior theory

environmental factor

health behavior

health care facility

health care personnel

human

intervention study

medical information

national health service

occupational health

Review

scale up

wellbeing

workplace

workplace of wellbeing framework

classification

manpower

organization and management

psychological model

psychology

questionnaire

United Kingdom

Health Personnel

Humans

Models, Psychological

State Medicine

Surveys and Questionnaires

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

ST - Tailoring Healthy Workplace Interventions to Local Healthcare Settings: A Complexity Theory-Informed Workplace of Well-Being Framework

T2 - Scientific World Journal

TI - Tailoring Healthy Workplace Interventions to Local Healthcare Settings: A Complexity Theory-Informed Workplace of Well-Being Framework

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84941095623&doi=10.1155%2f2015%2f340820&partnerID=40&md5=87e885a0a0d4b332bfa8c24bc6b8add>

VL - 2015

ID - 574

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Systematic review teams and guideline development groups face considerable challenges when considering context within the evidence production process. Many complex interventions are context-dependent and are frequently evaluated within considerable contextual variation and change. This paper considers the extent to which current tools used within systematic reviews and guideline development are suitable in meeting these challenges. The paper briefly reviews strengths and weaknesses of existing approaches to specifying context. Illustrative tools are mapped to corresponding stages of the systematic review process. Collectively, systematic review and guideline production reveals a rich diversity of frameworks and tools for handling context. However, current

approaches address only specific elements of context, are derived from primary studies which lack information or have not been tested within systematic reviews. A hypothetical example is used to illustrate how context could be integrated throughout the guideline development process. Guideline developers and evidence synthesis organisations should select an appropriate level of contextual detail for their specific guideline that is parsimonious and yet sensitive to health systems contexts and the values, preferences and needs of their target populations.

AU - Booth, Andrew

AU - Moore, Graham

AU - Flemming, Kate

AU - Garside, Ruth

AU - Rollins, Nigel

AU - Tuncalp, Ozge

AU - Noyes, Jane

DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2018-000840>

IS - Suppl 1

PY - 2019

SE - Booth, Andrew. School of Health and Related Research, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UK.

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Noyes, Jane. School of Social Sciences, Bangor University, Wales, UK.

SN - 2059-7908

SP - e000840

ST - Taking account of context in systematic reviews and guidelines considering a complexity perspective

T2 - BMJ global health

TI - Taking account of context in systematic reviews and guidelines considering a complexity perspective

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=pmnm&NEWS=N&AN=30775011>

VL - 4

Y2 - 20190125//

ID - 956

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - While it is acknowledged that there is a need for more qualitative research on suicide, it is also clear that the ethics of undertaking such research need to be addressed. This article uses the case study of the authors' experience of gaining ethics approval for a research project that asks people what it is like to feel suicidal to (a) analyse the limits of confidentiality and anonymity and (b) consider the ways in which the process of ethics review can shape and constrain suicide research. This leads to a discussion of the ways in which ethics committees assess and monitor qualitative research more generally and some preliminary suggestions for how this might be improved. © The Author(s) 2012.

AD - SANE, 1st Floor Cityside House, 40 Adler Street, London E1 1EE, United Kingdom

University of Exeter, United Kingdom

AU - Gibson, S.

AU - Benson, O.

AU - Brand, S. L.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1177/0969733012452684

IS - 1

KW - Anonymity

confidentiality

ethics committee

qualitative research ethics

research ethics

suicide

African American

diet

female

health promotion

human

hypertension

male

methodology

review

United States

urban population

African Americans

Humans

North Carolina

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :18

Export Date: 2 February 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 18-29

ST - Talking about suicide: Confidentiality and anonymity in qualitative research

T2 - Nursing Ethics

TI - Talking about suicide: Confidentiality and anonymity in qualitative research

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84873529456&doi=10.1177%2f0969733012452684&partnerID=40&md5=5647e7208bafb432cb75979e1bbe8094>

VL - 20

ID - 932

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The importance of developing employability skills of graduates has become a strategic priority in higher education. Knowledge of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) tools is a valuable skill for graduates both in terms of the specific skillset it provides and of the wider transferable skills. This paper discusses the importance of GIS as an interdisciplinary and employability skill within the setting of a weeklong intensive GIS course taught in the School of International Development at UEA. GIS as an employability skill within a commercial setting is discussed, with the focus on how to teach GIS most effectively in this setting. © 2015 Taylor & Francis.

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Cornwall, United Kingdom

School of International Development, University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom

Water and Environment, Atkins Ltd., Peterborough, United Kingdom

AU - Bearman, N.

AU - Munday, P.

AU - McAvoy, D.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/03098265.2015.1010146

IS - 2

KW - employability

GIS

interdisciplinary

international development

teaching

curriculum

geography education

higher education

learning

skilled labor

university sector

East Anglia

England

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :14

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 237-244

ST - Teaching GIS outside of geography: a case study in the School of International Development, University of East Anglia

T2 - Journal of Geography in Higher Education

TI - Teaching GIS outside of geography: a case study in the School of International Development, University of East Anglia

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84931576547&doi=10.1080%2f03098265.2015.1010146&partnerID=40&md5=8c5df46661f8267e0d771bde211b856c>

VL - 39

ID - 551

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This article aims at exploring, understanding and comparing European citizens' insights and perceptions towards "My life between realities", a positive future scenario which depicts a narrative of reaching healthier, more equitable and sustainable societies by 2040 with the support of technology and technological solutions. It responds to the need for gathering and incorporating more citizen insights into future policy developments and strategic actions to tackle the global challenge of unsustainable development. Citizens of five European countries-the Czech Republic, Germany, North Macedonia, Spain and the United Kingdom-have been consulted through focus groups. The exercise has uncovered citizens' preferences and attitudes towards four main lifestyle areas; namely, green spaces, energy efficient housing, active mobility and (food) consumption. The technological attributes of the scenario led to citizens expressing diametrically opposed and critical perceptions and attitudes. Given the prospects of technology in driving sustainable development, based on these insights, policy recommendations for the better integration and acceptance of technological advances by the public are discussed herein.

AU - Xhelili, Arlind

AU - Strube, Rosa

AU - Grossi, Francesca

AU - Zverinova, Iva

AU - Taylor, Timothy

AU - Martinez-Juarez, Pablo

AU - Quiroga, Sonia

AU - Suarez, Cristina

AU - Gjorgjev, Dragan

DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17010231>

IS - 1

KW - Adolescent

Adult

Age Factors

Aged

Aged, 80 and over

Attitude

*Consumer Behavior

Europe

Female

Focus Groups

Food Supply

Forecasting

*Health Equity/og [Organization & Administration]

Health Equity/st [Standards]

Housing/st [Standards]

Humans

*Life Style

Male

Middle Aged

*Policy Making

Sex Factors

Socioeconomic Factors

Young Adult

PY - 2019

SE - Xhelili, Arlind. Collaborating Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production (CSCP), 42107 Wuppertal, Germany.

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SN - 1660-4601

ST - A Technological Scenario for a Healthier, More Equitable and Sustainable Europe in 2040: Citizen Perceptions and Policy Implications

T2 - International journal of environmental research and public health

TI - A Technological Scenario for a Healthier, More Equitable and Sustainable Europe in 2040: Citizen Perceptions and Policy Implications

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med16&NEWS=N&AN=31905640>

VL - 17

Y2 - 20191228//

ID - 1106

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - In Western society, the narrative of decline dominates the aging process. We know very little about the complexities of how people resist this narrative. The purpose of this article is to understand how a group of mature natural bodybuilders resisted the narrative of decline. Methods. In-depth life story interviews were conducted with 13 natural bodybuilders aged between 50 and 73 years. Verbatim transcripts were produced and the data analyzed using a structural narrative analysis. A dialogical analysis was also utilized. Results. The participants' experiences did not fit with stereotypical assumptions about decline and deterioration in older age. They all told counterstories to "natural" aging, yet what differed was how the participants' counterstories resisted the narrative of decline and the level of resistance that they provided. Discussion. We advance knowledge in the fields of aging and narrative inquiry by revealing the multidimensionality of resistance. We demonstrated how participants storied resistance in different ways and the important implications this had for the way aging was understood and acted upon-by themselves and potentially by others. In addition to advancing theoretical knowledge, in this article, we also significantly contribute to understandings of the potential of narrative for changing human lives and behavior across the life course in more positive and nuanced ways. © The Author 2011.

AD - European Centre for the Environment and Human Health, Peninsula College of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Exeter, Truro, United Kingdom

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AU - Phoenix, C.

AU - Smith, B.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1093/geronb/gbr077

IS - 5

KW - Aging well

Counterstories

Decline

Exercise

Narrative

Resistance

Restorying

Third age

aged

aging

article

competitive behavior

control

coping behavior

female

fitness

human

male

middle aged

motivation

psychological aspect

social behavior

social psychology

United Kingdom

verbal communication

weight lifting

Great Britain

Humans

Internal-External Control

Narration

Physical Fitness

Resilience, Psychological

Social Identification

Stereotyping

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :109

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2011

SP - 628-639

ST - Telling a (good?) counterstory of aging: Natural bodybuilding meets the narrative of decline

T2 - Journals of Gerontology - Series B Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences

TI - Telling a (good?) counterstory of aging: Natural bodybuilding meets the narrative of decline

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-80054037964&doi=10.1093%2fgeronb%2fgbr077&partnerID=40&md5=5ed82d09a0a4c92dfb01a7984efea95f>

VL - 66 B

ID - 772

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: High grade glioma (HGG) is an aggressive form of brain cancer. Treatment of HGG usually entails biopsy, or resection if safe, followed by radiotherapy. Temozolomide is a novel oral chemotherapy drug that penetrates into the brain and purportedly has a low incidence of adverse events. Objectives: To assess whether temozolomide has any advantage for treating HGG in either primary or recurrent disease settings. Search methods: The following databases were searched: CENTRAL (Issue 10, 2012), MEDLINE, EMBASE, Science Citation Index, Physician Data Query and the Meta-Register of Controlled Trials in October, 2012. Reference lists of identified studies were searched. The Journal of Neuro-Oncology and Neuro-oncology were handsearched from 1999 to 2012 including conference abstracts. We contacted neuro-oncologists regarding ongoing and unpublished trials. Selection criteria: Randomised controlled trials (RCTs) where the interventions were the use of temozolomide during primary therapy or for recurrent disease. Comparisons included no chemotherapy, non-temozolomide chemotherapy or different dosing schedules of temozolomide. Patients included those of all ages with histologically proven HGG. Data collection

and analysis: Two review authors undertook the quality assessment and data extraction. Outcome measures included: overall survival (OS); progression-free survival (PFS); quality of life (QoL); and adverse events. Main results: For primary therapy three RCTs were identified, enrolling a total of 745 patients, that investigated temozolomide in combination with radiotherapy versus radiotherapy alone for glioblastoma multiforme (GBM). Temozolomide increased OS (hazard ratio (HR) 0.60, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.46 to 0.79, P value 0.0003) and increased PFS (HR 0.63, 95% CI 0.43 to 0.92, P value 0.02), when compared with radiotherapy alone, although these benefits only appear to emerge when therapy is given in both concomitant and adjuvant phases of treatment. A single RCT found that temozolomide did not have a statistically significant effect on QoL. Risk of haematological complications, fatigue and infections were increased with temozolomide. In recurrent HGG, two RCTs enrolling 672 patients in total found that temozolomide did not increase OS compared to standard chemotherapy (HR 0.9, 95% CI 0.76 to 1.06, P value 0.2) but it did increase PFS in a subgroup analysis of grade IV GBM tumours (HR 0.68, 95% CI 0.51 to 0.90, P value 0.008). Adverse events were similar between arms. In the elderly, 2 RCTs of 664 patients found OS and PFS was similar with temozolomide alone versus radiotherapy alone. QoL did not appear to differ between arms in a single trial but certain adverse events were significantly more common with temozolomide. Authors' conclusions: Temozolomide when given in both concomitant and adjuvant phases is an effective primary therapy in GBM compared to radiotherapy alone. It prolongs survival and delays progression without impacting on QoL but it does increase early adverse events. In recurrent GBM, temozolomide compared with standard chemotherapy improves time-to-progression (TTP) and may have benefits on QoL without increasing adverse events but it does not improve overall. In the elderly, temozolomide alone appears comparable to radiotherapy in terms of OS and PFS but with a higher instance of adverse events. © 2013 The Cochrane Collaboration.

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Western General Hospital, Edinburgh Centre for Neuro-Oncology (ECNO), Crewe Road, Edinburgh, Scotland, EH4 2XU, United Kingdom

AU - Hart, M. G.

AU - Garside, R.

AU - Rogers, G.

AU - Stein, K.

AU - Grant, R.

C7 - Cd007415

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/14651858.CD007415.pub2

IS - 4

KW - antineoplastic agent

temozolomide

alkylating agent

dacarbazine

drug derivative

adjuvant therapy

aminotransferase blood level

bleeding

cancer adjuvant therapy

cancer radiotherapy

cancer recurrence

comparative study

fatigue

fever

glioblastoma

glioma

hematologic disease

human

infection

meta analysis

multimodality cancer therapy

nausea

neutropenia

overall survival

pancytopenia

primary tumor

priority journal

progression free survival

quality of life

randomized controlled trial (topic)

recurrent disease

Review

seizure

side effect

systematic review

thrombocytopenia

vomiting

age

brain tumor

cancer grading

pathology

survival

tumor recurrence

Age Factors

Antineoplastic Agents, Alkylating

Brain Neoplasms

Humans

Neoplasm Grading

Neoplasm Recurrence, Local

Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic

Survival Analysis

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :79

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

ST - Temozolomide for high grade glioma

T2 - Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

TI - Temozolomide for high grade glioma

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84886855132&doi=10.1002%2f14651858.CD007415.pub2&partnerID=40&md5=b9c57ec2299d7a3629520ba9b3238122>

VL - 2013

ID - 674

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Grass pollen is the world's most harmful outdoor aeroallergen. However, it is unknown how airborne pollen assemblages change across time and space. Human sensitivity varies between different species of grass that flower at different times, but it is not known whether temporal turnover in species composition match terrestrial flowering or whether species richness steadily accumulates over the grass pollen season. Here, using targeted, high-throughput sequencing, we demonstrate that all grass genera displayed discrete, temporally restricted peaks of incidence, which varied with latitude and longitude throughout Great Britain, revealing that the taxonomic composition of grass pollen exposure changes substantially across the grass pollen season. © 2019, The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer Nature Limited.

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Environment Department, University of York, York, United Kingdom

AU - Brennan, G. L.

AU - Potter, C.

AU - de Vere, N.

AU - Griffith, G. W.

AU - Skjøth, C. A.

AU - Osborne, N. J.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.
AU - McInnes, R. N.
AU - Clewlow, Y.
AU - Barber, A.
AU - Hanlon, H. M.
AU - Hegarty, M.
AU - Jones, L.
AU - Kurganskiy, A.
AU - Rowney, F. M.
AU - Armitage, C.
AU - Adams-Groom, B.
AU - Ford, C. R.
AU - Petch, G. M.
AU - Elliot, A.
AU - Frisk, C. A.
AU - Neilson, R.
AU - Potter, S.
AU - Rafiq, A. M.
AU - Roy, D. B.
AU - Selby, K.
AU - Steinberg, N.
AU - Creer, S.
AU - The Poller, G. E. N. Consortium
DB - Scopus
DO - 10.1038/s41559-019-0849-7
IS - 5
KW - allergen
flower
human
Poaceae
pollen

season

Allergens

Flowers

Humans

Seasons

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :37

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 750-754

ST - Temperate airborne grass pollen defined by spatio-temporal shifts in community composition

T2 - Nature Ecology and Evolution

TI - Temperate airborne grass pollen defined by spatio-temporal shifts in community composition

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85064069995&doi=10.1038%2fs41559-019-0849-7&partnerID=40&md5=e6a57d7f17fa4d5a91ebf77d12b55113>

VL - 3

ID - 864

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The world's challenges of climate change, damage to ecosystems, and social and health inequalities require changes in human behaviours at every level of organisation, among governments, business, communities, and individuals. An important question is how behaviour change can be enabled and supported at the scale and speed required. The research reported in this paper describes important lessons for good practice in changing contexts to modify behaviours for a triple win for health, equity and environmental sustainability. Authors synthesised learning from qualitative, quantitative and cost benefit evaluations of 15 case studies conducted in 12 countries in Europe. The case studies address ways of living (green spaces and energy efficient housing), moving (active transport) and consuming (healthy and sustainable diets) that support the triple win. Ten lessons for good practice were identified. These include bringing a triple win mindset to policy and practice in planning interventions, with potential to improve environmental sustainability, health and equity at the same time. The lessons for good practice are intended to support governmental and non-governmental actors, practitioners and researchers planning to work across sectors to achieve mutual benefits for health and environmental sustainability and in particular to benefit poorer and more socio-economically disadvantaged groups.

AU - Bell, Ruth

AU - Khan, Matluba
AU - Romeo-Velilla, Maria
AU - Stegeman, Ingrid
AU - Godfrey, Alba
AU - Taylor, Timothy
AU - Morris, George
AU - Staatsen, Brigit
AU - van der Vliet, Nina
AU - Kruize, Hanneke
AU - Anthun, Kirsti Sarheim
AU - Lillefjell, Monica
AU - Espnes, Geir Arild
AU - Chiabai, Aline
AU - de Jalon, Silvestre Garcia
AU - Quiroga, Sonia
AU - Martinez-Juarez, Pablo
AU - Maca, Vojtech
AU - Zverinova, Iva
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AU - Marques, Sibila
AU - Craveiro, Daniela
AU - Westerink, Joyce
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AU - Belorgey, Nathalie
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AU - Upelniece, Inese

AU - Costongs, Caroline

DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/ijerph16224546>

IS - 22

KW - *Climate Change

*Ecosystem

Europe

*Health Equity/ec [Economics]

*Health Status

*Housing/ec [Economics]

Humans

*Socioeconomic Factors

PY - 2019

SE - Bell, Ruth. Institute of Health Equity, UCL, London WC1E 7HB, UK.

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SN - 1660-4601

ST - Ten Lessons for Good Practice for the INHERIT Triple Win: Health, Equity, and Environmental Sustainability

T2 - International journal of environmental research and public health

TI - Ten Lessons for Good Practice for the INHERIT Triple Win: Health, Equity, and Environmental Sustainability

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med16&NEWS=N&AN=31744247>

VL - 16

Y2 - 20191117//

ID - 1108

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Research into how bumble bee colonies respond to the stressors affecting their populations are currently studied in the laboratory using commercially reared *Bombus terrestris* colonies.

Understanding how these stressors affect wild bumble bee colonies in the field would be a crucial step forward for the conservation of bumble bee species. Currently, visual cues are used to locate bumble bee nests, using human searchers looking for the worker nest traffic, but the limitations of this method mean that low numbers of nests are found and so a new method that looks to tackle these limitations is needed. Thermal cameras have been considered as a potential nest searching tool because they reduce the visual complexity of the environment by displaying a homogenized thermal landscape to the searcher. In this study, we compare the use of a thermal camera to human searches using two trials: (i) using inexperienced volunteers to search along the transect for a known bumble bee nest and (ii) using an experienced individual to search across a number of novel locations. We found thermal cameras are not a better nest detection technique than human searches, having low success rates across both trials. We discuss the limitations of thermal cameras as a technique and propose how the technology could be improved for future studies. © 2019, © 2019 The Author(s). Published by Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.

AD - Environment and Sustainability Institute, University of Exeter, Penryn, Cornwall, United Kingdom

AU - Roberts, B. R.

AU - Osborne, J. L.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/00218839.2019.1614724

IS - 4

KW - Bombus

bumble bee

nest detection

thermal camera

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 494-500

ST - Testing the efficacy of a thermal camera as a search tool for locating wild bumble bee nests

T2 - Journal of Apicultural Research

TI - Testing the efficacy of a thermal camera as a search tool for locating wild bumble bee nests

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85069532503&doi=10.1080%2f00218839.2019.1614724&partnerID=40&md5=824c470f2141b98dea3c4b6f26d150f6>

VL - 58

ID - 842

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - In order to understand how blue spaces may influence health-promoting behaviours, a reliable and effective assessment tool is needed. The Blue Health Environment Assessment Tool (BEAT) was developed to meet this need. A two-stage approach to testing the reliability of the tool is presented here. At Stage-1, one common and several different expert assessors rated 16 sites independently and their results compared. In Stage-2, two assessors rated 21 sites independently and their results were compared. The Inter-class correlation coefficient (ICC) was calculated to assess inter-rater reliability to both stages. Stage-2 results showed greater reliability after enhanced training of the assessors. To demonstrate the effectiveness of the tool at revealing differences between sites and for identifying health promoting affordances we carried out intra and inter-site comparisons of a subset of six sites for the Stage-1 and 18 sites for Stage-2. The results showed that overall the tool performs consistently and compares well to the reliability shown by other similar tools. The tool is also highly effective in identifying site-specific differences across the test sample of blue spaces. The results demonstrate that the tool can be used reliably (with training and guidance) and that it provides meaningful data to help planners and designers assess different sites. © 2021 Elsevier Ltd

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AU - Mishra, H. S.

AU - Bell, S.

AU - Grellier, J.

AU - White, M. P.

C7 - 102526

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.healthplace.2021.102526

KW - Blue space assessment

Health and well-being

Inter-rater reliability

Tool effectiveness

assessment method

correlation

data set

numerical model

article

correlation coefficient

interrater reliability

wellbeing

human

observer variation

reproducibility

Humans

Reproducibility of Results

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Testing the reliability and effectiveness of a new tool for assessing urban blue spaces: The BlueHealth environmental assessment tool (BEAT)

T2 - Health and Place

TI - Testing the reliability and effectiveness of a new tool for assessing urban blue spaces: The BlueHealth environmental assessment tool (BEAT)

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85101159455&doi=10.1016%2fj.healthplace.2021.102526&partnerID=40&md5=4e87e328c77049b110d867fd0dbf5b2d>

VL - 68

ID - 70

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: E-cigarettes are increasing in popularity, particularly among young adults. With public health organisations contesting the possible benefits of e-cigarettes, research is required to explore young adults' use of e-cigarettes as a smoking cessation and recreational tool. This study examined existing qualitative data to understand how transition into adulthood and issues of identity affect young adults' perceptions and experiences of e-cigarette use. Methods: A meta-ethnography was conducted to examine how young adults perceive and use e-cigarettes. Data were synthesised using Noblit and Hare's (1988) meta-ethnographic approach. Bronfenbrenner's socio-ecological model (1979) was used to conceptualise themes and map findings. Results: A total of 34 studies were included in the review. Young adults viewed e-cigarettes as a safer alternative to traditional cigarette smoking and perceived e-cigarettes as an effective cessation tool. Users were able to personalise their e-cigarette use due to the variety of flavours and devices available. E-cigarettes were found to be a sociable tool as they allowed users to align themselves with their peers who used e-cigarettes and facilitated use within smoke-free environments. Young adults demonstrated high levels of self-efficacy with regards to obtaining e-cigarettes from various retailers and were active consumers of e-cigarette marketing. Conclusion: This meta-ethnography provides an in-depth insight into social norms around e-cigarette use and beliefs that e-cigarettes could be a safer alternative to traditional cigarettes. As young adults increasingly engage with e-cigarettes, there is a need for informed policy decisions regarding appropriate use. Engagement with e-cigarettes is often reflected within social media, so this medium could be a key platform for creating tailored interventions which inform young adults about the appropriate use of these products. © 2021, The Author(s).

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AU - Ranjit, A.

AU - McCutchan, G.

AU - Brain, K.

AU - Poole, R.

C7 - 85

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s13011-021-00416-4

IS - 1

KW - Cessation

E-cigarettes

Harm reduction

Perceptions

Young adults

adult

cultural anthropology

electronic cigarette

human

perception

smoking cessation

vaping

young adult

Anthropology, Cultural

Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems

Humans

M3 - Review

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - "That's the whole thing about vaping, it's custom tasty goodness": a meta-ethnography of young adults' perceptions and experiences of e-cigarette use

T2 - Substance Abuse: Treatment, Prevention, and Policy

TI - "That's the whole thing about vaping, it's custom tasty goodness": a meta-ethnography of young adults' perceptions and experiences of e-cigarette use

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85119022575&doi=10.1186%2fs13011-021-00416-4&partnerID=40&md5=15d961f1b25480672fbb335e12047a8e>

VL - 16

ID - 9

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Many older adults experience what is clinically recognised as frailty but little is known about the perceptions of, and attitudes regarding, being frail. This qualitative study explored adults' perceptions of frailty and their beliefs concerning its progression and consequences. Twenty-nine participants aged 66-98 with varying degrees of frailty, residing either in their homes or institutional settings, participated in semi-structured interviews. Verbatim transcripts were analysed using a Grounded Theory approach. Self-identifying as 'frail' was perceived by participants to be strongly related to their own levels of health and engagement in social and physical activity. Being labelled by others as 'old and frail' contributed to the development of a frailty identity by encouraging attitudinal and behavioural confirmation of it, including a loss of interest in participating in social and physical activities, poor physical health and increased stigmatisation. Using both individual and social context, different strategies were used to resist self-identification. The study provides insights into older adults' perceptions and attitudes regarding frailty, including the development of a frailty identity and its relationship with activity levels and health. The implications of these findings for future research and practice are discussed. © 2015 Cambridge University Press.

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AU - Warmoth, K.

AU - Lang, I. A.

AU - Phoenix, C.

AU - Abraham, C.

AU - Andrew, M. K.

AU - Hubbard, R. E.

AU - Tarrant, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1017/S0144686X1500046X

IS - 7

KW - frailty

identity

perceptions of ageing

qualitative study

aging population

elderly population

health status

identity construction

perception

physical activity

public attitude

qualitative analysis

social participation

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :63

Export Date: 3 February 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 1483-1500

ST - 'Thinking you're old and frail': A qualitative study of frailty in older adults

T2 - Ageing and Society

TI - 'Thinking you're old and frail': A qualitative study of frailty in older adults

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84930606579&doi=10.1017%2fs0144686X1500046X&partnerID=40&md5=ac8f3b325b9356c280b6d06c05e97934>

VL - 36

ID - 1519

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter, Medical School, Truro, Cornwall, United Kingdom

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AU - Depledge, M. H.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Maycock, B.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

C7 - I4671

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1136/bmj.I4671

KW - methylmercury

phthalic acid

plastic

trace element

acidification

algal bloom

carbon footprint

climate change

Editorial

environmental health

environmental policy

environmental protection

environmental sustainability

fetus development

flooding

global health

health care planning

health hazard

health promotion

mental health

mercurialism

natural resource

ocean environment

physical activity

priority journal

recreation

sea food

water pollution

wellbeing

environmental monitoring

human

legislation and jurisprudence

Humans

M3 - Editorial

N1 - Cited By :15

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Time and tide

T2 - The BMJ

TI - Time and tide

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85069214235&doi=10.1136%2fbmj.l4671&partnerID=40&md5=3b9a89280e949a62d3be730526e9398c>

VL - 366

ID - 278

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Topical protoporphyrin (PpIX)-induced photodynamic therapy (PDT) relies on the penetration of the prodrug into the skin lesion and subsequent accumulation of the photosensitizer. Methyl aminolevulinate (MAL)-PDT is an established treatment for thinner and superficial non-melanoma skin cancers (NMSCs) but for the treatment of the thicker nodular basal cell carcinoma (nBCC) enhanced penetration of the prodrug is required. This study employed a new higher pressure, oxygen pressure injection (OPI) device, at the time of Metvix[®] application with a view to enhancing the penetration of MAL into the tumors. Each patient had Metvix[®] applied to a single nBCC followed by application of a higher pressure OPI device. Following different time intervals (0, 30, 60, 120 or 180 min) the tumors were excised. The maximum depth and area of MAL penetration achieved in each lesion was measured using PpIX fluorescence microscopy. As expected, an increase in the depth of MAL-induced PpIX accumulation and area of tumor sensitized was observed over time; when the Metvix[®] cream was applied for 0, 30, 60, 120 and 180 min the median depth of PpIX fluorescence was 0%, 21%, 26.5%, 75.5% and 90%, respectively and the median area of tumor sensitized was 0%, 4%, 6%, 19% and 60%, respectively. As the investigation presented here did not include a control arm, the relative depths of fluorescence observed in this study were statistically compared (using the non-parametric Mann Whitney U test) with the results of our previous study where patients had Metvix[®] cream applied either with or without the standard pressure OPI device. When the higher pressure OPI device was employed compared to without OPI this increase was

observed to be greater following 30, 120, and 180 min although overall not significantly ($p = 0.835$). In addition, no significant difference between the higher pressure OPI device employed here and the previously investigated standard pressure OPI device was observed ($p = 0.403$). However, when the results for both OPI devices were combined and compared to the standard treatment (no OPI employed) group, although the difference did not reach significance ($p = 0.531$) a consistent and substantial increase in the depth of PpIX fluorescence was observed, therefore employment of an OPI device during topical MAL-PDT protocols warrants further investigation as a technique for enhancing MAL penetration. © 2012 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

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AU - Campbell, S.

AU - Allen, J.

AU - Mathew, J.

AU - Helliwell, P.

AU - Curnow, A.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jphotobiol.2012.09.002

KW - Methyl aminolevulinate (MAL)

Non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC)

Photodynamic therapy (PDT)

Protoporphyrin IX

Topical

aminolevulinic acid methyl ester

protoporphyrin

article

basal cell carcinoma

bioaccumulation

cancer surgery

clinical article

controlled study

cream

drug penetration

fluorescence

fluorescence microscopy

human

human tissue

medical device

nodular basal cell carcinoma

oxygen pressure injection device

oxygen tension

photodynamic therapy

priority journal

rank sum test

Aminolevulinic Acid

Biological Transport

Carcinoma, Basal Cell

Injections

Oxygen

Photosensitizing Agents

Pressure

Prodrugs

Protoporphyrins

Skin Neoplasms

Spectrometry, Fluorescence

Time Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 97-103

ST - The time-dependent accumulation of protoporphyrin IX fluorescence in nodular basal cell carcinoma following application of methyl aminolevulinate with an oxygen pressure injection device

T2 - Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology B: Biology

TI - The time-dependent accumulation of protoporphyrin IX fluorescence in nodular basal cell carcinoma following application of methyl aminolevulinate with an oxygen pressure injection device

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84867588740&doi=10.1016%2fj.jphotobiol.2012.09.002&partnerID=40&md5=cab84bff0e978df9152fc3f15650b605>

VL - 117

ID - 703

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Environmental changes aimed at encouraging walking or cycling may promote activity and improve health, but evidence suggests small or inconsistent effects in practice. Understanding how an intervention works might help explain the effects observed and provide guidance about generalisability. We therefore aimed to review the literature on the effects of this type of intervention and to understand how and why these may or may not be effective. We searched eight electronic databases for existing systematic reviews and mined these for evaluative studies of physical environmental changes and assessed changes in walking, cycling or physical activity. We then searched for related sources including quantitative or qualitative studies, policy documents or reports. We extracted information on the evidence for effects ('estimation'), contexts and mechanisms ('explanation') and assessed credibility, and synthesised material narratively. We identified 13 evaluations of interventions specifically targeting walking and cycling and used 46 related sources. 70% (n = 9 evaluations) scored 3 or less on the credibility criteria for effectiveness. 6 reported significant positive effects, but higher quality evaluations were more likely to report positive effects. Only two studies provided rich evidence of mechanisms. We identified three common resources that interventions provide to promote walking and cycling: (i) improving accessibility and connectivity; (ii) improving traffic and personal safety; and (iii) improving the experience of walking and cycling. The most effective interventions appeared to target accessibility and safety in both supportive and unsupportive contexts. Although the evidence base was relatively limited, we were able to understand the role of context in the success of interventions. Researchers and policy makers should consider the context and mechanisms which might operate before evaluating and implementing interventions. © 2019

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AU - Guell, C.

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AU - Ogilvie, D.

C7 - 102161

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.healthplace.2019.102161

KW - Causality

Environment

Evaluation

Intervention

Physical activity

Systematic review

Urban design

accessibility

cycle transport

literature review

safety

walking

environmental change

human

human experiment

qualitative research

review

scientist

cycling

environmental planning

health behavior

health promotion

procedures

Bicycling

Environment Design

Humans

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :23

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Title: Can changing the physical environment promote walking and cycling? A systematic review of what works and how

T2 - Health and Place

TI - Title: Can changing the physical environment promote walking and cycling? A systematic review of what works and how

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85068504158&doi=10.1016%2fj.healthplace.2019.102161&partnerID=40&md5=a283296ea3656894d7c4798571edb296>

VL - 58

ID - 245

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Cities are responding to their growing transportation demands in different ways. We interviewed city dwellers in two cities, Singapore and London, with highly developed transport infrastructure to understand individual transport decisions and experiences in the context of two different city cultures that support distinct transport policies. Compared to London, cars and other private transport are valued and priced beyond the reach of most in Singapore. Seventeen adults from London and sixteen from Singapore were interviewed and presented with an overview of the other city's transportation system to elicit their opinions on the differences and whether an alternate system could be applied in their city. Differences were observed in perceptions of, and beliefs concerning, private transport. In Singapore, cars served more than utilitarian purposes and were viewed as socially desirable status and success symbols. In London, car ownership and usage were viewed as a necessity due to a perceived lack of accessible, alternative transport. Both samples valued accessibility, affordability and comfort in relation to transport mode choice. There was also general acknowledgement and support for managing the car population and use in both cities, though how it should be done remains highly context-specific. Our findings suggest that public engagement and effective communication are important components when interventions and policies are introduced to better manage the car population and use in cities. © 2019 The Authors

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AU - White, M. P.

AU - Skippon, S.

C7 - 100030

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.trip.2019.100030

KW - Car ownership

London

Qualitative comparison

Singapore

Transport experience

Transport policy

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :7

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - To drive or not to drive? A qualitative comparison of car ownership and transport experiences
in London and Singapore

T2 - Transportation Research Interdisciplinary Perspectives

TI - To drive or not to drive? A qualitative comparison of car ownership and transport experiences in
London and Singapore

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85078678546&doi=10.1016%2fj.trip.2019.100030&partnerID=40&md5=e045509f42c5363c4e226be7fe2dc97f>

VL - 2

ID - 230

ER -

TY - CHAP

AB - This conceptual paper presents an approach to conducting visual research with children. It locates research praxis within an ecological framework where researchers operate within spheres of moral and emotional engagement through play. It critiques research activities that consider ethics as a system to manage the behavioral conduct of researchers, sometimes resulting in a disconnect between those doing research and those being researched, and proposes instead an ecological form of collaborative ethical enquiry. Targeted at research practitioners, the text is written from the perspective of the first author's research with children using film. It charts various research activities that were located at a small off-grid school in Cornwall, UK, and discusses the ethical dilemmas encountered and the measures used to overcome them. © The Editor(s) (if applicable) and The Author(s) 2016.

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AU - Waters, P.

AU - Waite, S.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1057/978-1-137-54305-9_9

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 117-127

ST - Toward an ecological approach to ethics in visual research methods with children

T2 - Ethics and Visual Research Methods: Theory, Methodology, and Practice

TI - Toward an ecological approach to ethics in visual research methods with children

UR - https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85014687877&doi=10.1057%2f978-1-137-54305-9_9&partnerID=40&md5=728b13909a07b9d67e8daf3f3b63757e

ID - 500

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Serum cotinine, a metabolite of nicotine, is frequently used in research as a biomarker of recent tobacco smoke exposure. Historically, secondhand smoke (SHS) research uses suboptimal statistical methods due to censored serum cotinine values, meaning a measurement below the limit of detection (LOD). Methods. We compared commonly used methods for analyzing censored serum cotinine data using parametric and non-parametric techniques employing data from the 1999-2004 National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (NHANES). To illustrate the

differences in associations obtained by various analytic methods, we compared parameter estimates for the association between cotinine and the inflammatory marker homocysteine using complete case analysis, single and multiple imputation, "reverse" Kaplan-Meier, and logistic regression models. Results: Parameter estimates and statistical significance varied according to the statistical method used with censored serum cotinine values. Single imputation of censored values with either 0, LOD or LOD/2 yielded similar estimates and significance; multiple imputation method yielded smaller estimates than the other methods and without statistical significance. Multiple regression modelling using the "reverse" Kaplan-Meier method yielded statistically significant estimates that were larger than those from parametric methods. Conclusions: Analyses of serum cotinine data with values below the LOD require special attention. "Reverse" Kaplan-Meier was the only method inherently able to deal with censored data with multiple LODs, and may be the most accurate since it avoids data manipulation needed for use with other commonly used statistical methods. Additional research is needed into the identification of optimal statistical methods for analysis of SHS biomarkers subject to a LOD. © 2011 Koru-Sengul et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

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C7 - 11

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/1617-9625-9-11

IS - 1

KW - biological marker

cotinine

homocysteine

accuracy

adult

analytic method

article

complete case analysis

data analysis

female

human

intermethod comparison

Kaplan Meier method

limit of detection

logistic regression analysis

major clinical study

male

multiple imputation method

multiple regression

parameter

parametric test

passive smoking

priority journal

single imputation method

statistical analysis

statistical significance

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2011

ST - Toward improved statistical methods for analyzing Cotinine-Biomarker health association data

T2 - Tobacco Induced Diseases

TI - Toward improved statistical methods for analyzing Cotinine-Biomarker health association data

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-80053442609&doi=10.1186%2f1617-9625-9-11&partnerID=40&md5=33d95734c0224fe6c603409410bf30bc>

VL - 9

ID - 760

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Introduction: Smoking-attributable risks for lung, esophageal, and head and neck (H/N) cancers range from 54% to 90%. Identifying areas with higher than average cancer risk and smoking rates, then targeting those areas for intervention, is one approach to more rapidly lower the overall tobacco disease burden in a given state. Our research team used spatial modeling techniques to identify areas in Florida with higher than expected tobacco-associated cancer incidence clusters. Materials and Methods: Geocoded tobacco-associated incident cancer data from 1998 to 2002 from the Florida Cancer Data System were used. Tobacco-associated cancers included lung, esophageal, and H/N cancers. SaTScan was used to identify geographic areas that had statistically significant ($P < 0.10$) excess age-adjusted rates of tobacco-associated cancers. The Poisson-based spatial scan statistic was used. Phi correlation coefficients were computed to examine associations among block groups with/without overlapping cancer clusters. The logistic regression was used to assess associations between county-level smoking prevalence rates and being diagnosed within versus outside a cancer cluster. Community-level smoking rates were obtained from the 2002 Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Analyses were repeated using 2007 BRFSS to examine the consistency of associations. Results: Lung cancer clusters were geographically larger for both squamous cell and adenocarcinoma cases in Florida from 1998 to 2002, than esophageal or H/N clusters. There were very few squamous cell and adenocarcinoma esophageal cancer clusters. H/N cancer mapping showed some squamous cell and a very small amount of adenocarcinoma cancer clusters. Phi correlations were generally weak to moderate in strength. The odds of having an invasive lung cancer cluster increased by 12% per increase in the county-level smoking rate. Results were inconsistent for esophageal and H/N cancers, with some inverse associations. 2007 BRFSS data also showed a similar results pattern. Conclusions: Spatial analysis identified many nonoverlapping areas of high risk across both cancer and histological subtypes. Attempts to correlate county-level smoking rates with cancer cluster membership yielded consistent results only for lung cancer. However, spatial analyses may be most useful when examining incident clusters where several tobacco-associated cancer clusters overlap. Focusing on overlapping cancer clusters may help investigators identify priority areas for further screening, detailed assessments of tobacco use, and/or prevention and cessation interventions to decrease risk.

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AU - Dietz, N.

AU - Sherman, R.

AU - MacKinnon, J.

AU - Fleming, L.

AU - Arheart, K.

AU - Wohler, B.

AU - Lee, D.

C7 - 22

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.4103/1477-3163.85184

KW - cancer

Cancer cluster

spatial analysis

tobacco use

article

cancer incidence

community assessment

esophageal adenocarcinoma

esophageal squamous cell carcinoma

human

lung adenocarcinoma

lung squamous cell carcinoma

model

smoking

spatial modeling

tobacco

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :11

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2011

ST - Toward the identification of communities with increased tobacco-associated cancer burden:
Application of spatial modeling techniques

T2 - Journal of Carcinogenesis

TI - Toward the identification of communities with increased tobacco-associated cancer burden:
Application of spatial modeling techniques

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84872736866&doi=10.4103%2f1477-3163.85184&partnerID=40&md5=a0464fb6bdc1d595ce857094695ba0d9>

VL - 10

ID - 751

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - As part of a process evaluation, we explored in semi-structured interviews the experiences of 19 mothers who had taken part in a trial to reduce infant formula-milk intake and promote healthy weight gain, and reflections of three facilitators who delivered the intervention and control group protocols. Mothers appreciated the nonjudgmental support provided during the trial, after experiencing stigma and receiving limited advice on how, how much, and how often formula-milk should be given. The information mothers had previously found, printed on formula-milk tins, or provided by family, friends, and health professionals was often perceived as contradictory; the trial guidance also conflicted with social norms relating infant health positively with weight gain. For those recruited into the trial with older infants, who had already exceeded the recommendations, reducing formula-milk amounts was difficult. The findings highlight the difficulties of addressing a highly stigmatized, complex social practice with an individual, behavioral intervention approach. © 2018, The Author(s).

AD - University of Exeter, Truro, United Kingdom

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AU - Guell, C.

AU - Whittle, F.

AU - Ong, K. K.

AU - Lakshman, R.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1177/1049732318764386

IS - 8

KW - behavior change

Britain

complexity

diet, nutrition, malnutrition

infants

mothers, mothering

obesity, overweight

qualitative methods, qualitative

stigma

adult

artificial milk

body weight gain

feeding behavior

female

health education

human

infant

interview

mother

newborn

organization and management

physiology

psychology

social norm

Humans

Infant Formula

Infant, Newborn

Interviews as Topic

Mothers

Social Norms

Weight Gain

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :10

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 1320-1329

ST - Toward Understanding How Social Factors Shaped a Behavioral Intervention on Healthier Infant Formula-Feeding

T2 - Qualitative Health Research

TI - Toward Understanding How Social Factors Shaped a Behavioral Intervention on Healthier Infant Formula-Feeding

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85044513983&doi=10.1177%2f1049732318764386&partnerID=40&md5=10eebf6cdd7b0d605408886fd1eeef>

VL - 28

ID - 863

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The oceans are crucial for human survival, yet they are under serious threat from humans, for example through overfishing and poor waste management. We investigated two questions. First, does a leisure visit to an aquarium improve visitor attitudes and intentions towards marine sustainability, specifically regarding overfishing and pollution? Second, does an information booklet handed out in addition to the visit have additional measurable impact? Aquarium visitors (n = 104) completed a questionnaire on marine sustainability attitudes and behavioral intentions before and after their visit. Half of the visitors also were given informational materials that offered behavioral solutions to the problem of overfishing. The aquarium visit significantly improved visitors' overall attitudes and intentions. The information booklet additionally improved intentions significantly, but not attitudes. These findings show that a visit to an aquarium can help individuals develop what we term a marine mindset, a state of readiness to address marine sustainability issues. Implications, limitations, and ideas for further research are discussed. © 2013 Copyright Taylor and Francis Group, LLC.

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AU - Wyles, K. J.

AU - Pahl, S.

AU - White, M.

AU - Morris, S.

AU - Cracknell, D.

AU - Thompson, R. C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/10645578.2013.768077

IS - 1

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :32

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 95-110

ST - Towards a Marine Mindset: Visiting an Aquarium Can Improve Attitudes and Intentions Regarding Marine Sustainability

T2 - Visitor Studies

TI - Towards a Marine Mindset: Visiting an Aquarium Can Improve Attitudes and Intentions Regarding Marine Sustainability

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84876153046&doi=10.1080%2f10645578.2013.768077&partnerID=40&md5=4b56bff47390c77db893811016032163>

VL - 16

ID - 855

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Physical activity levels decline in later life despite the known benefits for physical, cognitive and mental health. Older people find it difficult to meet activity targets; therefore, more realistic and meaningful strategies are needed. We aimed to develop a typology of older people's motivations and lifelong habits of being active as a starting point to co-designing active ageing strategies in a workshop. Methods: We conducted semi-structured interviews with 27 participants aged 65-80 in Norfolk, UK, and participant observation with 17 of them. At a workshop with 13 study participants and 6 government and civil society representatives, we invited reflections on preliminary findings. Results: Three types were developed. "Exercisers" had engaged in sport and exercise throughout their life but experienced physical ill health and limitations as barriers. "Out-and-about-ers" pursued social engagement and a variety of interests but experienced biographical disruption through retirement and loss of companions that limited social activities in later life. A final type characterized people who preferred "sedentary/solitary" activities. A workshop elicited suggestions for new strategies relating to these types that addressed people's specific motivations. An example was to combine social engagement and physical activity in "dog-parent"-walking schemes to link people through shared responsibility for a dog. Conclusions: We suggest that these potential strategies map more closely onto the everyday life-worlds in which public health might seek to intervene than common physical activity interventions. Most notably, this means a more differentiated understanding of barriers, and acknowledging that intellectual, social or solitary pursuits can include incidental physical activity. © 2018 The Authors Health Expectations published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd

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AU - Guell, C.

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AU - Ogilvie, D.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/hex.12686

IS - 5

KW - active living

ageing

intervention strategies

participatory research

UK

aged

aging

exercise

female

human

interview

lifestyle

male

motivation

psychology

qualitative research

United Kingdom

very elderly

walking

Aged, 80 and over

Humans

Interviews as Topic

Life Style

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :6

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 919-926

ST - Towards co-designing active ageing strategies: A qualitative study to develop a meaningful physical activity typology for later life

T2 - Health Expectations

TI - Towards co-designing active ageing strategies: A qualitative study to develop a meaningful physical activity typology for later life

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85044929349&doi=10.1111%2fhex.12686&partnerID=40&md5=36bf99e29849cebf5b919fb00806235>

VL - 21

ID - 308

ER -

TY - CONF

AB - Horizon scanning is an increasingly important part of management decision making in all sectors. It involves the systematic search for incipient trends, opportunities and constraints that might affect the probability of achieving management goals and objectives. This requires the continuous acquisition of up-to-date information to anticipate issues, collect data about them and thus inform critical decisions. Although horizon scanning has its roots in the pre-electronic information era, it has blossomed with the availability of electronic databases and Web-based information. In this paper, we propose the implementation of a horizon scanning system centred on the use of keyword-based, Web search engines. By leveraging the existing infrastructure of proven search engines, our system aims to automate the humanintensive process of seeking information and emerging trends. A prototype application that integrates the software that we plan to use has been developed to accompany this paper, and we discuss the potential for its application. © 2012 Polish Info Processing Socit.

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AU - Palomino, M. A.

AU - Taylor, T.

AU - Owen, R.

C3 - 2012 Federated Conference on Computer Science and Information Systems, FedCSIS 2012

DB - Scopus

KW - Electronic database

Emerging trends

Horizon scanning

Incipient trends

Information eras

Management decision-making

Management goals

Web-based information

Computer science

Decision making

Imaging systems

Information systems

Search engines

Software prototyping

Websites

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 2 February 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 1009-1016

ST - Towards the development of an automated, Web-based, horizon scanning system

TI - Towards the development of an automated, Web-based, horizon scanning system

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84872505847&partnerID=40&md5=fabf17c63e953b18740dd0ae4ea82179>

ID - 923

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The cyanobacterium *Lyngbya majuscula* is found in the littoral zone and to a depth of 30. m in tropical, subtropical and temperate regions across the globe, as well as being an important contributor to coral reef ecosystems. This cyanobacterium produces a range of chemicals that may

contribute to a variety of negative health outcomes including skin, eye and respiratory irritation. The toxic compounds, lyngbyatoxin A and debromoaplysiatoxin, have been implicated in acute dermatologic reactions in human swimmers, and experiments involving these two toxins show the formation of acute dermal lesions. We explore the reported distribution and health implications of *L. majuscula*, with reference to factors affecting bloom frequency. The likely implications of climate change upon the distribution of the organism, and frequency of blooms are also described. © 2013 Elsevier B.V.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.hal.2013.09.003

KW - Aplysiatoxins

Climate change

Dermatoxin

Epidemiology

Lyngbya majuscula

Lyngbyatoxins

Manauaealides

Recreational water activity

Teleocidins

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :18

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 1-8

ST - Toxic alkaloids in *Lyngbya majuscula* and related tropical marine cyanobacteria

T2 - Harmful Algae

TI - Toxic alkaloids in *Lyngbya majuscula* and related tropical marine cyanobacteria

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84890101614&doi=10.1016%2fj.hal.2013.09.003&partnerID=40&md5=17d4e23dc5e8b2031d1d68b2d53b7a15>

VL - 31

ID - 638

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Most river systems are impacted by sewage effluent. It remains unclear if there is a lower threshold to the concentration of sewage effluent that can significantly change the structure of the microbial community and its mobile genetic elements in a natural river biofilm. We used novel in situ mesocosms to conduct replicated experiments to study how the addition of low-level concentrations of sewage effluent (nominally 2.5 ppm) affects river biofilms in two contrasting Chalk river systems, the Rivers Kennet and Lambourn (high/low sewage impact, respectively). 16S sequencing and qPCR showed that community composition was not significantly changed by the sewage effluent addition, but class 1 integron prevalence (Lambourn control 0.07% (SE \pm 0.01), Lambourn sewage effluent 0.11% (SE \pm 0.006), Kennet control 0.56% (SE \pm 0.01), Kennet sewage effluent 1.28% (SE \pm 0.16)) was significantly greater in the communities exposed to sewage effluent than in the control flumes (ANOVA, $F = 5.11$, $p = 0.045$) in both rivers. Furthermore, the difference in integron prevalence between the Kennet control (no sewage effluent addition) and Kennet sewage-treated samples was proportionally greater than the difference in prevalence between the Lambourn control and sewage-treated samples (ANOVA (interaction between treatment and river), $F = 6.42$, $p = 0.028$). Mechanisms that lead to such differences could include macronutrient/biofilm or phage/bacteria interactions. Our findings highlight the role that low-level exposure to complex polluting mixtures such as sewage effluent can play in the spread of antibiotic resistance genes. The results also highlight that certain conditions, such as macronutrient load, might accelerate spread of antibiotic resistance genes. © 2016 The Authors

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.watres.2016.09.035

KW - Antibiotic resistance

Biofilms

Class 1 integron-integrase gene

River ecology

River health

Sewage effluent

Analysis of variance (ANOVA)

Antibiotics

Effluent treatment

Effluents

Genes

Polymerase chain reaction

Rivers

Integrase

Sewage effluents

Sewage

fresh water

phosphorus

bacterium

biofilm

community composition

concentration (composition)

effluent

freshwater environment

genetic analysis

genome

microbial community

river system

sewage disposal

Article

bacteriophage

concentration (parameters)

controlled study

integron

macronutrient

mesocosm

nonhuman

priority journal

river

chemistry

prevalence

Canada

Chalk River

England

Kennet River

Lambourn River

Ontario [Canada]

United Kingdom

West Berkshire

Integrans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :23

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 163-170

ST - Trace levels of sewage effluent are sufficient to increase class 1 integron prevalence in freshwater biofilms without changing the core community

T2 - Water Research

TI - Trace levels of sewage effluent are sufficient to increase class 1 integron prevalence in freshwater biofilms without changing the core community

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84989332557&doi=10.1016%2fj.watres.2016.09.035&partnerID=40&md5=bcfa4bb69194c643fde381b8c6e9940e>

VL - 106

ID - 455

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The frequent occurrence of devastating blooms of the harmful dinoflagellate *Karenia brevis* in the Gulf of Mexico has motivated research into bloom dynamics and potential mitigation strategies. The use of competing phytoplankton to lower waterborne concentrations of the most abundant and toxic brevetoxins produced during these blooms has been proposed. However the ecological impacts of using such biocontrol agents have not been addressed. This study investigated the impact on marine invertebrates of lowered brevetoxin concentrations due to the presence of competing phytoplankton. Even at low brevetoxin concentrations, the presence of the common diatom *Skeletonema grethae* ameliorated harmful toxic effects of brevetoxins upon the brine shrimp, *Artemia salina*, and reduced the incidence of negative physiological and morphological responses of the sea anemone *Aiptasia pallida*. In addition, brevetoxin biotransformation products formed by competing phytoplankton appear to be non-toxic or do not trigger the same physiological responses as brevetoxins in the model organisms used. These findings may impact the interpretation of ecotoxicological data gathered during bloom events, since the presence of phytoplankton competitors in *Karenia* blooms is likely to reduce the harmful effects seen on many marine invertebrates. © 2011 Elsevier B.V.

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AU - Lim-Hing, K.

AU - Heckman, M. L.

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AU - Naar, J.

AU - Kubanek, J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.hal.2011.09.007

KW - Aiptasia

Artemia

Biological control

Brevetoxin

Karenia brevis

Skeletonema

Toxicology

Actiniaria

Aiptasia pallida

Artemia salina

Bacillariophyta

Dinophyceae

Invertebrata

Karenia

Skeletonema grethae

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2011

SP - 119-124

ST - Tracking losses of brevetoxins on exposure to phytoplankton competitors: Ecological impacts

T2 - Harmful Algae

TI - Tracking losses of brevetoxins on exposure to phytoplankton competitors: Ecological impacts

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-81455158752&doi=10.1016%2fj.hal.2011.09.007&partnerID=40&md5=7aea1e2bc3b965d2ed7dfaf5000d4028>

VL - 12

ID - 754

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Millions of pilgrims visit Lourdes each year, often seeking revitalisation rather than miraculous cures. We sought to understand the phenomenon of transcendent experiences. We spoke with 67 pilgrims including assisted pilgrims, young volunteers and medical staff. About two in five reported a transcendent experience: some felt they had communicated or had close contact with a divine presence, while others reported a powerful experience of something intangible and otherworldly. Transcendent experiences are an important feature of pilgrimage to Lourdes and the place offers the faithful a means of connecting with the divine, with nature and with the self. © 2021, The Author(s).

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AU - Rahtz, E.

AU - Warber, S. L.

AU - Goldingay, S.

AU - Dieppe, P.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/s10943-021-01306-6

IS - 6

KW - Lourdes

Pilgrimage

Therapeutic landscapes

Transcendent experience

Well-being

adult

article

human

medical staff

wellbeing

Saudi Arabia

travel

volunteer

Humans

Volunteers

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 3788-3806

ST - Transcendent Experiences Among Pilgrims to Lourdes: A Qualitative Investigation

T2 - Journal of Religion and Health

TI - Transcendent Experiences Among Pilgrims to Lourdes: A Qualitative Investigation

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85108812259&doi=10.1007%2fs10943-021-01306-6&partnerID=40&md5=e04007bc223ed46662ef249cfad0c9ec>

VL - 60

ID - 14

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The perception of the quality of green and blue spaces can be key in the relationship between a community and its local landscape (i.e., place identification). The lack of transdisciplinary training and social-specific education of landscape architects regarding the complexity of landscape as a participative cultural artefact limits reaching the general population. Bridging this gap of landscape and place identification and evaluation by a local community was the main objective of the present case study conducted at an abandoned spring and seasonal stream area in Rubi (Spain). The "Steinitz method" of landscape evaluation was used as a participatory method to activate community members to learn about and express their visual preferences regarding this neglected landscape. Bottom-up interventions applying an "urban acupuncture" approach in the area identified as the least attractive by the residents were co-designed and combined with a top-down restoration of a nearby, existing but derelict and hidden, spring. In addition, before and after planning and implementing the intervention, we conducted surveys about the community perception, sense of belonging and use of the space. We observed that the lack of awareness of the inhabitants about

this spring was an obstacle preventing the community from embracing the potential for health and wellbeing presented by the spring and adjacent landscape. Following the work, the landscape saw increasing use, and the historic spring was brought back to life as a resource to help people to improve their health and wellbeing.

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AU - Bell, Simon

AU - Munoz, Francesc

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DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18041709>

IS - 4

KW - Humans

*Rivers

Seasons

Spain

Surveys and Questionnaires

PY - 2021

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SN - 1660-4601

ST - A Transdisciplinary Approach to Recovering Natural and Cultural Landscape and Place Identification: A Case Study of Can Moritz Spring (Rubi, Spain)

T2 - International journal of environmental research and public health

TI - A Transdisciplinary Approach to Recovering Natural and Cultural Landscape and Place Identification: A Case Study of Can Moritz Spring (Rubi, Spain)

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med18&NEWS=N&AN=33578909>

VL - 18

Y2 - 20210210//

ID - 1033

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The perception of the quality of green and blue spaces can be key in the relationship between a community and its local landscape (i.e., place identification). The lack of transdisciplinary training and social-specific education of landscape architects regarding the complexity of landscape as a participative cultural artefact limits reaching the general population. Bridging this gap of landscape and place identification and evaluation by a local community was the main objective of the present case study conducted at an abandoned spring and seasonal stream area in Rubí (Spain). The “Steinitz method” of landscape evaluation was used as a participatory method to activate community members to learn about and express their visual preferences regarding this neglected landscape. Bottom-up interventions applying an “urban acupuncture” approach in the area identified as the least attractive by the residents were co-designed and combined with a top-down restoration of a nearby, existing but derelict and hidden, spring. In addition, before and after planning and implementing the intervention, we conducted surveys about the community perception, sense of belonging and use of the space. We observed that the lack of awareness of the inhabitants about this spring was an obstacle preventing the community from embracing the potential for health and wellbeing presented by the spring and adjacent landscape. Following the work, the landscape saw increasing use, and the historic spring was brought back to life as a resource to help people to improve their health and wellbeing. © 2021 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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C7 - 1709

DB - Scopus

DOI - 10.3390/ijerph18041709

IS - 4

KW - Community engagement

Health and wellbeing

Heritage

Landscape architecture

Natural environments

Social participation

architectural design

architecture

community development

cultural heritage

ecotourism

implementation process

perception

tourism market

acupuncture

adult

article

awareness

female

human

human experiment

inheritance

male

resident

Spain

spring

wellbeing

questionnaire

river

season

Barcelona [Catalonia]

Catalonia

Rubi

Humans

Rivers

Seasons

Surveys and Questionnaires

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 1-18

ST - A transdisciplinary approach to recovering natural and cultural landscape and place identification: A case study of Can Moritz Spring (Rubí, Spain)

T2 - International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

TI - A transdisciplinary approach to recovering natural and cultural landscape and place identification: A case study of Can Moritz Spring (Rubí, Spain)

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85100534894&doi=10.3390%2fijerph18041709&partnerID=40&md5=726f4484658e6136121afc5049dc0d7c>

VL - 18

ID - 73

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Important policy questions tend to span a range of academic disciplines, and the relevant research is often carried out in a variety of social, economic and geographic contexts. In efforts to synthesise research to help inform decisions arising from the policy questions, systematic reviews

need conceptual frameworks and ways of thinking that combine knowledge drawn from different academic traditions and contexts; in other words, transdisciplinary research. This paper considers how transdisciplinary working can be achieved with: conceptual frameworks that span traditional academic boundaries; methods for shaping review questions and conceptual frameworks; and methods for interpreting the relevance of findings to different contexts. It also discusses the practical challenges and ultimate benefits of transdisciplinary working for systematic reviews. © 2017 The Author(s).

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C7 - 28

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s13750-017-0106-y

IS - 1

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

ST - Transdisciplinary working to shape systematic reviews and interpret the findings: Commentary

T2 - Environmental Evidence

TI - Transdisciplinary working to shape systematic reviews and interpret the findings: Commentary

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85034238420&doi=10.1186%2fs13750-017-0106-y&partnerID=40&md5=23445517af96bc1a75e386582c3049fd>

VL - 6

ID - 393

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background and Aims Dramatic self-change is a familiar concept within religious experience and is recognized within psychotherapy and some fields of nursing. However, it has been given limited consideration in wider health research, including healing research. We sought to explore the phenomenon of “healing moments”. Methods Alternative medicine practitioners attending a continuing professional development course for healers within the UK's Holistic Health Show were shown a 10 min video clip showing two of the authors discussing healing moments. Sixty-nine (69) of the practitioners then provided “short stories” outlining their own experiences of such moments. Both the video and the short stories were analyzed qualitatively using a thematic approach. We sought to evaluate holistic practitioners’ perceptions of the concept of healing moments. Results The concept of healing moments was widely accepted by the 69 participants. An overarching theme of transformational change described personal shifts that ranged from the sudden and quasimiraculous to transient but much-needed improvements in health and wellbeing. Three subordinate themes of connectivity, quiescence and control were identified. Connectivity described intense connections, experienced through touch, empathy and love, which could provide reciprocal benefits for healers as well as clients. Quiescence captured the quiet, calm atmosphere that pervaded many healing episodes. The contrasting aspects of control encompassed healers relinquishing control to channel healing, and clients seizing control to become empowered in their own healing process. Conclusion Healing moments are a recognized and distinct concept within healing, although they remain under-explored in the literature. Our findings suggest that such experiences are common among alternative medicine practitioners. The concepts we uncovered can inform future research. © 2017 Elsevier Inc.

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AU - Rahtz, E.

AU - Bonnell, S.

AU - Goldingay, S.

AU - Warber, S.

AU - Dieppe, P.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.explore.2017.06.005

IS - 5

KW - connectivity

healing

transformational change

acupuncture

adult

aged

alternative medicine

Article

chiropractic

empathy

female

health status

homeopathy

human

kinesiology

love

male

massage

middle aged

nurse

osteopathic medicine

philosophy

physician

priority journal

professional development

qualitative research

Reiki

touch

United Kingdom

videorecording

wellbeing

health care personnel

patient

psychology

Complementary Therapies

Health Personnel

Holistic Health

Humans

Patients

Spiritual Therapies

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 298-305

ST - Transformational Changes in Health Status: A Qualitative Exploration of Healing Moments

T2 - Explore

TI - Transformational Changes in Health Status: A Qualitative Exploration of Healing Moments

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85025832419&doi=10.1016%2fj.explore.2017.06.005&partnerID=40&md5=68aeff36aeedc5c378f3379b174a524a>

VL - 13

ID - 404

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Following the introduction of robust serological and molecular tools, our understanding of the epidemiology of zoonotic hepatitis E virus (HEV) has improved considerably in recent years. Current thinking suggests that consumption of pork meat products is the key route of infection in humans, but it is certainly not the only one. Other routes of infection include environmental spread, contaminated water, and via the human blood supply. The epidemiology of HEV genotype (gt)3 and

gt4 is complex, as there are several sources and routes of infection, and it is likely that these vary between and within countries and over time. © 2018 Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press; all rights reserved.

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AU - Dalton, H. R.

AU - Izopet, J.

C7 - a032144

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1101/CSHPERSPECT.A032144

IS - 11

KW - article

case report

circulation

clinical article

genotype

Hepatitis E virus

human

human experiment

nonhuman

pork

thinking

virus transmission

water contamination

cross infection

early diagnosis

genetics

global health

hepatitis E

iatrogenic disease

isolation and purification

prevalence

vertical transmission

virus gene

virus RNA

Genes, Viral

Infectious Disease Transmission, Vertical

RNA, Viral

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :34

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

ST - Transmission and epidemiology of hepatitis e virus genotype 3 and 4 infections

T2 - Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Medicine

TI - Transmission and epidemiology of hepatitis e virus genotype 3 and 4 infections

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85046377786&doi=10.1101%2fCSHPERSPECT.A032144&partnerID=40&md5=2e3f21193f149ee7bab e92d0e08dce09>

VL - 8

ID - 381

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - *Pseudomonas fluorescens* Ps_77 is a blue-pigmenting strain able to cause food product discoloration, causing relevant economic losses especially in the dairy industry. Unlike non-pigmenting *P. fluorescens*, blue pigmenting strains previously were shown to carry a genomic region that includes homologs of *trpABCDF* genes, pointing at a possible role of the tryptophan biosynthetic pathway in production of the pigment. Here, we employ random mutagenesis to first identify the genes involved in blue-pigment production in *P. fluorescens* Ps_77 and second to investigate the biological function of the blue pigment. Genetic analyses based on the mapping of the random insertions allowed the identification of eight genes involved in pigment production, including the second copy of *trpB* (*trpB_1*) gene. Phenotypic characterization of Ps_77 white mutants demonstrated that the blue pigment increases oxidative-stress resistance. Indeed, while Ps_77 was

growing at a normal rate in presence of 5 mM of H₂O₂, white mutants were completely inhibited. The antioxidative protection is not available for non-producing bacteria in co-culture with Ps_77. © 2019 Elsevier Ltd

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AU - Cardazzo, B.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.fm.2019.03.028

KW - Blue-pigment biosynthesis

Oxidative stress resistance

Pseudomonas fluorescens

Transposon mutagenesis

Tryptophan metabolism

antioxidant

bacterial protein

hydrogen peroxide

pigment

genetics

growth, development and aging

metabolism

multigene family

mutagenesis

mutation

oxidative stress

physiology

Antioxidants

Bacterial Proteins

Pigments, Biological

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :13

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 497-503

ST - Transposon mutagenesis in *Pseudomonas fluorescens* reveals genes involved in blue pigment production and antioxidant protection

T2 - Food Microbiology

TI - Transposon mutagenesis in *Pseudomonas fluorescens* reveals genes involved in blue pigment production and antioxidant protection

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85063958746&doi=10.1016%2fj.fm.2019.03.028&partnerID=40&md5=779fb20344a6d30ae3fa920f792ab37d>

VL - 82

ID - 239

ER -

TY - JOUR

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AU - Keane, F. E.

AU - Bendall, R.

AU - Mathew, J.

AU - Ijaz, S.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.7326/0003-4819-155-7-201110040-00017

IS - 7

KW - abacavir plus lamivudine

lopinavir plus ritonavir

peginterferon alpha

ribavirin

adult

antiviral therapy

bone marrow suppression

case report

CD4 lymphocyte count

drug dose reduction

hepatitis E

Hepatitis E virus

human

Human immunodeficiency virus 1

Human immunodeficiency virus 1 infection

Human immunodeficiency virus infected patient

human tissue

letter

liver biopsy

male

mixed infection

priority journal

treatment outcome

viral clearance

virus load

M3 - Letter

N1 - Cited By :91

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2011

SP - 479-480

ST - Treatment of chronic Hepatitis E in a patient with HIV infection

T2 - Annals of Internal Medicine

TI - Treatment of chronic Hepatitis E in a patient with HIV infection

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-80053522540&doi=10.7326%2f0003-4819-155-7-201110040-00017&partnerID=40&md5=51334f0f72759099dd6f7536f17337e3>

VL - 155

ID - 773

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Purpose of review Over the last 10 years, it has become apparent that hepatitis E virus (HEV) is a pathogen of global significance. In contrast to HEV in the developing world, HEV in developed countries is caused by HEV genotypes 3 and 4, which are enzoonotic with a porcine primary host and cause both acute and chronic infection. Chronic infection occurs in the immunosuppressed, including transplant recipients, and untreated can cause rapidly progressive cirrhosis. Recent findings Ribavirin has been used successfully to treat acute hepatitis E in high-risk patients. Ribavirin monotherapy is the treatment of choice for patients chronically infected with HEV, with sustained virological response (SVR) of approximately 85%. A minority of chronically infected patients fail to achieve SVR with ribavirin monotherapy, possibly because of viral mutants. The treatment of patients who fail to achieve SVR with ribavirin monotherapy is problematic. Summary Ribavirin is an effective treatment for hepatitis E, but further studies are required to determine which other antiviral agents are of clinical utility in treating HEV in the minority of patients who do not respond to ribavirin. Copyright © 2016 Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc.

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AU - Dalton, H. R.

AU - Kamar, N.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1097/QCO.0000000000000316

IS - 6

KW - Hepatitis E virus

Ribavirin

Viral mutation

Zoonosis

daclatasvir

sofosbuvir
antivirus agent
acute hepatitis
antiviral therapy
drug mechanism
graft recipient
hepatitis E
high risk patient
human
immunosuppressive treatment
kidney disease
kidney function
liver cirrhosis
lymphocyte count
neurologic disease
Review
treatment failure
treatment response
viral clearance
virus mutation
animal
genetics
genotype
immunocompromised patient
pig
Animals
Antiviral Agents
Humans
Immunocompromised Host
Swine
M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :23

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 639-644

ST - Treatment of hepatitis E virus

T2 - Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases

TI - Treatment of hepatitis E virus

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84986215081&doi=10.1097%2fQCO.0000000000000316&partnerID=40&md5=e4c9e9275de2a0f8f656896f04043522>

VL - 29

ID - 457

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives: Hispanic colorectal cancer (CRC) rates historically have been lower than for non-Hispanic Whites in the United States and in Florida. The aim of this study is to understand CRC trends in Florida Hispanics and non-Hispanic Whites. Methods: Using a cross-sectional study design, all invasive CRCs diagnosed among Florida residents between 1989 and 2006 were accessed from the Florida Cancer Data System (FCDS). These cases were analyzed by Hispanic and non-Hispanic White ethnic identification. The Hispanic Origin Identification Algorithm was applied to the FCDS data to identify Hispanic subjects. Primary cancer site and histology data were organized according to SEER (Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results) categories. Joinpoint regression was used to generate incidence trends by stage and subsite location. Results: Rates of CRC incidence were higher for Florida Hispanics compared with non-Hispanic Whites since the mid 1990s. There was a consistent significant increase in the incidence of distant stage CRC in Hispanics (annual percent change (APC) of 1.26 and 0.90 in males and females), whereas rates in non-Hispanics decreased significantly during the same time period (APC 1.36 and 1.28, respectively). Similar trends were found in distant-stage right-sided CRC. Among right-sided CRCs, local stage incidence rate increased for both non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanics, whereas the incidence rate for regional stage decreased for both racial/ethnic groups. Conclusions: Trends for distant-stage CRC are increasing among Florida Hispanics. This is a particular public health concern given that CRC is a cancer for which screening modalities exist and could imply a concomitant increase in CRC-related mortality among Florida Hispanics. Lower rates of CRC screening in Hispanics are documented at the state level, relative to non-Hispanic Whites. Screening programs targeting the Florida Hispanic population are warranted. © 2012 the American College of Gastroenterology All rights reserved.

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AU - Hernandez, M. N.

AU - Sussman, D. A.

AU - Lee, D. J.

AU - MacKinnon, J. A.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

C7 - e21

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/ctg.2012.15

KW - age distribution

aged

article

cancer classification

cancer incidence

cancer localization

cancer mortality

cancer patient

cancer staging

child

colorectal cancer

cross-sectional study

ethnic group

female

geographic distribution

Hispanic

human

infant

major clinical study

male

outcome assessment

preschool child

priority journal

school child

trend study

United States

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :7

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2012

ST - Trends in colorectal cancer among hispanics by stage and subsite location: 1989-2006

T2 - Clinical and Translational Gastroenterology

TI - Trends in colorectal cancer among hispanics by stage and subsite location: 1989-2006

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84866134021&doi=10.1038%2fctg.2012.15&partnerID=40&md5=c3fba9b9f4ca5521e9802dd496edd3b6>

VL - 3

ID - 837

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The effect of triclosan on microbial communities that are found in soil and sediments is well documented. However, little is known regarding the possible effects of triclosan on microbial communities that are present in the column of freshwater streams as the antimicrobial is released from sediments or from water sewage outflow. We show that a concentration of triclosan as low as 1 ng/L decreases richness and evenness in freshwater microbial communities growing in the water column while using controlled experimental microcosms. Crucially, the decrease in evenness that was observed in the microbial communities was due to the selection of bacteria commonly associated with human activity, such as *Acinetobacter*, *Pseudomonas*, and *Rhodobacter*, as opposed to an increase in *Cyanobacteria*, as previously suggested. Finally, our results demonstrate that higher concentrations of triclosan comparable to heavily polluted environments can also impact the overall

phylogenetic structure and community composition of microbial communities. Understanding the impact of triclosan on these microbial populations is crucial from a public health perspective as human populations are more often exposed to microbial communities that are present in the water column via recreational use. © 2019 by the authors.

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AU - Elias Dueker, M.

AU - Vos, M.

AU - Perron, G. G.

C7 - 961

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/w11050961

IS - 5

KW - 16S rRNA sequencing

Antimicrobial resistance

Microbiomes

Pollution

Triclosan

Watershed

Bacteria

RNA

Sewage

Surface waters

Water

Watersheds

Antimicrobial resistances

Community composition

Microbial communities

Microbial populations

Phylogenetic structures

Water pollution

antibiotics

antimicrobial activity

freshwater ecosystem

genetic analysis

microbial community

microcosm

pollution incidence

sewage outfall

water column

Acinetobacter

Cyanobacteria

Pseudomonas

Rhodobacter

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Triclosan alters microbial communities in freshwater microcosms

T2 - Water (Switzerland)

TI - Triclosan alters microbial communities in freshwater microcosms

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85066337057&doi=10.3390%2fw11050961&partnerID=40&md5=fe654ab89a6cd7cdea5388173042adb3>

VL - 11

ID - 258

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Hepatitis E virus (HEV) is a global pathogen responsible for approximately 20 million infections every year in developing countries, yet remains under-recognized. In this population-based cohort study, 1,025 randomly selected participants were enrolled from Matlab, Bangladesh (2004-2005). All participants were tested for HEV antibodies and total immunoglobulin (Ig), using an in-house enzyme immunoassay developed by Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR). In 2014, we retested the banked sera of 1,009 of those participants using the Wantai anti-HEV IgG enzymelinked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). The WRAIR assay estimated the overall population seroprevalence as 26.6% (95% confidence interval [CI]: 24.0, 29.5), whereas the Wantai assay produced significantly higher estimated seroprevalence, 46.7% (95% CI: 43.5-49.8) ($P < 0.001$). However, the two tests give nearly identical findings in those 5 years and under ($N = 94$) with a 98% agreement between the tests. Retesting populations with modern assays is necessary to establish better population-level estimates of disease burden. Copyright © 2015 by The American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

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AU - Nelson, K. E.

AU - Zaman, K.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.4269/ajtmh.15-0159

IS - 4

KW - hepatitis E antibody

immunoglobulin

adolescent

adult

aged

Article

Bangladesh

child

cohort analysis

controlled clinical trial

controlled study

ELISA kit

enzyme immunoassay

enzyme linked immunosorbent assay

female

follow up

gold standard

hepatitis E

Hepatitis E virus

human

immunoassay analyzer

major clinical study

male

middle aged

nonhuman

predictive value

preschool child

repeat procedure

seroepidemiology

seroprevalence

very elderly

Walter Reed Army Institute of Research assay

Wantai assay

age

sensitivity and specificity

young adult

Age Factors

Aged, 80 and over

Child, Preschool

Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

Humans

Immunoenzyme Techniques

Seroepidemiologic Studies

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :28

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 714-717

ST - Two generations of "gold standards": The impact of a decade in hepatitis e virus testing innovation on population seroprevalence

T2 - American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene

TI - Two generations of "gold standards": The impact of a decade in hepatitis e virus testing innovation on population seroprevalence

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84943548462&doi=10.4269%2fajtmh.15-0159&partnerID=40&md5=c5a8b0fc61dece8025d658b7c78c6fce>

VL - 93

ID - 524

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Marine spatial planning aims to create a framework for the oceans and seas that minimise conflicts between economic activities within the marine environment while maintaining good environmental status. Although reports by international—and national—organisations suggest there are economic benefits to marine spatial planning this analysis has, to date, been aspatial. Employing an explorative Q methodology approach with ten participants, this paper seeks to address this spatial and distributive gap by exploring stakeholders (marine renewable energy, fishing industry, aquaculture and marine tourism) perceptions of the economic impacts of marine spatial planning across varying (local to national) geographical scales in the U.K. The paper develops a typology of three different perspectives on the economic impacts of marine spatial planning: the optimistic 'place-makers'; the sceptical 'place-holders'; and the utilitarian 'place-less'. Findings highlight that participants loading onto a specific 'type' cannot simply be explained by stakeholder categorisation. This research contributes to the coastal management literature by identifying differing perceptions on the 'spatial economic impact' of marine spatial planning by economic actors utilising marine and coastal areas in the U.K. © 2019, © 2019 Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.

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AU - Gustavsson, M.

AU - Morrissey, K.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/1523908X.2019.1680274

IS - 6

KW - Blue Economy

Marine spatial planning

Q methodology

spatial economic impacts

typology

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 841-853

ST - A typology of different perspectives on the spatial economic impacts of marine spatial planning

T2 - Journal of Environmental Policy and Planning

TI - A typology of different perspectives on the spatial economic impacts of marine spatial planning

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85074375712&doi=10.1080%2f1523908X.2019.1680274&partnerID=40&md5=bcc705228d95bc56af68d58fcb23d67e>

VL - 21

ID - 221

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - A period of elevated surface concentrations of airborne particulate matter (PM) in the UK in spring 2014 was widely associated in the UK media with a Saharan dust plume. This might have led to over-emphasis on a natural phenomenon and consequently to a missed opportunity to inform the public and provide robust evidence for policy-makers about the observed characteristics and causes of this pollution event. In this work, the EMEP4UK regional atmospheric chemistry transport model (ACTM) was used in conjunction with speciated PM measurements to investigate the sources and long-range transport (including vertical) processes contributing to the chemical components of the elevated surface PM. It is shown that the elevated PM during this period was mainly driven by ammonium nitrate, much of which was derived from emissions outside the UK. In the early part of the episode, Saharan dust remained aloft above the UK; we show that a significant contribution of Saharan dust at surface level was restricted only to the latter part of the elevated PM period and to a relatively small geographic area in the southern part of the UK. The analyses presented in this paper illustrate the capability of advanced ACTMs, corroborated with chemically-speciated measurements, to identify the underlying causes of complex PM air pollution episodes. Specifically, the analyses highlight the substantial contribution of secondary inorganic ammonium nitrate PM, with agricultural ammonia emissions in continental Europe presenting a major driver. The findings suggest that more emphasis on reducing emissions in Europe would have marked benefits in reducing episodic PM_{2.5} concentrations in the UK. © 2016 IOP Publishing Ltd.

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AU - Di Marco, C. F.

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AU - Sutton, M. A.

AU - Reis, S.

C7 - 044004

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1088/1748-9326/11/4/044004

IS - 4

KW - atmospheric chemistry transport model

particulate matter

pollution event

Atmospheric chemistry

Atmospheric movements

Dust

Nitrates

Pollution

Air pollution episodes

Airborne particulate matters

Chemistry transport model

Long range transport

Particulate matter air pollution

Saharan dust plumes

Surface concentration

Air pollution

agricultural emission

ammonia

ammonium nitrate

atmospheric modeling

atmospheric plume

atmospheric pollution

concentration (composition)

emission control

policy making

pollutant source

pollutant transport

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :40

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2016

ST - The UK particulate matter air pollution episode of March-April 2014: More than Saharan dust

T2 - Environmental Research Letters

TI - The UK particulate matter air pollution episode of March-April 2014: More than Saharan dust

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84964716246&doi=10.1088%2f1748-9326%2f11%2f4%2f044004&partnerID=40&md5=8005c6303b691d88049a9e9e5a207399>

VL - 11

ID - 905

ER -

TY - CONF

AB - Ultrafine particles (UFP) measurement networks have increased in recent years because of accumulating evidence of direct aerosol effects on health and climate. Studies have found associations between UFP concentrations in cities and human lung and cardiovascular disease. UFP number concentrations and behavior at different UK sites were studied and different metrics of particulate matter (PM), including UFP number concentration, total number concentration, PM 10 and PM 2.5 in the UK were compared. The PM concentrations (mass and number) before and after the introduction of the London Low Emission Zone (LEZ) were compared to quantify UFP concentration patterns associated with a traffic intervention scheme. UFP ($\leq 100\text{ nm}$) concentrations were higher and more variable at the roadside site. A drop in some measures of particle number and mass was recorded following the introduction of the LEZ traffic intervention. UFP changes may be associated with the LEZ, but concurrent traffic interventions such as sulfur

reduction and the London congestion charge scheme may also contribute to reductions in particle number and mass at the sites. This is an abstract of a paper presented at the 104th AWMA Annual Conference and Exhibition 2011 (Orlando, FL 6/21-24/2011).

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AU - Kendall, M.

AU - Tinker, D.

AU - Barratt, B.

C3 - Proceedings of the Air and Waste Management Association's Annual Conference and Exhibition, AWMA

DB - Scopus

KW - Atmospheric nanoparticles (NPS)

CPC

London

Number concentration

PM 10

PM 2.5

SMPS

UK

Ultrafine particles (UFPS)

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2011

SP - 2205-2209

ST - UK trends in urban-rural atmospheric nanoparticles, and during a traffic intervention

TI - UK trends in urban-rural atmospheric nanoparticles, and during a traffic intervention

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84859190271&partnerID=40&md5=da2fae64839e6883ac173822b75c4132>

VL - 3

ID - 752

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Our objective was to describe, for the first time in an English-speaking Caribbean country, the contribution of ultra-processed foods (UPFs) to nutrients linked to non-communicable disease. Using a cross-sectional study design, dietary data were collected from two non-consecutive 24-h dietary recalls. Recorded food items were then classified according to their degree of processing by the NOVA system. The present study took place in Barbados (2012-13). A representative population-based sample of 364 adult Barbadians (161 males and 203 females) aged 25-64 years participated in the study. UPFs represented 40.5 % (838 kcal/d; 95 % CI 791, 885) of mean energy intake. Sugar-sweetened beverages made the largest contribution to energy within the UPF category. Younger persons (25-44 years) consumed a significantly higher proportion of calories from UPF (NOVA group 4) compared with older persons (45-64 years). The mean energy shares of UPF ranged from 22.0 to 58.9 % for those in the lowest tertile to highest tertile. Within each tertile, the energy contribution was significantly higher in the younger age group (25-44 years) compared with the older (45-64 years). One-quarter of persons consume ≥ 50 % of their daily calories from UPF, this being significantly higher in younger persons. The ultra-processed diet fraction contained about six times the mean of free sugars and about 0.8 times the dietary fibre of the non-ultra-processed fraction (NOVA groups 1-3). Targeted interventions to decrease the consumption of UPF especially in younger persons is thus of high priority to improve the diet quality of Barbadians. Copyright © The Author(s), 2021. Published by Cambridge University Press on behalf of The Nutrition Society.

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AU - Harris, R. M.

AU - Rose, A. M. C.

AU - Soares-Wynter, S.

AU - Unwin, N.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1017/jns.2021.21

KW - Barbados

Diet

Sugar-sweetened beverages

Ultra-processed food

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Ultra-processed food consumption in Barbados: Evidence from a nationally representative, cross-sectional study

T2 - Journal of Nutritional Science

TI - Ultra-processed food consumption in Barbados: Evidence from a nationally representative, cross-sectional study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85104729160&doi=10.1017%2fjns.2021.21&partnerID=40&md5=e0349eae6c569e1897c663cd6cbd5b82>

ID - 95

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Action taken to enhance or conserve outdoor environments may benefit health and wellbeing through the process of participation but also through improving the environment. There is interest, amongst both health and environmental organisations, in using such activities as health promotion interventions. The objective of this systematic review was to investigate the health and wellbeing impacts of participation in environmental enhancement and conservation activities and to understand how these activities may be beneficial, to whom and in what circumstances or contexts. Methods: A theory-led mixed-method systematic review was used to assess evidence of effect and to identify pathways to change (protocol: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD010351/full>). Due to the multi-disciplinary, dispersed and disparate body of evidence an extensive multi-stage search strategy was devised and undertaken. Twenty-seven databases and multiple sources of grey literature were searched and over 200 relevant organisations were contacted. The heterogenous evidence was synthesised using a narrative approach and a conceptual model was developed to illustrate the mechanisms of effect. Due to the limited nature of the evidence additional higher order evidence was sought to assess the plausibility of the proposed mechanisms of effect through which health and wellbeing may accrue. Results: The majority of the quantitative evidence (13 studies; all poor quality and lower-order study designs) was inconclusive, though a small number of positive and negative associations were observed. The qualitative evidence (13 studies; 10 poor quality, 3 good) indicated that the activities were perceived to have value to health and wellbeing through a number of key mechanisms; including exposure to natural environments, achievement, enjoyment and social contact. Additional high level evidence indicated that these pathways were plausible. Conclusions: Despite interest in the use of environmental enhancement activities as a health intervention there is currently little direct evidence of effect, this is primarily due to a lack of robust study designs. Further rigorous research is needed to understand the potential of the activities to benefit health and environment. © 2015 Lovell et al.

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AU - Lovell, R.

AU - Husk, K.

AU - Cooper, C.

AU - Stahl-Timmins, W.

AU - Garside, R.

C7 - 864

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s12889-015-2214-3

IS - 1

KW - environment

environmental protection

health impact assessment

health promotion

human

procedures

Conservation of Natural Resources

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :17

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

ST - Understanding how environmental enhancement and conservation activities may benefit health and wellbeing: A systematic review Environmental health

T2 - BMC Public Health

TI - Understanding how environmental enhancement and conservation activities may benefit health and wellbeing: A systematic review Environmental health

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84941204694&doi=10.1186%2fs12889-015-2214-3&partnerID=40&md5=064fc5dd9f2ac20e114c93f6393af7f1>

VL - 15

ID - 531

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The workplace is an important setting for promoting health and well-being. We sought to understand how successful workplace health and well-being programs were developed and implemented to inform the development of a program for a National Health Service (NHS) hospital. Case studies of successful healthy workplace programs with 34 semi-structured employee interviews informed 12 interviews with NHS staff. Interviews were thematically analyzed using Nvivo. Themes were fed back to participants for further clarification and validation. Healthy workplace programs were characterized by senior management endorsement; collective sense of ownership; presence of visible "quick wins"; and a sense that participation was easy and fun, not mandated. Programs evolved organically, allowing trust to be built and activities to be developed with employees. Interviews with NHS staff suggested a lack of belief in the possibility of change in their workplace due to time and workload pressures, and a sense of an "us and them" relationship with management, as well as environmental barriers. A consistent pattern of how the conditions for a healthy workplace can be created, which map onto the results from the NHS ward staff, suggest that without creating an enabling environment for health-promoting behaviors, workplace programs will have poor uptake and retention.

AU - Wyatt, K. M.

AU - Brand, S.

AU - Ashby-Pepper, J.

AU - Abraham, J.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

DB - Scopus

IS - 1

KW - diet

exercise

health promotion

human

mental health

national health service

occupational health

organization and management

safety

Substance-Related Disorders

workplace

Humans

Safety Management

State Medicine

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :11

Export Date: 2 February 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 161-185

ST - UNDERSTANDING HOW HEALTHY WORKPLACES ARE CREATED: IMPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPING A NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE HEALTHY WORKPLACE PROGRAM

T2 - International journal of health services : planning, administration, evaluation

TI - UNDERSTANDING HOW HEALTHY WORKPLACES ARE CREATED: IMPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPING A NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE HEALTHY WORKPLACE PROGRAM

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84941121136&partnerID=40&md5=9902c55b26ce7d14093fef1fdbf9e1c9>

VL - 45

ID - 931

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The Philippines, as a tropical archipelagic country, is particularly vulnerable to environmental changes affecting coastal and marine settings. However, there are limited studies investigating how these changes are perceived by the local populations who depend directly on the marine environment for their livelihoods, health, and well-being, and who are the most vulnerable to such changes. To explore these issues, we conducted an in-home face-to-face structured survey in 10 coastal communities in Palawan, Philippines (n = 431). As part of the survey, respondents were asked to comment on how important they believed a list of 22 drivers/pressures (e.g., "land-use change") were in affecting their local marine environment. Statistical analysis of this list using Exploratory Factor Analysis suggested the 22 drivers/pressures could be categorized into 7 discrete groups (or in statistical terms "factors") of drivers/pressures (e.g., "urbanization," "unsustainable fishing practices" etc.). We then used ordinary least squared regression to identify similarities and differences between the perspectives within and across communities, using various socio-

demographic variables. Results suggested that among the seven identified factors, four were perceived by the local communities as making the marine environment worse, two were perceived as having no impact, and one was perceived to be making the marine environment better. Perceptions differed by gender, education, ethnicity, and study site. A subsequent survey with 16 local coastal resource management experts, suggested that public perceptions of the most critical drivers/pressures were broadly consistent with those of this expert group. Our findings highlight how aware local coastal communities are of the drivers/pressures underpinning the threats facing their livelihoods, health, and well-being. Ultimately, this information can support and inform decisions for the management of local marine resources. © Copyright © 2021 Madarcos, Creencia, Roberts, White, Nayoan, Morrissey and Fleming.

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AU - Madarcos, J. R. V.

AU - Creencia, L. A.

AU - Roberts, B. R.

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AU - Nayoan, J.

AU - Morrissey, K.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

C7 - 659699

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3389/fmars.2021.659699

KW - coastal management

coastal marine

drivers

fisheries livelihoods

marine environment

pressures

public perception

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Understanding Local Perceptions of the Drivers/Pressures on the Coastal Marine Environment in Palawan, Philippines

T2 - Frontiers in Marine Science

TI - Understanding Local Perceptions of the Drivers/Pressures on the Coastal Marine Environment in Palawan, Philippines

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85116053966&doi=10.3389%2ffmars.2021.659699&partnerID=40&md5=d65a198f06ae952373f02b aa58f1d6d4>

VL - 8

ID - 32

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Most healing research has focussed on the views of healers, complementary and alternative medical (CAM) practitioners or medical professionals, and little is known about how the general public conceives of healing. Because healing is a complex and often abstract concept, we addressed this gap in the knowledge using creative qualitative approaches with members of the public. We aimed to elucidate the views of members of the public about their healing, to help offer a better understanding to healthcare professionals. Methods: Our qualitative arts-based drawing method invited people to respond using crayons and paper to the question 'What does the word healing mean to you?' These drawings were followed by a short recorded interview in which people explained their image. We used convenience sampling to approach members of the public visiting a large wellbeing show and a museum. We analysed images and interviews in tandem using a focus on metaphor. Results: We interviewed 59 people, including three children. Almost two thirds of participants were female. Participants' images and interviews documented three main models of the healing process: i) Healing comes from a great external force, exemplified by the sun; ii) Healing comes from other people, whether medical professionals, CAM practitioners or healers; and iii) Healing comes from within, and the individual has the ability to self-heal. People described practices and inner states that could help achieve healing. Some people depicted more than one model, demonstrating the interlinkages between the models, and some described the outcome of healing (wholeness) rather than the process. Conclusions: The drawing-based approach encouraged an intuitive way of thinking, capturing concepts that cannot easily be verbalised. Members of the public have nuanced, complex understandings of the concept of healing, and these echo historical and modern concepts of healing and healthcare. The models our participants described often interlink, suggesting an overarching framework for the way people conceive of healing. The findings may be useful both as a guide to further research and as insight that may facilitate healthcare processes. © 2019 Elsevier Ltd

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AU - Rahtz, E.

AU - Warber, S. L.

AU - Dieppe, P.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.ctim.2019.05.013

KW - Creative methods

Healing

Public views

Qualitative research

article

case report

child

clinical article

convenience sample

drawing

female

human

human experiment

information center

interview

literature

perception

sun

thinking

wellbeing

adolescent

adult

aged

alternative medicine

health care personnel

male

middle aged

physiology

psychology

wound healing

young adult

Complementary Therapies

Health Personnel

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 25-32

ST - Understanding public perceptions of healing: An arts-based qualitative study

T2 - Complementary Therapies in Medicine

TI - Understanding public perceptions of healing: An arts-based qualitative study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85065892745&doi=10.1016%2fj.ctim.2019.05.013&partnerID=40&md5=4ae06e0cf461cb73d8505bfe282501b0>

VL - 45

ID - 243

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Behaviour change interventions can be effective in helping people to lose weight, but weight is often regained. Effective interventions are required to prevent this. We conducted a systematic review and synthesis of qualitative research on people's experiences of weight loss maintenance. We searched bibliographic databases for qualitative studies about the experience of currently or previously overweight adults trying to maintain weight loss. We thematically synthesised study findings to develop a model of weight loss maintenance. Twenty six studies from five countries with 710 participants were included. The model developed through our synthesis proposes that making the behaviour changes required for weight loss maintenance generates psychological 'tension' due

to the need to override existing habits, and incompatibility of the new behaviours with the fulfilment of psychological needs. Successful maintenance involves management or resolution of this tension. Management of tension can be achieved through self-regulation, renewing of motivation and managing external influences, although this can require constant effort. Resolution may be achieved through changing habits, finding non-obesogenic methods for addressing needs, and potentially through change in self-concept. Implications for the development of weight loss maintenance interventions are explored. © 2017 The Author(s). Published by Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.

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AU - Greaves, C.

AU - Poltawski, L.

AU - Garside, R.

AU - Briscoe, S.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/17437199.2017.1299583

IS - 2

KW - behaviour change

evidence synthesis

qualitative

Weight loss maintenance

habit

human

motivation

Overweight

psychological model

psychology

qualitative research

self control

weight reduction

Habits

Humans

Models, Psychological

Self-Control

Weight Loss

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :59

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 145-163

ST - Understanding the challenge of weight loss maintenance: a systematic review and synthesis of qualitative research on weight loss maintenance

T2 - Health Psychology Review

TI - Understanding the challenge of weight loss maintenance: a systematic review and synthesis of qualitative research on weight loss maintenance

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85018438365&doi=10.1080%2f17437199.2017.1299583&partnerID=40&md5=95a5a0dfac4f619679826d53752ca5ed>

VL - 11

ID - 424

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Approximately half of service users with schizophrenia or bipolar disorder do not fully follow treatment recommendations. Studies of adherence have not adequately explored the frequency, consequences and meanings of non-adherence behaviours from service users' perspectives. This study contributes to a more fine-grained understanding of treatment choices and the support service users require in order to maximise benefit from their medications. Methods: This was a mixed-methods questionnaire study, employing quantitative and thematic qualitative analyses. Thirty-five individuals with a diagnosis of, and receiving psycho-pharmaceutical treatment for, schizophrenia or bipolar disorder answered online or telephone questions about whether, how, and why they deviated from their treatment recommendations, and what support they currently and would like to receive. Results: Over half of participants identified themselves as being non-adherent, however when asked in detail about intentional and unintentional adherence, 77% reported deviating from treatment recommendations. Critically, 29% were non-adherent and satisfied with being so. Service users' satisfaction with their support was positively correlated with satisfaction with their medication. Participants' made treatment choices in order to live well. Both

side-effects and symptoms could be obstacles to adherence, but feeling well also impacted on participants' treatment choices. Treatment choices were often made in the context of living well day-to-day, and did not necessarily take into account longer-term effects of non-adherence. Participants wanted more information about their medications, better emotional support (including better access to psychological therapies) and stability in their relationships with health professionals. Conclusions: This study suggests that non-adherence, both intentional and unintentional, is common amongst individuals with diagnoses of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder, and that this often occurs without health professionals' knowledge or support. Treatment choices reflect a desire to live well, but are often driven by short-term needs. Given access to more information, and importantly to emotional support, service users could be helped to make treatment choices that adequately reflect the long-term risks of non-adherence, as well as allowing them to live well day-to-day. More research is required better to understand the meanings and complexities of service users' treatment choices. © 2013 Gibson et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

AD - SANE mental health charity, 40 Adler Street, London, United Kingdom

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AU - Gibson, S.

AU - Brand, S. L.

AU - Burt, S.

AU - Boden, Z. V. R.

AU - Benson, O.

C7 - 153

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/1471-244X-13-153

KW - Adherence

Bipolar

Choice

Medication

Mental health

Non-adherence

Schizophrenia

Service user

Treatment

article

bipolar disorder

clinical article

health behavior

health care personnel

human

medical information

nurse patient relationship

patient attitude

teleconsultation

treatment refusal

Adult

Female

Health Surveys

Humans

Male

Medication Adherence

Patient Satisfaction

Questionnaires

Schizophrenic Psychology

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :31

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

ST - Understanding treatment non-adherence in schizophrenia and bipolar disorder: A survey of what service users do and why

T2 - BMC Psychiatry

TI - Understanding treatment non-adherence in schizophrenia and bipolar disorder: A survey of what service users do and why

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84878221730&doi=10.1186%2f1471-244X-13-153&partnerID=40&md5=b2dc31bee23e700e1c58849d16bbf388>

VL - 13

ID - 668

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives: This study comprises a review of public involvement strategies across the five stages of research management in the UK's HTA program at the end of a 10-year period. These five stages are: identification of topics; prioritization of these topics as researchable questions; commissioning of research; monitoring of projects throughout their implementation; and publication and dissemination of findings. Methods: Internal HTA documentation was analyzed alongside narrative analysis of semi-structured interviews of program staff, and a rapid review of published literature. Results: Public involvement strategies have developed with the growth of the HTA program but were spread unevenly across the five stages of research management. Public involvement was present in identification, strongest in prioritization, present in commissioning but minimal in monitoring and absent in publication and dissemination. Conclusions: The HTA program has developed public involvement strategies but mainly in prioritization. Further research is required to ascertain where public involvement can be most appropriately used and to evaluate its impact. © Cambridge University Press 2011.

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AU - Moran, R.

AU - Davidson, P.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1017/S0266462311000559

IS - 4

KW - Consumers

HTA

NIHR

Patient and public involvement

Research management

Public involvement

Program documentation

Publishing

Research

Public health

article

health program

health technology assessment program

medical research

publication

semi structured interview

technology

United Kingdom

Biomedical Research

Consumer Participation

Great Britain

Health Priorities

Humans

Program Evaluation

Technology Assessment, Biomedical

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :13

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2011

SP - 343-347

ST - An uneven spread: A review of public involvement in the National Institute of Health Research's Health Technology Assessment program

T2 - International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care

TI - An uneven spread: A review of public involvement in the National Institute of Health Research's Health Technology Assessment program

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84858965961&doi=10.1017%2fS0266462311000559&partnerID=40&md5=2cb78e35db4900304cd7221a28b23ecb>

VL - 27

ID - 761

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Hepatitis E virus (HEV)-positive plasma donations, identified by a plasma mini-pool screening approach, were analysed using serological methods for the presence of anti-HEV IgM and IgG. Avidity testing was performed on the IgG-reactive donations. Anti-HEV IgG with high avidity was

observed in two donors together with high viral loads, but with the absence of anti-HEV IgM. These data are suggestive of re-infection in a small proportion of plasma donors, which has not previously been reported. Copyright © 2015 International Society of Blood Transfusion.

AU - Baylis, S. A.

AU - Crossan, C.

AU - Corman, V. M.

AU - Blumel, J.

AU - Scobie, L.

AU - Dalton, H. R.

DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/vox.12294>

IS - 4

KW - Base Sequence

*Blood Donors

Hepatitis Antibodies/bl [Blood]

*Hepatitis E/im [Immunology]

Hepatitis E/vi [Virology]

*Hepatitis E virus/ge [Genetics]

Hepatitis E virus/im [Immunology]

Humans

Molecular Sequence Data

RNA, Viral/bl [Blood]

Serologic Tests

PY - 2015

SE - Baylis, S A. Paul-Ehrlich-Institut, Langen, Germany.

Crossan, C. Glasgow Caledonian University, Glasgow, UK.

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Blumel, J. Paul-Ehrlich-Institut, Langen, Germany.

Scobie, L. Glasgow Caledonian University, Glasgow, UK.

Dalton, H R. Royal Cornwall Hospital Trust and European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter, Truro, UK.

SN - 1423-0410

0042-9007

SP - 406-9

ST - Unusual serological response to hepatitis E virus in plasma donors consistent with re-infection

T2 - Vox sanguinis

TI - Unusual serological response to hepatitis E virus in plasma donors consistent with re-infection

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med12&NEWS=N&AN=26031310>

VL - 109

Y2 - 20150529//

ID - 1325

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Ciguatera Fish Poisoning (CFP) is the most frequently reported seafood-toxin illness in the world. It causes substantial human health, social, and economic impacts. The illness produces a complex array of gastrointestinal, neurological and neuropsychological, and cardiovascular symptoms, which may last days, weeks, or months. This paper is a general review of CFP including the human health effects of exposure to ciguatoxins (CTXs), diagnosis, human pathophysiology of CFP, treatment, detection of CTXs in fish, epidemiology of the illness, global dimensions, prevention, future directions, and recommendations for clinicians and patients. It updates and expands upon the previous review of CFP published by Friedman et al. (2008) and addresses new insights and relevant emerging global themes such as climate and environmental change, international market issues, and socioeconomic impacts of CFP. It also provides a proposed universal case definition for CFP designed to account for the variability in symptom presentation across different geographic regions.

Information that is important but unchanged since the previous review has been reiterated. This article is intended for a broad audience, including resource and fishery managers, commercial and recreational fishers, public health officials, medical professionals, and other interested parties. © 2017 by the authors.

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AU - Friedman, M. A.

AU - Fernandez, M.

AU - Backer, L. C.

AU - Dickey, R. W.

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AU - Berdalet, E.

AU - Ayyar, R.

AU - Clarkson-Townsend, D.

AU - Swajian, K.

AU - Benner, R.

AU - Brewer, T.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

C7 - 72

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/md15030072

IS - 3

KW - Algae

Ciguatera fish poisoning

Ciguatoxin

Climate change

Diagnosis

Environmental change

Food poisoning

Gambierdiscus

Harmful algal bloom

Human health

Natural toxins

Neurology

Neuropsychology

Neurotoxin

Seafood poisoning

Treatment

amitriptyline

fluoxetine

gabapentin

herbaceous agent
mannitol
nifedipine
paracetamol
pregabalin
chronic pain
ciguatera
clinical feature
differential diagnosis
drug efficacy
drug mechanism
dysesthesia
fatigue
fishery management
headache
health education
herbal medicine
human
hypnosis
incidence
international relations
marketing
nonhuman
paresthesia
pathophysiology
poison center
prevalence
primary prevention
pruritus
public health
Review

socioeconomics

symptomatology

tourism

toxin analysis

animal

Ciguatera Poisoning

epidemic

fish

intoxication

metabolism

sea food

Animals

Ciguatoxins

Disease Outbreaks

Fishes

Humans

Seafood

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :131

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

ST - An updated review of ciguatera fish poisoning: Clinical, epidemiological, environmental, and public health management

T2 - Marine Drugs

TI - An updated review of ciguatera fish poisoning: Clinical, epidemiological, environmental, and public health management

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85016498184&doi=10.3390%2fmd15030072&partnerID=40&md5=46761a6e212e962c9dd0a6506845f4d8>

VL - 15

ID - 431

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The snail *Nereina punctulata* has been observed performing amphidromous migrations (salt to freshwater migration, post-larval settlement) in the Caribbean, with small- and medium-sized snails achieving maximum fitness at the mid- and high altitudes, but they may be restricted by energy stores. Large snails show no difference in fitness across altitude, but their previous migration history dictates their high-altitude placement in watersheds. The factors determining the rate of migration have not yet been studied. In this study, we sought to understand how migration rate changes with shell size and altitude. We used mark–recapture to track individual snails across seven sites of varying altitude in a single watershed on Dominica and measured the shell length of randomly collected snails at sites. Volunteers were assisted with data collection in both cases. Shell length was positively correlated with distance from river mouth, although smaller snails were more frequently found at high altitude, high flow sites. Snails closer to the river mouth had faster upstream migration rates than those at mid-altitude. While we found large snails at higher altitude sites, there was no significant relationship between migration rate and shell size. Our findings suggest that large snails do not migrate at maximal rates allowed by energy stores. We also observed erosion of the outer shell periostracum and calcium carbonate underneath, which was seen significantly more often on larger shells. We hypothesise that this erosion is a product of exposure of the structural calcium carbonate to low alkalinity in Dominican streams, following an initial chipping of the periostracum. © 2019, Springer Nature B.V.

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AU - Villeneuve, A. R.

AU - Thornhill, I.

AU - Eales, J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/s10452-019-09683-7

IS - 2

KW - Amphidromy

Citizen science

Dominica

Gastropod

Neritidae

Upstream migration

altitude

fitness

mark-recapture method

migration

snail

spatial distribution

watershed

Caribbean Islands

Leeward Islands [Lesser Antilles]

Gastropoda

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 205-215

ST - Upstream migration and altitudinal distribution patterns of *Nereina punctulata* (Gastropoda: Neritidae) in Dominica, West Indies

T2 - Aquatic Ecology

TI - Upstream migration and altitudinal distribution patterns of *Nereina punctulata* (Gastropoda: Neritidae) in Dominica, West Indies

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85062698605&doi=10.1007%2fs10452-019-09683-7&partnerID=40&md5=0d90c4f1cd5c7d363239256074017794>

VL - 53

ID - 248

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Within the BlueHealth project, funded under the Horizon 2020 European Union research framework, a number of targeted experimental design interventions were used to test the effect and impact of planning and design on encouraging people to use various blue spaces. Complex interventions were implemented and evaluations before and after each were made using a set of tools which triangulate with each other—a site assessment tool, a behaviour observation tool, a questionnaire survey (including an economic evaluation) and qualitative interviews. The theoretical basis for the research is that of affordances, and the projects each involved modest changes to the landscape using the approach of "urban acupuncture" where a small intervention can potentially have an effect out of all proportion to the investment. This paper is a protocol paper and describes the research strategy and methodology in detail for one of the intervention sites, located in

Plymouth in the UK. The aim is to present the methodology as a whole so as to act as (a) a reference framework for the results of all the projects which will be reported separately in a series of research articles once all the results are in and analysed and (b) a useful reference for other researchers wishing to carry out such complex projects and where a comprehensive presentation of the strategy and methodology is unavailable. We offer this protocol for reference, for critique and for inspiration to those following us. © 2020 by the authors.

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C7 - 4084

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/SU12104084

IS - 10

KW - Complex intervention

Evidence-based design

Multi-methods

Plymouth

Urban acupuncture

coastal zone

European Union

experimental design

planning method

questionnaire survey

England

Plymouth [England]

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :9

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Urban blue acupuncture: A protocol for evaluating a complex landscape design intervention to improve health and wellbeing in a coastal community

T2 - Sustainability (Switzerland)

TI - Urban blue acupuncture: A protocol for evaluating a complex landscape design intervention to improve health and wellbeing in a coastal community

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85086602127&doi=10.3390%2fSU12104084&partnerID=40&md5=9b0175191fc75ef2e37fe6474a8feb5>

VL - 12

ID - 163

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The potential benefits of aquatic environments for public health have been understudied in Asia. We investigated the relationships between blue space exposures and health outcomes among a sample of predominantly older adults in Hong Kong. Those with a view of blue space from the home were more likely to report good general health, while intentional exposure was linked to greater odds of high wellbeing. Visiting blue space regularly was more likely for those within a 10–15 min walk, and who believed visit locations had good facilities and wildlife present. Longer blue space visits, and those involving higher intensity activities, were associated with higher recalled wellbeing. Our evidence suggests that, at least for older citizens, Hong Kong's blue spaces could be an important public health resource. © 2018 Elsevier Ltd

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.healthplace.2018.11.003

KW - Blue space

Health and wellbeing

Hong Kong

Public health

Urban design

adult

elderly population

health status

quality of life

survey

urban area

aged

article

controlled study

human

wellbeing

wildlife

environmental planning

lake

questionnaire

recreational park

sea

self evaluation

China

Diagnostic Self Evaluation

Environment Design

Humans

Lakes

Oceans and Seas

Parks, Recreational

Surveys and Questionnaires

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :61

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 100-110

ST - Urban blue space and health and wellbeing in Hong Kong: Results from a survey of older adults

T2 - Health and Place

TI - Urban blue space and health and wellbeing in Hong Kong: Results from a survey of older adults

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85060080148&doi=10.1016%2fj.healthplace.2018.11.003&partnerID=40&md5=415bba807e92e9df8ee691b448d09a6d>

VL - 55

ID - 282

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Observational studies have suggested that people with better access to attractive, safe, and inclusive blue spaces enjoy higher psychological well-being, with particular benefits for those living in deprived urban areas. However, intervention studies are scarce. To help bridge this gap we conducted a repeat cross-sectional study exploring local resident and visitor well-being before and after a small-scale intervention aimed at improving the quality of an urban beach area in a deprived neighbourhood in Plymouth, United Kingdom. Physical alterations were co-created with local stakeholders and residents, and accompanied by a series of on-site community events. Key

outcomes were self-reported psychological well-being, satisfaction with personal safety and community belonging, and perceptions of site quality. Adjusted linear models showed that positive well-being ($B = 7.42$; 95% CI = 4.18–10.67) and life satisfaction ($B = 0.40$; 95% CI = 0.11–0.70) were both higher after the intervention compared to before, with associations for life satisfaction stronger among those who visited the site in the last four weeks. Associations with positive well-being were partially mediated by greater satisfaction with community belonging; and associations with life satisfaction were partially and independently mediated by greater satisfaction with personal safety and community belonging. Although caution needs to be taken due to the repeat cross-sectional design and the sampling of site visitors as well as local residents, the findings support the idea that environmental improvements to urban blue spaces can foster better psychological well-being, and underline the importance of community involvement in the process. © 2021 The Author(s)

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C7 - 104232

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.landurbplan.2021.104232

KW - Blue Health

Blue space

Intervention

Urban acupuncture

Urban beach

architectural design

beach

life satisfaction

local participation

local planning

neighborhood

sampling

urban area

England

Plymouth [England]

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Urban blue space renovation and local resident and visitor well-being: A case study from Plymouth, UK

T2 - Landscape and Urban Planning

TI - Urban blue space renovation and local resident and visitor well-being: A case study from Plymouth, UK

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85114698227&doi=10.1016%2fj.landurbplan.2021.104232&partnerID=40&md5=ac6cf8276ff20b91cc282abc95a5f475>

VL - 215

ID - 20

ER -

TY - BOOK

AB - This book presents an evidence-based approach to landscape planning and design for urban blue spaces that maximises the benefits to human health and well-being while minimising the risks.

Based on applied research and evidence from primary and secondary data sources stemming from the EU-funded BlueHealth project, the book presents nature-based solutions to promote sustainable and resilient cities. Numerous cities around the world are located alongside bodies of water in the form of coastlines, lakes, rivers and canals, but the relationship between city inhabitants and these water sources has often been ambivalent. In many cities, water has been polluted, engineered or ignored completely. But, due to an increasing awareness of the strong connections between city, people, nature and water and health, this paradigm is shifting. The international editorial team, consisting of researchers and professionals across several disciplines, leads the reader through theoretical aspects, evidence, illustrated case studies, risk assessment and a series of validated tools to aid planning and design before finishing with overarching planning and design principles for a range of blue-space types. Over 200 full-colour illustrations accompany the case-study examples from geographic locations all over the world, including Portugal, the United Kingdom, China, Canada, the US, South Korea, Singapore, Norway and Estonia. With green and blue infrastructure now at the forefront of current policies and trends to promote healthy, sustainable cities, Urban Blue Spaces is a must-have for professionals and students in landscape planning, urban design and environmental design. Open Access for the book was funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 666773 The Open Access version of this book, available at www.taylorfrancis.com/books/oa-edit/10.4324/9780429056161, has been made available under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-No Derivatives 4.0 license. © 2022 selection and editorial matter, Simon Bell, Lora E. Fleming, James Grellier, Friedrich Kuhlmann, Mark J. Nieuwenhuijsen, and Mathew P. White.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.4324/9780429056161

M3 - Book

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 1-478

ST - Urban blue spaces: Planning and design for water, health and well-Being

T2 - Urban Blue Spaces: Planning and Design for Water, Health and Well-Being

TI - Urban blue spaces: Planning and design for water, health and well-Being

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85117986476&doi=10.4324%2f9780429056161&partnerID=40&md5=137a4d9d3e5495ea5f38be9d19e544dc>

ID - 88

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The findings of a national workshop that explored the social and environmental impacts, challenges, and research opportunities associated with the role of urban freshwaters for improved public health are discussed. Bringing together the collective expertise of academics, practitioners, policy, and user-groups from urban aquatic ecology and human health backgrounds, this commentary develops a progressive agenda for future research by synthesizing current understandings and knowledge of urban aquatic biodiversity relative to health-related ecosystem service outcomes, from a cross-sectoral and cross-disciplinary perspective. Key areas include (a) a need for greater interaction between sectors to maximize opportunities for collaboration and to promote the cobenefits (both environmental and health) associated with urban freshwater ecosystems; and (b) the need for a unified understanding and operationalization of the definition of aquatic biodiversity across sectors and disciplines, to improve our understanding of whether actual freshwater biodiversity or the perception of biodiversity is important for maximizing gains in health. Methods of valuation relating to ecosystem services and resource allocation and investment in urban freshwaters are critical in ensuring that research addresses the pathways and contexts within which health and environmental benefits from blue space can be maximized. This article is categorized under: Human Water > Value of Water.

AD - Hoboken

AU - Higgins, S. L.

AU - Thomas, F.

AU - Goldsmith, B.

AU - Brooks, S. J.

AU - Hassall, C.

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AU - Stone, D.

AU - Volker, S.

AU - White, P.

DO - <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/wat2.1339>

IS - 2

KW - aquatic communities

aquatic environment

aquatic organisms

biodiversity

cooperation

ecosystem services

ecosystems

environmental impact

fresh water

freshwater ecology

health

interactions

public health

resources

usage

valuation

LA - English

PY - 2019

ST - Urban freshwaters, biodiversity, and human health and well-being: setting an interdisciplinary research agenda

T2 - Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Water

TI - Urban freshwaters, biodiversity, and human health and well-being: setting an interdisciplinary research agenda

UR - <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/wat2.1339>

VL - 6

ID - 1472

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Urbanization, costs of green space maintenance, and diminishing connection between people and nature all exert pressures on urban green space. This is regrettable as green space has the potential to create wins for environmental sustainability, health, and health equity. This paper explores this potential triple win and investigates how to increase the use of urban green space through behavior change. A narrative literature review was conducted and was supplemented with literature suggested by experts. Results show that creating well-designed green spaces and stimulating people to use them can indeed deliver this triple win. Providing accessible, attractive, well-maintained green space with room for socialization, and where people feel safe, may increase the opportunity and motivation of people to use it more often. Informing and educating people and organizing activities may increase capability (and motivation) to use green space. Since the use of green space depends on life stage, lifestyle factors and individual values, it is important to involve potential users in its design. We recommend a specific focus on those groups who may benefit most from the use of green space. More evaluation is needed to inform effective green space interventions and to assess related economic, social, and environmental benefits. © 2019 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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C7 - 4403

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/ijerph16224403

IS - 22

KW - Behavior change

Environmental sustainability

Green space

Health

Health equity

ecosystem health

greenspace

literature review

public health

sustainability

sustainable development

urban development

urbanization

human

lifestyle

motivation

narrative

review

socialization

behavior therapy

environmental protection

urban health

Conservation of Natural Resources

Humans

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :23

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Urban green space: creating a triple win for environmental sustainability, health, and health equity through behavior change

T2 - International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

TI - Urban green space: creating a triple win for environmental sustainability, health, and health equity through behavior change

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85074949112&doi=10.3390%2fijerph16224403&partnerID=40&md5=00d1e58225c3b586854991f89dd1c855>

VL - 16

ID - 220

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Air pollution presents a major risk to human health, resulting in premature deaths and reduced quality of life. Quantifying the role of vegetation in reducing air pollution concentrations is an important contribution to urban natural capital accounting. However, most current methods to calculate pollution removal are static, and do not represent atmospheric transport of pollutants, or interactions among pollutants and meteorology. An additional challenge is defining urban extent in a way that captures the green and blue infrastructure providing the service in a consistent way. We developed a refined urban morphology layer which incorporates urban green and blue space. We then applied an atmospheric chemistry transport model (EMEP4UK) to calculate pollutant removal by urban natural capital for pollutants including PM_{2.5}, NO₂, SO₂, O₃. We calculated health benefits directly from the change in pollutant concentrations (i.e. exposure) rather than from tonnes of pollutant removed. Urban natural capital across Britain removes 28,700 tonnes of PM_{2.5}, NO₂, SO₂, O₃. The economic value of the health benefits are substantial: £136 million in 2015, resulting from 900 fewer respiratory hospital admissions, 220 fewer cardiovascular hospital admissions, 240 fewer

deaths and 3600 fewer Life Years Lost. © 2019 The Author(s). Published by Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.

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AU - Morton, D.

AU - Hall, J.

AU - Mills, G.

AU - Dickie, I.

AU - Reis, S.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/21606544.2019.1597772

IS - 4

KW - atmospheric transport model

Health

loss of life

natural capital accounting

particulate matter

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :13

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 413-428

ST - Urban natural capital accounts: developing a novel approach to quantify air pollution removal by vegetation

T2 - Journal of Environmental Economics and Policy

TI - Urban natural capital accounts: developing a novel approach to quantify air pollution removal by vegetation

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85070697282&doi=10.1080%2f21606544.2019.1597772&partnerID=40&md5=a4b23761d9a93c60772ef121d77c1f97>

VL - 8

ID - 898

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Physical inactivity is a major public health concern. Natural, or semi-natural, environments may encourage physical activity, but the influences of socio-economic factors have been under-researched. Methods: We explored the associations between meeting physical activity (PA) guidelines and both neighbourhood green (area coverage) and blue (freshwater coverage and coastal proximity) environments for urban adults using data from the Health Survey for England [HSE] (2008/2012). We considered different domains of self-reported PA: walking (n = 18,391), sports and other exercise (n = 18,438), non-recreational (domestic/gardening/occupational; n = 18,446) and all three domains combined (n = 18,447); as well as accelerometer-derived PA data using a subsample (n = 1,774). Relationships were stratified by equivalised household income as an indicator of socio-economic status. Results: After adjusting for covariates, living ≤ 5 km from the coast was associated with significantly higher odds of meeting UK 2010 guidelines through self-reported total, walking and non-recreational PA (e.g. total PA, ≤ 5 km vs. > 20 km, adjusted odds ratio (OR_{adj}) = 1.26; 95% confidence interval (CI) = 1.15–1.39) but unrelated to sports and exercise. Greater neighbourhood greenspace, however, was only associated with significantly higher odds of meeting guidelines through non-recreational PA alone (e.g. 80–100% vs. <math>< 20</math>% OR_{adj} = 1.32; 95% CI = 1.12–1.56). Although associations were most consistent in the lowest income quintile, income-related results were mixed. Relationships were not replicated in the smaller accelerometry subsample. Conclusion: Our self-report findings for the differing domains of PA as a function of neighbourhood green and blue space broadly replicated previous research, yet the reasons for the observed differences between PA domains and environments remain unclear. We did not observe any associations between environmental variables and accelerometer-measured PA; further research with larger samples is needed. © 2020 Elsevier Inc.

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C7 - 109899

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envres.2020.109899

KW - Accelerometer

Blue space

Green space

Health inequality

Physical activity

guideline

neighborhood

public health

socioeconomic status

accelerometry

Article

England

exercise

health disparity

health survey

household income

human

practice guideline

priority journal

sample size

seashore

self report

social status

sport

United Kingdom

urban area

walking

cross-sectional study

demography

Cross-Sectional Studies

Residence Characteristics

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Urban nature and physical activity: Investigating associations using self-reported and accelerometer data and the role of household income

T2 - Environmental Research

TI - Urban nature and physical activity: Investigating associations using self-reported and accelerometer data and the role of household income

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85088971241&doi=10.1016%2fj.envres.2020.109899&partnerID=40&md5=08e14cc752aaa235184f116f7354e039>

VL - 190

ID - 127

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - While material conditions of migrant populations on average tend to improve over time as they become established in new destinations, individual trajectories of material and subjective well-being often diverge. Here, we analyse how social and environmental factors in the urban environment shape the subjective well-being of migrant populations. We hypothesise these factors to include (a) perceived social and environmental risk, (b) attachment to place, and (c) migrant aspirations. We analyse data from a cross-sectional survey of 2641 individual migrants in seven cities across Ghana, India, and Bangladesh. The results show that the persistence of inferior material conditions, exposure to environmental hazards, and constrained access to services and employment affect

migrants' subjective well-being. Hence, social and environmental risks constitute urban precarity for migrants whose social vulnerability persists in their destination. Meeting migration-related aspirations and developing an affinity to urban destinations have the potential to mitigate negative sentiments from perceived risks. These findings have implications for future urban planning and sustainability. © 2021 The Authors. Population, Space and Place published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

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C7 - e2505

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/psp.2505

IS - 1

KW - employment

environmental factor

environmental hazard

environmental risk

migrant worker

migrants experience

sustainability

urban planning

Bangladesh

Ghana

India

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2022

ST - Urban sustainability and the subjective well-being of migrants: The role of risks, place attachment, and aspirations

T2 - Population, Space and Place

TI - Urban sustainability and the subjective well-being of migrants: The role of risks, place attachment, and aspirations

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85109686181&doi=10.1002%2fjsp.2505&partnerID=40&md5=f5abb3640b1cc576363265482742f3cf>

VL - 28

ID - 7

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Urban green spaces provide an opportunity for contact between members of the public and ticks infected with pathogens. Understanding tick distribution within these areas and the drivers for increased tick density or *Borrelia* infection are important from a risk management perspective. This study aimed to generate data on tick presence, nymph density and *Borrelia* infection across a range of urban green space habitats, in order to identify those that may potentially present a higher risk of Lyme borreliosis to members of the public. Several sites were visited across the English city of Bath during 2015 and 2016. Tick presence was confirmed in all habitats surveyed, with increased likelihood in woodland and woodland edge. Highest nymph densities were also reported in these habitats, along with grassland during one of the sampling years. Adult ticks were more likely to be infected compared to nymphs, and the highest densities of infected nymphs were associated with woodland edge habitat. In addition to Lyme borreliosis causing *Borrelia* genospecies, *Borrelia miyamotoi* was also detected at several sites. This study adds to the growing evidence that urban green space habitats present a public health risk from tick bites, and this has implications for many policy areas including health and wellbeing, climate adaptation and urban green space planning. © 2021

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C7 - 101857

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.ttbdis.2021.101857

IS - 1

KW - *Borrelia miyamotoi*

Connectivity

Green space

Habitat change

Ixodes ricinus

Lyme disease

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2022

ST - Urban woodland habitat is important for tick presence and density in a city in England

T2 - Ticks and Tick-borne Diseases

TI - Urban woodland habitat is important for tick presence and density in a city in England

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85118787530&doi=10.1016%2fj.ttbdis.2021.101857&partnerID=40&md5=f25d4f03942e9af93c4aca0f39e2cb93>

VL - 13

ID - 6

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Urbanization has often been considered a threat to food security since it is likely to reduce the availability of croplands. Using spatial statistics and scenario analysis, we show that an increase in China's urbanization level from 56% in 2015 to 80% in 2050 would actually release 5.8 million hectares of rural land for agricultural production—equivalent to 4.1% of China's total cropland area in 2015. Even considering the relatively lower land fertility of these new croplands, crop production in 2050 would still be 3.1–4.2% higher than in 2015. In addition, cropland fragmentation could be reduced with rural land release and a decrease in rural population, benefiting large-scale farming and environmental protection. To ensure this, it is necessary to adopt an integrated urban–rural development model, with reclamation of lands previously used as residential lots. These insights into the urbanization and food security debate have important policy implications for global regions undergoing rapid urbanization. © 2021, The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer Nature Limited.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/s43016-021-00228-6

IS - 3

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :10

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 183-191

ST - Urbanization can benefit agricultural production with large-scale farming in China

T2 - Nature Food

TI - Urbanization can benefit agricultural production with large-scale farming in China

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85105970332&doi=10.1038%2fs43016-021-00228-6&partnerID=40&md5=8bebc198f367ba3b1fd21faa1201c47>

VL - 2

ID - 66

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Bisphenol A is widely used in food and drinks packaging. There is evidence of associations between raised urinary bisphenol A (uBPA) and increased incidence of reported cardiovascular diagnoses. Methodology/Principal Findings: To estimate associations between BPA exposure and angiographically graded coronary atherosclerosis. 591 patients participating in The Metabonomics and Genomics in Coronary Artery Disease (MaGiCAD) study in Cambridgeshire UK, comparing urinary BPA (uBPA) with grades of severity of coronary artery disease (CAD) on angiography. Linear models were adjusted for BMI, occupational social class and diabetes status. Severe (one to three vessel) CAD was present in 385 patients, 86 had intermediate disease (n = 86) and 120 had normal coronary arteries. The (unadjusted) median uBPA concentration was 1.28 ng/mL with normal coronary arteries, and 1.53 ng/mL with severe CAD. Compared to those with normal coronary arteries, uBPA concentration was significantly higher in those with severe CAD (OR per uBPA SD = 5.96 ng/ml OR = 1.43, CI 1.03 to 1.98, p = 0.033), and near significant for intermediate disease (OR = 1.69, CI 0.98 to 2.94, p = 0.061). There was no significant uBPA difference between patients with severe CAD (needing surgery) and the remaining groups combined. Conclusions/Significance: BPA exposure was higher in those with severe coronary artery stenoses compared to those with no vessel disease. Larger studies are needed to estimate true dose response relationships. The mechanisms underlying the association remain to be established. © 2012 Melzer et al.

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C7 - e43378

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1371/journal.pone.0043378

IS - 8

KW - 4,4' isopropylidenediphenol

creatinine

adult

aged

angiocardiography

article

body mass

concentration (parameters)

controlled study

coronary artery disease

coronary artery obstruction

creatinine blood level

diabetes mellitus

disease severity

environmental exposure

female

food intake

food packaging

food safety

high risk patient

human

major clinical study

male

risk assessment

risk factor

social class

urea nitrogen blood level

urine level

Aged, 80 and over

Benzhydryl Compounds

Coronary Angiography

Coronary Stenosis

Humans

Middle Aged

Phenols

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :72

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

ST - Urinary bisphenol a concentration and angiography-defined coronary artery stenosis

T2 - PLoS ONE

TI - Urinary bisphenol a concentration and angiography-defined coronary artery stenosis

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84865058611&doi=10.1371%2fjournal.pone.0043378&partnerID=40&md5=80f1f11774eb62cda7af0d05ae76935f>

VL - 7

ID - 717

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background-The endocrine-disrupting chemical bisphenol A (BPA) is widely used in food and beverage packaging. Higher urinary BPA concentrations were cross-sectionally associated with heart disease in National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 2003-2004 and NHANES 2005-2006, independent of traditional risk factors. Methods and Results-We included 758 incident coronary artery disease (CAD) cases and 861 controls followed for 10.8 years from the European Prospective Investigation of Cancer-Norfolk UK. Respondents aged 40 to 74 years and free of CAD, stroke, or diabetes mellitus provided baseline spot urine samples. Urinary BPA concentrations (median value, 1.3 ng/mL) were low. Per-SD (4.56 ng/mL) increases in urinary BPA concentration were associated with incident CAD in age-, sex-, and urinary creatinine-adjusted models (n=1919; odds ratio=1.13; 95% confidence interval, 1.02-1.24; P=0.017). With CAD risk factor adjustment (including education, occupational social class, body mass index category, systolic blood pressure, lipid concentrations, and exercise), the estimate was similar but narrowly missed 2-sided significance (n=1744; odds ratio=1.11; 95% confidence interval, 1.00-1.23; P=0.058). Sensitivity analyses with the fully adjusted model, excluding those with early CAD (<3-year follow-up), body mass index >30, or abnormal renal function or with additional adjustment for vitamin C, C-reactive protein, or alcohol consumption, all produced similar estimates, and all showed associations at P≤0.05. Conclusions-Associations between higher BPA exposure (reflected in higher urinary concentrations) and incident CAD during >10 years of follow-up showed trends similar to previously reported cross-sectional findings in the more highly exposed NHANES respondents. Further work is needed to accurately estimate the prospective exposure-response curve and to establish the underlying mechanisms. © 2012 American Heart Association, Inc.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.111.069153

IS - 12

KW - bisphenol A

blood lipids

body mass index

coronary artery disease

endocrine disruption

4,4' isopropylidenediphenol

ascorbic acid

C reactive protein

creatinine

lipid

adult

aged

alcohol consumption

article

body mass

controlled study

coronary risk

creatinine urine level

educational status
exercise
female
follow up
human
kidney concentrating capacity
major clinical study
male
occupation
priority journal
risk assessment
social class
systolic blood pressure
United Kingdom
urinalysis
urine level
Biological Markers
Case-Control Studies
Cohort Studies
Cross-Sectional Studies
Follow-Up Studies
Forecasting
Health Status Indicators
Humans
Middle Aged
Nutrition Surveys
Phenols
Prospective Studies
Risk Factors
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :190

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 1482-1490

ST - Urinary bisphenol A concentration and risk of future coronary artery disease in apparently healthy men and women

T2 - Circulation

TI - Urinary bisphenol A concentration and risk of future coronary artery disease in apparently healthy men and women

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84859107392&doi=10.1161%2fCIRCULATIONAHA.111.069153&partnerID=40&md5=c623121a6a37b7a8f14a7266785f3f71>

VL - 125

ID - 865

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Acute exposure to environmental chemicals can result in loss of consciousness and upon recovery neurological symptoms, but little evidence exists in large epidemiological human studies. Hence, it was aimed to determine the relationships between urinary environmental chemicals (including heavy metals, environmental bisphenols, pesticides, arsenic, and phthalates) concentrations and vision, hearing, and balance disorders in a national population-based setting. Methods: United States National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys is a national population-based multi-year cross-sectional study. Information on demographics and vision, hearing, and balance disorders was obtained by household interview using questionnaires in the 2003-2004 cohort (aged 50 and above). Urinary environmental chemicals were detected by mass spectrometry in selected but representative people. Analyses involved logistic regression models. Results: Urinary cadmium, molybdenum, and tungsten concentrations, which are commonly associated with heart disease, were associated with vision disorder. Urinary 2,4,5-trichlorophenol and arsenic acid concentrations and circulating mono-n-butyl phthalate, mono-benzyl phthalate, and mono-(3-carboxypropyl) phthalate metabolites were significantly associated with hearing disorder. Moreover, urinary barium and 4-tert-octyl-phenol concentrations were associated with balance disorder. People who had ears ringing, roaring, or buzzing in the past year tended to have higher urinary barium, 2,4-dichlorophenol, and mono-benzyl phthalate concentrations. Discussion: Significant correlations were observed in urinary environmental chemicals and neurobehavioural impairment for the first time. However, the causation cannot be established due to its cross-sectional study design. Future studies with a longitudinal aspect and/or in clinical trials are warranted to clearly understand the biological mechanism along the pathway before drawing a firm conclusion on these relationships. © 2012 Elsevier Ltd.

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AU - Shiue, I.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envint.2012.12.006

KW - Aetiology

Chemicals

Epidemiology

Neurobehavioural impairment

Risk factor

Toxins

Arsenic

Barium

Cadmium

Diseases

Esters

Heavy metals

Logistics

Mass spectrometry

Metabolites

Molybdenum

Phenols

Potassium compounds

Regression analysis

Surveys

Tungsten

2,4,5-trichlorophenol

2,4-Dichlorophenol

Arsenic acids

Balance disorders

Biological mechanisms

Bisphenols
Clinical trial
Cross-sectional study
Environmental chemicals
Hearing disorders
Heart disease
Human study
Logistic regression models
Loss of consciousness
Neurological symptoms
Phthalate metabolites
Phthalates
Risk factors
Vision disorders
Vitamin-D
Audition
2,4 dichlorophenol
2,4,5 trichlorophenol
2,5 dichlorophenol
4 tert octylphenol
antimony
beryllium
bisphenol derivative
cesium
cobalt
environmental chemical
heavy metal
lead
mono (3 carboxypropyl)phthalate
mono benzyl phthalate
mono n butyl phthalate

oxybenzone
pesticide
phenol derivative
phthalic acid derivative
platinum
thallium
triclosan
unclassified drug
uranium
vitamin D
concentration (composition)
elderly population
etiology
health survey
hearing
metabolite
neurology
phenol
phthalate
toxin
vision
vitamin
adult
aged
article
balance disorder
behavior disorder
biological monitoring
cohort analysis
demography
disease association

environmental exposure

hearing disorder

household

human

major clinical study

population research

priority journal

questionnaire

self report

tinnitus

United States

urinalysis

urine level

visual impairment

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :23

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 41-46

ST - Urinary environmental chemical concentrations and vitamin D are associated with vision, hearing, and balance disorders in the elderly

T2 - Environment International

TI - Urinary environmental chemical concentrations and vitamin D are associated with vision, hearing, and balance disorders in the elderly

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84872320826&doi=10.1016%2fj.envint.2012.12.006&partnerID=40&md5=64c14b95ff29eafb61913fbeb7fd827f>

VL - 53

ID - 699

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background and purpose: Associations between plastic-associated chemicals, such as bisphenol A, and cardiovascular disease have begun to emerge in the current century. However, the relationship between urine phthalates and risk of stroke is unclear. It was aimed to study the relationship between urine phthalate concentrations and risk of stroke in a national population-based cross-sectional study. Methods: Data were retrieved from United States National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys, 2001-2004, including demographics, self-reported medical conditions (stroke status) and urine phthalate concentrations. Analyses involved t-test and logistic regression models. Results: Of 13 phthalate concentrations, the mean values of mono-n-butyl phthalate (2001-2002: 131.27 ± 685.62 and 43.02 ± 117.70 , $P = 0.0001$; 2003-2004: 114.36 ± 555.41 and 49.48 ± 153.53 , $P = 0.008$) and mono-(3-carboxypropyl) phthalate (2001-2002: 13.60 ± 37.05 and 5.48 ± 10.55 , $P < 0.001$; 2003-2004: 10.56 ± 38.37 and 5.94 ± 14.76 , $P = 0.038$) concentrations were found significantly higher in people with stroke. It was also observed that low doses of mono-n-butyl phthalate (OR 1.0009, 95%CI 0.999-1.003, $P = 0.266$ in 2001-2002, and OR 1.0010, 95%CI 1.0001-1.0019, $P = 0.028$ in 2003-2004) and mono-(3-carboxypropyl) phthalate (OR 1.03, 95%CI 1.00-1.05, $P = 0.055$ in 2001-2002, and OR 1.004, 95% CI 1.00-1.01 $P = 0.240$ in 2003-2004) were associated with higher risk of stroke after full adjustments. Conclusions: Urine phthalate concentrations are potentially associated with increased risk of stroke, although the causality cannot be established in the current cross-sectional study design. Future longitudinal cohort studies and/or clinical trials are warranted to understand the biological mechanism along the pathway before drawing a firm conclusion on the relationship between phthalates and risk of stroke in humans. © 2012 The Author(s). European Journal of Neurology © 2012 EFNS.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/j.1468-1331.2012.03862.x

IS - 4

KW - Aetiology

Environmental chemicals

Molecular epidemiology

Population health

Stroke

phthalic acid

aged

article

cerebrovascular accident

cross-sectional study

demography

disease association

female

health survey

high risk patient

human

major clinical study

male

population research

priority journal

risk assessment

self report

United States

Cohort Studies

Cross-Sectional Studies

Dibutyl Phthalate

Health Surveys

Humans

Middle Aged

Models, Statistical

Nutrition Surveys

Odds Ratio

Phthalic Acids

Risk

Risk Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :32

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 728-731

ST - Urine phthalate concentrations are higher in people with stroke: United States National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (NHANES), 2001-2004

T2 - European Journal of Neurology

TI - Urine phthalate concentrations are higher in people with stroke: United States National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (NHANES), 2001-2004

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84875056064&doi=10.1111%2fj.1468-1331.2012.03862.x&partnerID=40&md5=01666278ef1852a549e9d01d5ef5f063>

VL - 20

ID - 677

ER -

TY - CHAP

AD - University of Exeter Medical School's, European Centre for Environment and Human Health, United Kingdom

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.4324/9780203795699

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 96-110

ST - The use of local culture and sustainability in local food and beverage entrepreneurship: Case studies in Cornwall

T2 - The Routledge Handbook of Sustainable Food and Gastronomy

TI - The use of local culture and sustainability in local food and beverage entrepreneurship: Case studies in Cornwall

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84941308463&doi=10.4324%2f9780203795699&partnerID=40&md5=586e12bb005511ccd4042e7d12503376>

ID - 543

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Introduction: In Great Britain, roughly half of people with at least one long-standing illness (LSI) live in low-income households. Lower-income households are at risk of fuel poverty and living in a colder house, which can worsen certain health conditions, causing related morbidity and mortality. This pilot study aimed to assess whether raising occupants' awareness of indoor temperatures in the home could initiate improved health and well-being among such vulnerable residents. Methods: Thermometers were placed inside a manufactured bamboo brooch to be worn or placed within homes during the winter of 2016/17. These devices were supplied to households (n = 34) already assisted by Community Energy Plus, which is a private social enterprise in Cornwall, United Kingdom (UK), using initiatives aimed at maintaining "healthy homes". Questionnaires were supplied to households before devices were supplied, and then again at the end of a three-month period, with further questions asked when devices were collected. Temperatures were recorded automatically every half-hour and used to draw inference from questionnaire responses, particularly around health and well-being. Results: Questionnaires were completed by 22 households. Throughout the winter, those declaring the poorest health when supplied with devices maintained homes at a higher average temperature. There were also indications that those with raised awareness of interior temperatures sought fewer casual medicines. Conclusion: Simple telemetry could play a role in the management of chronic health conditions in winter, helping healthcare systems become more sustainable. The need for higher indoor temperatures among people with an LSI highlights the need to consider this approach alongside more sustainable household energy-efficiency improvements. A larger study is needed to explore this further and quantify the cost benefit of this approach. © 2019 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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AU - Sharpe, R. A.

C7 - 2853

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/ijerph16162853

IS - 16

KW - Fuel poverty

Indoor temperature

Intervention

Public health

fuel
air temperature
energy efficiency
health impact
household energy
indoor air
low income population
poverty
telemetry
Article
cold climate
cold exposure
cross-sectional study
feasibility study
health care access
health impact assessment
health status
help seeking behavior
home care
human
lowest income group
national health service
pharmacist
pilot study
questionnaire
temperature measurement
United Kingdom
wellbeing
winter
cold
family size

morbidity

power supply

procedures

season

Cornwall [England]

England

Cold Temperature

Electric Power Supplies

Family Characteristics

Humans

Pilot Projects

Seasons

Surveys and Questionnaires

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :6

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Use of simple telemetry to reduce the health impacts of fuel poverty and living in cold homes

T2 - International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

TI - Use of simple telemetry to reduce the health impacts of fuel poverty and living in cold homes

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85071780292&doi=10.3390%2fijerph16162853&partnerID=40&md5=01f148be13532670fee23371298bf45b>

VL - 16

ID - 240

ER -

TY - CHAP

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/978-3-319-74983-9_33

KW - Transportation

Conceptual model

Sustainable cities

Mechanical engineering

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 683-706

ST - Using conceptual models to shape healthy sustainable cities

T2 - Integrating Human Health into Urban and Transport Planning: A Framework

TI - Using conceptual models to shape healthy sustainable cities

UR - https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85049866750&doi=10.1007%2f978-3-319-74983-9_33&partnerID=40&md5=f884c02e9ac72408affd9f0ba94cf4ff

ID - 321

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: : People with dementia are often excluded from research due to ethical concerns and a reliance upon conventional research methods which focus on recall and verbal expression. Methods: Creative, sensory and embodied research methods typically involve techniques that conceptually bring individuals “into” the research, thus affording an expressive capacity that traditional methods do not. This paper details a “method story”, presenting three interlinked cycles of study used to explore the significance of clothing to people with dementia living in a care home. The studies drew upon arts-based and design led practices. This paper details the methods used and the opportunities that they presented when exploring the lived experience of dementia. Results and Conclusions: Creative, sensory and embodied approaches enabled people with dementia to engage with research, supporting imaginative, spontaneous and flexible participation. This supports the use of novel methods when undertaking research with people who have dementia. © 2021 The Author(s). Published by Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.

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AU - Robson, D.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/17533015.2021.1974064

KW - care homes

creative research methods

Dementia

sensory ethnography

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Using creative, sensory and embodied research methods when working with people with dementia: a method story

T2 - Arts and Health

TI - Using creative, sensory and embodied research methods when working with people with dementia: a method story

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85118278330&doi=10.1080%2f17533015.2021.1974064&partnerID=40&md5=2bba7cc25b7296792a839e649ce8ed6a>

ID - 81

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - A growing evidence base highlights “green” and “blue” spaces as examples of “therapeutic landscapes” incorporated into people's lives to maintain a sense of well-being. A commonly overlooked dimension within this corpus of work concerns the dynamic nature of people's therapeutic place assemblages over time. This article provides these novel temporal perspectives, drawing on the findings of an innovative three-stage interpretive geonarrative study conducted in southwest England from May to November 2013, designed to explore the complex spatial–temporal ordering of people's lives. Activity maps produced using accelerometer and Global Positioning system (GPS) data were used to guide in-depth geonarrative interviews with thirty-three participants, followed by a subset of go-along interviews in therapeutic places deemed important by participants. Concepts of fleeting time, restorative time, and biographical time are used, alongside notions of individual agency, to examine participants' green and blue space experiences in the

context of the temporal structures characterizing their everyday lives and the biographical experiences contributing to the perceived importance of such settings over time. In a culture that by and large prioritizes speed, dominated by social ideals of, for example, the productive worker and the good parent, participants conveyed a desire to shift from fleeting time to restorative time, seeking a balance between embodied stillness and therapeutic mobility. This was deemed particularly important during more stressful life transitions, such as parenthood, employment shifts, and the onset of illness or impairment, when participants worked hard to tailor their therapeutic geographies to shifting well-being needs and priorities. © 2017 by American Association of Geographers.

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AU - Bell, S. L.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

AU - Phoenix, C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/24694452.2016.1218269

IS - 1

KW - blue space

geonarratives

green space

individual agency

therapeutic landscapes

greenspace

landscape structure

mobility

sense of place

temporal analysis

England

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :34

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 93-108

ST - Using Geonarratives to Explore the Diverse Temporalities of Therapeutic Landscapes: Perspectives from “Green” and “Blue” Settings

T2 - Annals of the American Association of Geographers

TI - Using Geonarratives to Explore the Diverse Temporalities of Therapeutic Landscapes: Perspectives from “Green” and “Blue” Settings

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84988983230&doi=10.1080%2f24694452.2016.1218269&partnerID=40&md5=7fc9c3368f13a3f31457a2eb42dd331a>

VL - 107

ID - 437

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This methods paper contributes to the recent proliferation of methodological innovation aimed at nurturing research encounters and exchanges that facilitate in-depth insights into people's everyday practices and routine place encounters. By drawing on the experiences of an interpretive study seeking to situate people's green space wellbeing practices within their daily lives, we suggest value in using personalised maps - produced using participant accelerometer (physical activity) and Global Positioning System (GPS) data - alongside in-depth and mobile 'go-along' qualitative interview approaches. After introducing the study and the methods adopted, the paper discusses three opportunities offered by this mixed method approach to contribute a more nuanced, contextualised understanding of participants' green space experiences. These include: (a) the benefits of engaging participants in the interpretation of their own practices; (b) the value of using maps to provide a visual aid to discussion about the importance of participants' routine, often pre-reflective practices; and (c) the production of a layered appreciation of participants' local green and blue space wellbeing experiences. Used in combination, such methods have the potential to provide a more comprehensive picture of how current green space experiences, be they infrequent and meaningful, or more routine and habitual, are shaped by everyday individual agency, life circumstances and past place experiences. © 2015 Royal Geographical Society (with the Institute of British Geographers).

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Treliske, Truro, TR1 3HD, United Kingdom

AU - Bell, S. L.

AU - Phoenix, C.

AU - Lovell, R.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/area.12152

IS - 1

KW - Geo-narratives

Go-along interviews

GPS

Green space

South West England

Wellbeing

accelerometer

greenspace

innovation

methodology

England

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :57

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 88-96

ST - Using GPS and geo-narratives: A methodological approach for understanding and situating everyday green space encounters

T2 - Area

TI - Using GPS and geo-narratives: A methodological approach for understanding and situating everyday green space encounters

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84961291869&doi=10.1111%2farea.12152&partnerID=40&md5=b7177f8db4305877be2f8b6d4c8da414>

VL - 47

ID - 554

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Many Small Island Developing States of the Caribbean experience a triple burden of malnutrition with high rates of obesity, undernutrition in children, and iron deficiency anemia in

women of reproductive age, driven by an inadequate, unhealthy diet. This study aimed to map the complex dynamic systems driving unhealthy eating and to identify potential points for intervention in three dissimilar countries. Stakeholders from across the food system in Jamaica (n = 16), St. Kitts and Nevis (n = 19), and St. Vincent and the Grenadines (n = 6) engaged with researchers in two group model building (GMB) workshops in 2018. Participants described and mapped the system driving unhealthy eating, identified points of intervention, and created a prioritized list of intervention strategies. Stakeholders were also interviewed before and after the workshops to provide their perspectives on the utility of this approach. Stakeholders described similar underlying systems driving unhealthy eating across the three countries, with a series of dominant feedback loops identified at multiple levels. Participants emphasized the importance of the relative availability and price of unhealthy foods, shifting cultural norms on eating, and aggressive advertising from the food industry as dominant drivers. They saw opportunities for governments to better regulate advertising, disincentivize unhealthy food options, and bolster the local agricultural sector to promote food sovereignty. They also identified the need for better coordinated policy making across multiple sectors at national and regional levels to deliver more integrated approaches to improving nutrition. GMB proved to be an effective tool for engaging a highly diverse group of stakeholders in better collective understanding of a complex problem and potential interventions. © 2020 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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AU - Unwin, N.

C7 - 384

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/nu12020384

IS - 2

KW - Agricultural development

Caribbean

Food sovereignty

Group model building

NCDs

Small islands

Systems science

Unhealthy diet

adult

advertising

article

clinical article

eating

feedback system

female

food industry

government

human

Jamaica

male

management

stakeholder engagement

adolescent

adverse event

child

diet

feeding behavior

nutrition policy

nutritional disorder

preschool child

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

system analysis

young adult

Caribbean Region

Child Nutrition Disorders

Child, Preschool

Humans

Policy Making

Stakeholder Participation

Systems Analysis

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :8

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Using group model building to describe the system driving unhealthy eating and identify intervention points: A participatory, stakeholder engagement approach in the Caribbean

T2 - Nutrients

TI - Using group model building to describe the system driving unhealthy eating and identify intervention points: A participatory, stakeholder engagement approach in the Caribbean

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85079039859&doi=10.3390%2fnu12020384&partnerID=40&md5=44246bb91d71db28e1ca945298f>
Offad

VL - 12

ID - 188

ER -

TY - JOUR

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AU - McKinnon, M. C.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/cobi.13117

IS - 4

KW - algorithm

environmental protection

machine learning

Algorithms

Conservation of Natural Resources

M3 - Letter

N1 - Cited By :41

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 762-764

ST - Using machine learning to advance synthesis and use of conservation and environmental evidence

T2 - Conservation Biology

TI - Using machine learning to advance synthesis and use of conservation and environmental evidence

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85050032223&doi=10.1111%2fcobi.13117&partnerID=40&md5=2200cb9345fcb8d1a26f80a64a44ac1a>

VL - 32

ID - 319

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective Sugar-sweetened beverage (SSB) taxes have been implemented widely. We aimed to use a pre-existing nutritional survey data to inform SSB tax design by assessing: (1) baseline consumption of SSBs and SSB-derived free sugars, (2) the percentage of SSB-derived free sugars that would be covered by a tax and (3) the extent to which a tax would differentiate between high-sugar SSBs and low-sugar SSBs. We evaluated these three considerations using pre-existing nutritional survey data in a developing economy setting. Methods We used data from a nationally representative cross-sectional survey in Barbados (2012-2013, prior to SSB tax implementation). Data were available on 334 adults (25-64 years) who completed two non-consecutive 24-hour dietary recalls. We estimated the prevalence of SSB consumption and its contribution to total energy intake, overall and stratified by taxable status. We assessed the percentage of SSB-derived free sugars subject to the tax and identified the consumption-weighted sugar concentration of SSBs, stratified by taxable status. Findings Accounting for sampling probability, 88.8% of adults (95% CI 85.1 to 92.5) reported SSB consumption, with a geometric mean of 2.4 servings/day (± 2 SD, 0.6, 9.2)

among SSB consumers. Sixty percent (95% CI 54.6 to 65.4) of SSB-derived free sugars would be subject to the tax. The tax did not clearly differentiate between high-sugar beverages and low-sugar beverages. Conclusion Given high SSB consumption, targeting SSBs was a sensible strategy in this setting. A substantial percentage of free sugars from SSBs were not covered by the tax, reducing possible health benefits. The considerations proposed here may help policymakers to design more effective SSB taxes. ©

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C7 - e035981

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1136/bmjopen-2019-035981

IS - 9

KW - epidemiology

health policy

nutrition

public health

accounting

adult

Article

Barbados
caloric intake
Caribbean (person)
concentration (parameter)
cross-sectional study
developing country
diet
female
geometry
human
male
middle aged
nutritional assessment
prevalence
retrospective study
sugar intake
sugar-sweetened beverage
tax
beverage
Caribbean
Beverages
Caribbean Region
Cross-Sectional Studies
Humans
Nutrition Surveys
Sugar-Sweetened Beverages
Taxes
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :1
Export Date: 1 February 2022
PY - 2020

ST - Using nutritional survey data to inform the design of sugar-sweetened beverage taxes in low-resource contexts: A cross-sectional analysis based on data from an adult Caribbean population

T2 - BMJ Open

TI - Using nutritional survey data to inform the design of sugar-sweetened beverage taxes in low-resource contexts: A cross-sectional analysis based on data from an adult Caribbean population

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85090819682&doi=10.1136%2fbmjopen-2019-035981&partnerID=40&md5=a76bcff9293b489aee10a5b7824fdd40>

VL - 10

ID - 882

ER -

TY - JOUR

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C7 - e1001895

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1371/journal.pmed.1001895

IS - 10

KW - Article

checklist

decision making

health care policy

human

information dissemination

practice guideline

publication

research

risk assessment

evidence based practice

methodology

public policy

qualitative research

Evidence-Based Practice

Humans

Research Design

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :379

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

ST - Using Qualitative Evidence in Decision Making for Health and Social Interventions: An Approach to Assess Confidence in Findings from Qualitative Evidence Syntheses (GRADE-CERQual)

T2 - PLoS Medicine

TI - Using Qualitative Evidence in Decision Making for Health and Social Interventions: An Approach to Assess Confidence in Findings from Qualitative Evidence Syntheses (GRADE-CERQual)

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84946095337&doi=10.1371%2fjournal.pmed.1001895&partnerID=40&md5=33d727f6023137a647d7740374a626f6>

VL - 12

ID - 570

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The UK Climate Projections 2009 (UKCP09) dataset contains future climate projections for the UK and a measure of uncertainty for these values. Understanding both types of data is important for scientific interpretation, but just presenting information visually has limitations because of the amount of data involved. This study evaluates the use of sound to represent uncertainty using a survey tool developed with Google Maps API (Application Programming Interface) (n=72). Use of sound to reinforce visual information results in significantly better performance for participants (p=0.006), and participants also performed more effectively with pre-existing knowledge of the dataset and with practice. © 2013 Royal Meteorological Society.

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AU - Lovett, A.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/asl2.443

IS - 4

KW - Data representation

Google Maps API

Sonification

UKCP09

Uncertainty

climate prediction

data interpretation

uncertainty analysis

World Wide Web

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 220-226

ST - Using sound to represent uncertainty in UKCP09 data with Google Maps API

T2 - Atmospheric Science Letters

TI - Using sound to represent uncertainty in UKCP09 data with Google Maps API

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84886283642&doi=10.1002%2fasl2.443&partnerID=40&md5=849420555e96f9904df3eae932bf2b7c>

VL - 14

ID - 648

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Around all human activity, there are zones of pollution with pesticides, heavy metals, pharmaceuticals, personal care products and the microorganisms associated with human waste streams and agriculture. This diversity of pollutants, whose concentration varies spatially and temporally, is a major challenge for monitoring. Here, we suggest that the relative abundance of the clinical class 1 integron-integrase gene, *intI1*, is a good proxy for pollution because: (1) *intI1* is linked to genes conferring resistance to antibiotics, disinfectants and heavy metals; (2) it is found in a wide variety of pathogenic and nonpathogenic bacteria; (3) its abundance can change rapidly because its host cells can have rapid generation times and it can move between bacteria by horizontal gene transfer; and (4) a single DNA sequence variant of *intI1* is now found on a wide diversity of xenogenetic elements, these being complex mosaic DNA elements fixed through the agency of human selection. Here we review the literature examining the relationship between anthropogenic impacts and the abundance of *intI1*, and outline an approach by which *intI1* could serve as a proxy for anthropogenic pollution. © 2015 International Society for Microbial Ecology. All rights reserved.

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AU - Smalla, K.

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AU - Zhu, Y. G.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/ismej.2014.226

IS - 6

KW - anthropogenic effect

antibiotic resistance

drug

gene transfer

heavy metal

pesticide

spatiotemporal analysis

streamwater

water pollution

Bacteria (microorganisms)

antiinfective agent

integrase

transposon

bacterium

chemistry

drug effects

environmental monitoring

genetic variation

genetics

horizontal gene transfer

integron

pollution

procedures

Anti-Bacterial Agents

Bacteria

DNA Transposable Elements

Drug Resistance, Bacterial

Environmental Pollution

Gene Transfer, Horizontal

Integrases

Integrations

Metals, Heavy

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :575

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 1269-1279

ST - Using the class 1 integron-integrase gene as a proxy for anthropogenic pollution

T2 - ISME Journal

TI - Using the class 1 integron-integrase gene as a proxy for anthropogenic pollution

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84929656417&doi=10.1038%2fismej.2014.226&partnerID=40&md5=a3106839078027e70ca1c5e3b7a7268>

VL - 9

ID - 541

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Climate change, changing farming practices, social and demographic changes and rising levels of antibiotic resistance are likely to lead to future increases in opportunistic bacterial infections that are more difficult to treat. Uncovering the prevalence and identity of pathogenic bacteria in the environment is key to assessing transmission risks. We describe the first use of the Wax moth larva *Galleria mellonella*, a well-established model for the mammalian innate immune system, to selectively enrich and characterize pathogens from coastal environments in the South West of the UK. Whole-genome sequencing of highly virulent isolates revealed amongst others a *Proteus mirabilis* strain carrying the Salmonella SGI1 genomic island not reported from the UK before and the recently described species *Vibrio injenensis* hitherto only reported from human patients in Korea. Our novel method has the power to detect bacterial pathogens in the environment that potentially pose a serious risk to public health. © Copyright 2019 Hernandez et al.

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C7 - e6150

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.7717/peerj.6150

IS - 1

KW - Antibiotic resistance

Emerging infectious diseases

Escherichia coli

Galleria mellonella

Pathogens

Proteus mirabilis

Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Vibrio injenensis
Virulence
cefalotin
latamoxef
meropenem
piperacillin plus tazobactam
tetracycline
ticarcillin
animal experiment
animal model
Article
bacterial infection
bacterial load
bacterial virulence
bacterium culture
bioinformatics
colony forming unit
controlled study
DNA isolation
flow cytometry
infectious agent
innate immunity
inoculation
insect larva
multilocus sequence typing
nonhuman
polymerase chain reaction
sequence alignment
single nucleotide polymorphism
survival rate

Vibrio

Vibrio anguillarum

whole genome sequencing

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :12

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Using the wax moth larva *Galleria mellonella* infection model to detect emerging bacterial pathogens

T2 - PeerJ

TI - Using the wax moth larva *Galleria mellonella* infection model to detect emerging bacterial pathogens

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85059640224&doi=10.7717%2fpeerj.6150&partnerID=40&md5=42afe89215a0df51ac729cec08c73f95>

VL - 2019

ID - 284

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - BACKGROUND: Respiratory diseases encompass a number of complex disorders that constitute a major cause of both morbidity and mortality worldwide with a major burden to the afflicted as well as the health care systems that care for them. Although the prevalence of chronic respiratory diseases (CRDs) has been decreasing in industrialized countries due to a decreasing number of smokers and stricter laws aimed at reducing exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS), the burden of CRDs in developing world populations is expected to worsen due to communicable disease prevention programs, aging populations, environmental air pollution, and continued tobacco smoke exposure. Although tobacco smoking has been shown to be significantly associated with many CRDs, evidence linking SHS exposure to different CRDs is mixed, especially with low levels of SHS exposure., METHODS: The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) is a series of studies designed to assess the health and nutritional status of non-institutionalized adults and children in the United States (U.S.). In addition to being used to monitor the health of the U.S. population, NHANES data allow for research into prevalent health problems and their risk factors in the population, such with CRDs and SHS exposure. NHANES data can be utilized to explore a variety of issues related to the assessment of SHS exposure and its association to respiratory symptoms and illnesses., RESULTS: First, we provide a brief review of NHANES including its strengths and limitations. We then provide a summary of the variables and publically available population based data that can be used to study associations between SHS exposure and CRD symptoms, testing and diagnoses., CONCLUSION: Rich and cost effective, NHANES data provide a unique opportunity for

research into the risk factors for CRDs in the U.S. population, particularly into the possible health effects of low levels of SHS exposure.

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AU - Lee, David J.

DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.4172/2161-1165.1000104>

IS - 2

PY - 2011

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SN - 2161-1165

ST - Utilization of the National Health and Nutrition Examination (NHANES) Survey for Symptoms, Tests, and Diagnosis of Chronic Respiratory Diseases and Assessment of Second hand Smoke Exposure

T2 - Epidemiology (Sunnyvale, Calif.)

TI - Utilization of the National Health and Nutrition Examination (NHANES) Survey for Symptoms, Tests, and Diagnosis of Chronic Respiratory Diseases and Assessment of Second hand Smoke Exposure

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=pmnm2&NEWS=N&AN=26052473>

VL - 1

Y2 - 20111025//

ID - 1425

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Multi-drug-resistant bacteria pose a significant threat to public health. The role of the environment in the overall rise in antibiotic-resistant infections and risk to humans is largely unknown. This study aimed to evaluate drivers of antibiotic-resistance levels across the River Thames catchment, model key biotic, spatial and chemical variables and produce predictive models for future risk assessment. Sediment samples from 13 sites across the River Thames basin were taken at four time points across 2011 and 2012. Samples were analysed for class 1 integron prevalence and enumeration of third-generation cephalosporin-resistant bacteria. Class 1 integron prevalence was validated as a molecular marker of antibiotic resistance; levels of resistance showed significant geospatial and temporal variation. The main explanatory variables of resistance levels at each sample site were the number, proximity, size and type of surrounding wastewater-treatment plants. Model 1 revealed treatment plants accounted for 49.5% of the variance in resistance levels. Other contributing factors were extent of different surrounding land cover types (for example, Neutral Grassland), temporal patterns and prior rainfall; when modelling all variables the resulting model (Model 2) could explain 82.9% of variations in resistance levels in the whole catchment. Chemical analyses correlated with key indicators of treatment plant effluent and a model (Model 3) was generated based on water quality parameters (contaminant and macro- and micro-nutrient levels). Model 2 was beta tested on independent sites and explained over 78% of the variation in integron prevalence showing a significant predictive ability. We believe all models in this study are highly useful tools for informing and prioritising mitigation strategies to reduce the environmental resistome. © 2015 International Society for Microbial Ecology. All rights reserved.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/ismej.2014.237

IS - 6

KW - bacterium

biomarker

drug resistance

effluent

health risk

land cover

model validation

public health

risk assessment

sampling

waste treatment

wastewater

England

Thames Basin

United Kingdom

waste water

antibiotic resistance

drug effects

genetics

geography

integron

microbiology

multidrug resistance

phenotype

river

sediment

theoretical model

validation study

Bacteria

Drug Resistance, Microbial

Drug Resistance, Multiple, Bacterial

Geologic Sediments

Integrans

Models, Theoretical

Rivers

Water Microbiology

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :80

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 1467-1476

ST - Validated predictive modelling of the environmental resistome

T2 - ISME Journal

TI - Validated predictive modelling of the environmental resistome

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84929653484&doi=10.1038%2fismej.2014.237&partnerID=40&md5=ce41f3ca71b7550ed8bfb09cf5f2bddc>

VL - 9

ID - 542

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives: Licensing of, and coverage decisions on, new therapies should rely on evidence from patient-relevant endpoints such as overall survival (OS). Nevertheless, evidence from surrogate endpoints may also be useful, as it may not only expedite the regulatory approval of new therapies but also inform coverage decisions. It is, therefore, essential that candidate surrogate endpoints be properly validated. However, there is no consensus on statistical methods for such validation and on how the evidence thus derived should be applied by policy makers. Methods: We review current statistical approaches to surrogate-endpoint validation based on meta-analysis in various advanced-tumor settings. We assessed the suitability of two surrogates (progression-free survival [PFS] and time-to-progression [TTP]) using three current validation frameworks: Elston and Taylor's framework, the German Institute of Quality and Efficiency in Health Care's (IQWiG) framework and the Biomarker-Surrogacy Evaluation Schema (BSES3). Results: A wide variety of statistical methods have been used to assess surrogacy. The strength of the association between the two surrogates and OS was generally low. The level of evidence (observation-level versus treatment-level) available varied considerably by cancer type, by evaluation tools and was not always consistent even within one specific cancer type. Conclusions: Not in all solid tumors the treatment-level association between PFS or TTP and OS has been investigated. According to IQWiG's framework, only PFS achieved acceptable evidence of surrogacy in metastatic colorectal and ovarian cancer treated with cytotoxic agents. Our study emphasizes the challenges of surrogate-endpoint validation and the importance of building consensus on the development of evaluation frameworks. © Cambridge University Press 2014.

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CERGAS, Università Commerciale L. Bocconi, via Roentgen, 1, Milan, 20136, Italy

Decision Support Unit, School of Health and Related Research, University of Sheffield, 30 Regent Street, Sheffield, S1 4DA, United Kingdom

European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School Knowledge Spa, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro, TR1 3HD, United Kingdom

Dendrix Research, Rua Joaquim Floriano, 72/24, Sao Paulo, 04534-000, Brazil

International Drug Development Institute, Avenue Provinciale, 30, Louvain-la-Neuve, 1340, Belgium

AU - Ciani, O.

AU - Davis, S.

AU - Tappenden, P.

AU - Garside, R.

AU - Stein, K.

AU - Cantrell, A.

AU - Saad, E. D.

AU - Buyse, M.

AU - Taylor, R. S.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1017/S0266462314000300

IS - 3

KW - metastatic cancer

PFS

surrogate outcomes

TTP

validation

Decision making

Diseases

Quality control

Tumors

Evaluation framework

Metastatic cancers

Progression free survival

Regulatory approvals

Statistical approach

Systematic Review

Statistical methods

advanced cancer

Biomarker Surrogacy Evaluation Schema

Elston and Taylors framework

German Institute of Quality and Efficiency Health Care framework

health care policy

human
meta analysis
named inventories, questionnaires and rating scales
oncological parameters
overall survival
Review
solid tumor
statistical analysis
time to progression
validation study
bioassay
disease course
disease free survival
evidence based medicine
management
methodology
Neoplasms
randomized controlled trial (topic)
statistics
Disease Progression
Disease-Free Survival
Endpoint Determination
Evidence-Based Medicine
Health Policy
Humans
Policy Making
Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic
Research Design
Statistics as Topic
M3 - Review
N1 - Cited By :52

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 312-324

ST - Validation of surrogate endpoints in advanced solid tumors: Systematic review of statistical methods, results, and implications for policy makers

T2 - International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care

TI - Validation of surrogate endpoints in advanced solid tumors: Systematic review of statistical methods, results, and implications for policy makers

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84914665378&doi=10.1017%2fS0266462314000300&partnerID=40&md5=7782ca82b174f5d23c5ba4ca01d275ac>

VL - 30

ID - 600

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This study estimates the value of recreational visits to blue-space sites across 14 EU Member States, representing 78% of the Union's population. Across all countries surveyed, respondents made an average of 47 blue-space visits per person per year. Employing travel cost and contingent behaviour methods, the value of a visit is estimated at €41.32 which adds up to a recreational value of €631bn per year for the total adult population surveyed. Using the Bathing Water Directive's water quality designation, the analysis shows that a one-level improvement in water quality leads to 3.13 more visits (+6.67%), whereas a one-level deterioration leads to 9.77 fewer annual visits (-20.83%). This study provides valuations of benefits of recreation and changes of recreational values due to changes in surface water quality, which can be compared to the implementation and monitoring costs of efforts under the EU's Bathing Water, Water Framework and Marine Strategy Framework Directives. © 2021 Elsevier B.V.

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AU - Börger, T.

AU - Campbell, D.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Elliott, L. R.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Garrett, J. K.

AU - Hattam, C.

AU - Hynes, S.

AU - Lankia, T.

AU - Taylor, T.

C7 - 145597

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2021.145597

KW - Blue-space recreation

Contingent behaviour method

Count data models

Incidental truncation

Travel cost method

Water quality

Deterioration

Environmental regulations

Surface waters

Surveys

Water conservation

Adult populations

Bathing water directives

Behavior studies

Contingent behavior method

Space sites

Travel costs

surface water

contingent valuation

cost analysis

European Union

strategic approach

water resource

adult

Article

conceptual framework

controlled study

cost

environmental monitoring

Europe

human

male

middle aged

population research

priority journal

recreation

space

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - The value of blue-space recreation and perceived water quality across Europe: A contingent behaviour study

T2 - Science of the Total Environment

TI - The value of blue-space recreation and perceived water quality across Europe: A contingent behaviour study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85103107174&doi=10.1016%2fj.scitotenv.2021.145597&partnerID=40&md5=12d7417cec03fbc8ad58804726b9a59b>

VL - 771

ID - 53

ER -

TY - JOUR

AD - WorldFish, Jalan Batu Maung, Batu Maung, Bayan Lepas, Penang 11960, Malaysia

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AU - Tilley, A.

AU - Mills, D.

AU - Short, R.

AU - Kolding, J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/s13280-019-01309-4

IS - 7

KW - Africa

animal

bed net

fish

fishery

malaria

Africa, Eastern

Animals

Fisheries

Fishes

Mosquito Nets

M3 - Note

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 1268-1270

ST - Valuing small fish from mosquito nets: A comment on Jones & Unsworth (2019)

T2 - Ambio

TI - Valuing small fish from mosquito nets: A comment on Jones & Unsworth (2019)

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85078110213&doi=10.1007%2fs13280-019-01309-4&partnerID=40&md5=08c90e3252b71a8190d889f97f6dfcbc>

VL - 49

ID - 145

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The marine environment provides a number of services which contribute to human well-being including the provision of food, regulation of climate and the provision of settings for cultural gains. To ensure these services continue to be provided, effective management is required and is being strategically implemented through the development of marine spatial plans. These plans require an understanding of the costs and benefits associated with alternative marine uses and how they contribute to human well-being. One benefit which is often difficult to quantify is the health benefit of engaging with the marine environment. To address this, the research develops an approach which can estimate the contribution aquatic physical activities makes to quality adjusted life years (QALYs) in monetary and non-monetary terms. Using data from the Health Survey for England, the research estimates that physical activities undertaken in aquatic environments at a national level provides a total gain of 24,853 QALYs. A conservative estimate of the monetary value of a QALY gain of this magnitude is £176 million. This approach provides estimates of health benefits which can be used in more comprehensive impact assessments, such as cost-benefit analysis, to compare alternative marine spatial plans. The paper concludes by discussing future steps. © 2015 Elsevier Ltd.

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AU - Papathanasopoulou, E.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Hattam, C.

AU - Lannin, A.

AU - Harvey, A.

AU - Spencer, A.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.marpol.2015.10.009

KW - Aquatic physical activities

Health benefits

Marine spatial planning

Metabolic equivalent of task (MET)

Quality adjusted life year (QALY)

Valuation

cost-benefit analysis

health survey

marine environment

metabolism

physical activity

quality of life

spatial planning

England

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :24

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2016

SP - 144-152

ST - Valuing the health benefits of physical activities in the marine environment and their importance for marine spatial planning

T2 - Marine Policy

TI - Valuing the health benefits of physical activities in the marine environment and their importance for marine spatial planning

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84946196965&doi=10.1016%2fj.marpol.2015.10.009&partnerID=40&md5=2cb81409e8cebfe9b84af92847817229>

VL - 63

ID - 849

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - We analysed the relationship between drug use and wellbeing using data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales. We focused on cannabis use, the most commonly used drug, but also controlled for use of other drugs, alcohol consumption and a range of potential confounds. Measuring life satisfaction on a 0–10 scale, linear models found that people who had never used cannabis had significantly higher scores than current users (0.54). Never having used other types of drugs was also associated with 0.37 extra life satisfaction points. Moderate alcohol use (1–2 days per week) was associated with higher life satisfaction than abstainers or more regular drinkers. Following the “life satisfaction approach”, we estimated the extra income that would be needed to compensate for the wellbeing loss associated with cannabis use. Accounting for income endogeneity, our results suggested that being a current cannabis user may cost an individual over £5600 per year, in terms of lost wellbeing, while being a current user of other drugs may cost approximately £4000 per year. While acknowledging possible reverse causality, we estimated the annual population cost of drug use may be as high as £10.7bn in terms of lost wellbeing. © 2019, The Author(s).

AD - European Centre for Environment and Human Health, College of Medicine and Health, University of Exeter, Knowledge Spa, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro, TR1 3HD, United Kingdom

AU - Maccagnan, A.

AU - Taylor, T.

AU - White, M. P.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/s10902-019-00110-0

IS - 3

KW - Cannabis

Compensation value

CSEW

Drug use

Life satisfaction

Wellbeing

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 877-898

ST - Valuing the Relationship Between Drug and Alcohol Use and Life Satisfaction: Findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales

T2 - Journal of Happiness Studies

TI - Valuing the Relationship Between Drug and Alcohol Use and Life Satisfaction: Findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85064350010&doi=10.1007%2fs10902-019-00110-0&partnerID=40&md5=c31da364af2c7ead02e866ae0f34e7ec>

VL - 21

ID - 185

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The incidence of *Mycobacterium bovis*, the causative agent of bovine tuberculosis, has been increasing in UK cattle herds resulting in substantial economic losses. The European badger (*Meles meles*) is implicated as a wildlife reservoir of infection. One likely route of transmission to cattle is through exposure to infected badger urine and faeces. The relative importance of the environment in transmission remains unknown, in part due to the lack of information on the distribution and magnitude of environmental reservoirs. Here we identify potential infection hotspots in the badger population and quantify the heterogeneity in bacterial load; with infected badgers shedding between 1×10^3 - 4×10^5 *M. bovis* cells g⁻¹ of faeces, creating a substantial and seasonally variable environmental reservoir. Our findings highlight the potential importance of monitoring environmental reservoirs of *M. bovis* which may constitute a component of disease spread that is currently overlooked and yet may be responsible for a proportion of transmission amongst badgers and onwards to cattle.

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AU - King, H. C.

AU - Murphy, A.

AU - James, P.

AU - Travis, E.

AU - Porter, D.

AU - Hung, Y. J.

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AU - Delahay, R. J.

AU - Gaze, W.

AU - Courtenay, O.

AU - Wellington, E. M.

C7 - 12318

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/srep12318

KW - animal

bovine

disease carrier

environment

feces

microbiology

Mustelidae

Mycobacterium bovis

pathogenicity

Tuberculosis, Bovine

wild animal

Animals

Animals, Wild

Cattle

Disease Reservoirs

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :19

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2015

ST - The variability and seasonality of the environmental reservoir of *Mycobacterium bovis* shed by wild European badgers

T2 - Scientific Reports

TI - The variability and seasonality of the environmental reservoir of *Mycobacterium bovis* shed by wild European badgers

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84938823894&doi=10.1038%2fsrep12318&partnerID=40&md5=3304e5f32b4a71ad91074b79e4ea3af8>

VL - 5

ID - 871

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Exposure to damp indoor environments is associated with increased risk of eczema, allergy and asthma. The role of dampness-related exposures and risk of allergic diseases are yet to be fully explored in the US population. Objective: We assess whether exposure to fungi, house dust mites and endotoxin increases the risk of eczema, allergy and asthma in children and adults participating in NHANES 2005-2006. Methods: A total of 8412 participants (2849 were children aged between 6 and 17 years) were recruited in the 2005-2006 survey. We used multiple logistic regression to investigate whether mildew/musty odour and increased concentrations of *Alternaria alternata* allergen, *Aspergillus fumigatus* antigens, house dust mite and endotoxin antigens increase the risk of eczema, allergy and asthma. We stratified models by total IgE < 170 and \geq 170 KU/L to assess allergic and non-allergic asthma outcomes. Exposure to multiple biological agents and risk of reporting eczema, allergy and asthma were also investigated. Results: Reporting of a mildew/musty odour was associated with increased risk of childhood asthma (OR 1.60; 95% CI 1.17-2.19), and adult eczema, allergy and asthma (OR 1.92; 95% CI 1.39-2.63, OR 1.59 95% CI 1.26-2.02 and OR 1.61 95% CI 1.00-2.57, respectively). Risk of asthma was associated with total IgE \geq 170 KU/L in children (OR 1.81; 95% CI 1.01-3.25) and total IgE < 170 KU/L in adults (OR 1.91; 95% CI 1.07-3.42). Children and adults exposed to more than eight biological agents present in the home were at reduced risk of eczema (OR 0.17; 95% CI 0.04-0.77) and asthma (OR 0.49; 95% CI 0.25-0.97), respectively. Conclusion: Exposure to a mildew/musty odour, as a proxy for exposure to fungus, was implicated in an increased risk of atopic diseases. Sensitisation may play a different role in children and adults, and exposure to multiple allergens may reduce the risk of atopic disease. © 2015 John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

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AU - Tyrrell, J.

AU - Nikolaou, V.

AU - Osborne, N. J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/cea.12549

IS - 10

KW - Allergy

Asthma

Atopy

Damp

Eczema

Fungi

Microbiome

Odour

allergen

biological product

endotoxin

fungus antigen

immunoglobulin E

adolescent

adult

aged

allergic asthma

Alternaria alternata

Article

Aspergillus fumigatus

child

Dermatophagoides

exposure

female

fungal contamination

fungus

house dust

human

indoor air pollution

major clinical study

male

nonhuman

priority journal

self report

United States

adverse effects

Alternaria

clinical trial

middle aged

multicenter study

risk factor

very elderly

Aged, 80 and over

Air Pollution, Indoor

Allergens

Humans

Risk Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :33

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 1566-1578

ST - Variable risk of atopic disease due to indoor fungal exposure in NHANES 2005-2006

T2 - Clinical and Experimental Allergy

TI - Variable risk of atopic disease due to indoor fungal exposure in NHANES 2005-2006

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84941623324&doi=10.1111%2fcea.12549&partnerID=40&md5=a21bd6a8585bd6d4dda08e5bda076e69>

VL - 45

ID - 526

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The Cold Weather Plan (CWP) in England was introduced to prevent the adverse health effects of cold weather; however, its impact is currently unknown. This study characterizes cold-related mortality and fuel poverty at STP (Sustainability and Transformation Partnership) level, and assesses changes in cold risk since the introduction of the CWP. Time series regression was used to estimate mortality risk for up to 28 days following exposure. Area level fuel poverty was used to indicate mitigation against cold exposure and mapped alongside area level risk. We found STP variations in mortality risk, ranging from 1.74, 1.44–2.09 (relative risk (RR), 95% CI) in Somerset, to 1.19, 1.01–1.40 in Cambridge and Peterborough. Following the introduction of the CWP, national-level mortality risk declined significantly in those aged 0–64 (1.34, 1.23–1.45, to 1.09, 1.00–1.19), but increased significantly among those aged 75+ (1.36, 1.28–1.44, to 1.58, 1.47–1.70) and for respiratory conditions (1.78, 1.56–2.02, to 2.4, 2.10–2.79). We show how spatial variation in cold mortality risk has increased since the introduction of the CWP, which may reflect differences in implementation of the plan. Combining risk with fuel poverty information identifies 14 STPs with the greatest need to address the cold effect, and that would gain most from enhanced CWP activity or additional intervention measures. © 2018, MDPI AG. All rights reserved.

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AU - Murage, P.

AU - Hajat, S.

AU - Bone, A.

C7 - 2588

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/ijerph15112588

IS - 11

KW - Cold weather

Mortality

Public health intervention

Spatial variation

adult

article

cold exposure

cold stress

controlled study

England

human

middle aged

mortality risk

poverty

public health

risk assessment

risk factor

time series analysis

age

breathing disorder

cold

environmental exposure

health care planning

risk

statistics and numerical data

trends

Age Factors

Cold Temperature

Health Planning

Humans

Respiration Disorders

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :3

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

ST - Variation in cold-related mortality in england since the introduction of the cold weather plan: Which areas have the greatest unmet needs?

T2 - International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

TI - Variation in cold-related mortality in england since the introduction of the cold weather plan: Which areas have the greatest unmet needs?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85056915014&doi=10.3390%2fijerph15112588&partnerID=40&md5=8b3e4161b1da9c68d79889ca85d3f0bc>

VL - 15

ID - 296

ER -

TY - CHAP

AB - The spatial implications of marine spatial planning (MSP) are particularly important within the context of sustainable coastal transitions literature as many coastal areas are undergoing rapid sociotechnical change, of which the impact on the local community is unclear. Drawing on these insights and using Q methodology, this chapter seeks to elicit the perception of the potential economic impact of MSP across different scales, including households, coastal, rural versus urban communities, regional and national level. The focus of Q methodology is on identifying shared ways of thinking about an issue through revealing number of different discourses. In Q methodology, participants are asked to organise a pre-determined number of statements into a range of categories according to which they agree with the most, or the least. The discourse held by respondents loading on to Factor 1 will be referred to as 'place-makers', respondents loading on to Factor 2 will be referred to as 'place-holders' and respondents loading on to factor 3, 'place-less'. © 2019 selection and editorial matter, C. Patrick Heidkamp and John Morrissey.

AD - Teagasc, United Kingdom

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AU - Morrissey, K.

AU - Gustavsson, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.4324/9780429463723

KW - Economic and social effects

Economic impacts

Geographical scale

Local community

Marine Spatial Planning

National level

Socio-technical changes

Urban community

Ways of thinking

Loading

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 246-261

ST - The varying economic impacts of marine spatial planning across different geographical scales: A Q methodology study

T2 - Towards Coastal Resilience and Sustainability

TI - The varying economic impacts of marine spatial planning across different geographical scales: A Q methodology study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85059250065&doi=10.4324%2f9780429463723&partnerID=40&md5=598bfa9dd87bd767e8101931ab6850ab>

ID - 793

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background People who experience physical trauma face a range of psychosocial outcomes. These may be overlooked by busy clinicians. While some risk factors are understood, understanding of the psychological effects of violent injury remains limited, particularly in UK settings. This study compared psychological outcomes following interpersonal violence and accidental injury, including the persistence of psychological distress. Methods A questionnaire survey was carried out at two time points of patients admitted to a large teaching hospital in London between July 2012 and April 2014. Participants were consecutive adult patients admitted to the Royal London Hospital with traumatic injuries, with 219 participants at baseline. Follow-up survey was 8months later (n=109). Standardised measures assessed post-Traumatic stress symptoms (PTSS) (Acute Stress Disorder Scale and PTSD Checklist) and depressive symptoms (Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale). Results PTSS and depressive symptoms affected 27% and 33%, respectively, at baseline. At 8months, 27% and

31% reported these symptoms for PTSS and depressive symptoms, respectively. The repeated measures were assessed with multilevel models: After adjusting for demographic factors, patients with violent injury showed more PTSS (OR 6.27, 95% CI 1.90 to 20.66) and depressive symptoms (OR 3.12, 95% CI 1.08 to 8.99). Conclusions There were high levels of psychological distress among traumatic injury patients. Violent injuries were associated with an increased risk of both post-Traumatic and depressive symptoms. People vulnerable to distress would benefit from psychological support, and hospital admission provides a unique opportunity to engage hard-To-reach groups in interventions. © Article author(s) (or their employer(s) unless otherwise stated in the text of the article) 2017. All rights reserved. No commercial use is permitted unless otherwise expressly granted.

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AU - Rahtz, E.

AU - Bhui, K.

AU - Smuk, M.

AU - Hutchison, I.

AU - Korszun, A.

C7 - e014712

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1136/bmjopen-2016-014712

IS - 5

KW - Depression and mood disorders

Mental health

Orthopaedic and trauma surgery

Psychiatry

accidental injury

adult

aged

Article

cohort analysis

demography

depression
distress syndrome
England
female
follow up
Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale
human
injury scale
major clinical study
male
middle aged
nausea
observational study
pain
posttraumatic stress disorder
psychological aspect
quality of life
questionnaire
symptom
teaching hospital
violence
young adult
accident
adolescent
injury
physical abuse
prospective study
psychological rating scale
psychology
urban population
Accidents

Humans

London

Prospective Studies

Psychiatric Status Rating Scales

Stress Disorders, Post-Traumatic

Surveys and Questionnaires

Wounds and Injuries

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :8

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

ST - Violent injury predicts poor psychological outcomes after traumatic injury in a hard-To-reach population: An observational cohort study

T2 - BMJ Open

TI - Violent injury predicts poor psychological outcomes after traumatic injury in a hard-To-reach population: An observational cohort study

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85019989303&doi=10.1136%2fbmjopen-2016-014712&partnerID=40&md5=2908efed467b90486e03d6243f8769d6>

VL - 7

ID - 418

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Epidemiological evidence has shown that pediatric food allergy is more prevalent in regions further from the equator, suggesting that vitamin D insufficiency may play a role in this disease. Objective: To investigate the role of vitamin D status in infantile food allergy. Methods: A population sample of 5276 one-year-old infants underwent skin prick testing to peanut, egg, sesame, and cow's milk or shrimp. All those with a detectable wheal and a random sample of participants with negative skin prick test results attended a hospital-based food challenge clinic. Blood samples were available for 577 infants (344 with challenge-proven food allergy, 74 sensitized but tolerant to food challenge, 159 negative on skin prick test and food challenge). Serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels were measured by using liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry. Associations between serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D and food allergy were examined by using multiple logistic regression, adjusting for potential risk and confounding factors. Results: Infants of Australian-born parents, but not of parents born overseas, with vitamin D insufficiency (≤ 50 nmol/L) were more likely to be peanut (adjusted odds ratio [aOR], 11.51; 95% CI, 2.01-65.79; $P = .006$) and/or egg (aOR,

3.79; 95% CI, 1.19-12.08; P = .025) allergic than were those with adequate vitamin D levels independent of eczema status. Among those with Australian-born parents, infants with vitamin D insufficiency were more likely to have multiple food allergies (≥ 2) rather than a single food allergy (aOR, 10.48; 95% CI, 1.60-68.61 vs aOR, 1.82; 95% CI, 0.38-8.77, respectively). Conclusions: These results provide the first direct evidence that vitamin D sufficiency may be an important protective factor for food allergy in the first year of life. © 2013 American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jaci.2013.01.017

IS - 4

KW - eczema

egg allergy

epigenetic

food allergy

oral food challenge

peanut allergy

population

Vitamin D

25 hydroxyvitamin D

article

Australia

blood sampling

confidence interval

controlled study

disease association

egg

female

human

infant

infant disease

liquid chromatography

major clinical study

male

multivariate logistic regression analysis

peanut

population research

prick test

priority journal

risk

sesame

shrimp

tandem mass spectrometry

urticaria

vitamin D deficiency

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :171

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 1109-1116.e6

ST - Vitamin D insufficiency is associated with challenge-proven food allergy in infants

T2 - Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology

TI - Vitamin D insufficiency is associated with challenge-proven food allergy in infants

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84875698073&doi=10.1016%2fj.jaci.2013.01.017&partnerID=40&md5=0d01006c4964da947e5ca9838532e0be>

VL - 131

ID - 697

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Australia is a warm country with well-developed agriculture and a highly urbanized population. How these specific features impact the nitrogen cycle, emissions, and consequently affect environmental and human health is not well understood. Here, we find that the ratio of reactive nitrogen (Nr) losses to air over losses to water in Australia is 1.6 as compared to values less than 1.1 in the USA, the European Union, and China. Australian Nr emissions to air increased by more than

70% between 1961 and 2013, from 1.2 Tg N yr⁻¹ to 2.1 Tg N yr⁻¹. Previous emissions were substantially underestimated mainly due to neglecting the warming climate. The estimated health cost from atmospheric Nr emissions in Australia is 4.6 billion US dollars per year. Emissions of Nr to the environment are closely correlated with economic growth, and reduction of Nr losses to air is a priority for sustainable development in Australia. Copyright © 2021 Yi Sun et al.

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C7 - 9804583

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.34133/2021/9804583

KW - Agricultural robots

Economics

Nitrogen

Sustainable development

Atmospheric nitrogen

Economic growths

European union

Health costs

Human health

Nitrogen cycles

Reactive nitrogen

Warming climate

Air pollution

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2021

ST - The warming climate aggravates atmospheric nitrogen pollution in Australia

T2 - Research

TI - The warming climate aggravates atmospheric nitrogen pollution in Australia

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85108223191&doi=10.34133%2f2021%2f9804583&partnerID=40&md5=697e394b1fbd7b7ec612177eb7dd0586>

VL - 2021

ID - 889

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives: Multidrug-resistant Enterobacteriaceae pose a significant threat to public health. We aimed to study the impact of sewage treatment effluent on antibiotic resistance reservoirs in a river. Methods: River sediment samples were taken from downstream and upstream of a waste water treatment plant (WWTP) in 2009 and 2011. Third-generation cephalosporin (3GC)-resistant Enterobacteriaceae were enumerated. PCR-based techniques were used to elucidate mechanisms of resistance, with a new two-step PCR-based assay developed to investigate blaCTX-M-15 mobilization. Conjugation experiments and incompatibility replicon typing were used to investigate plasmid ecology. Results: We report the first examples of blaCTX-M-15 in UK river sediment; the prevalence of blaCTX-M-15 was dramatically increased downstream of the WWTP. Ten novel genetic contexts for this gene were identified, carried in pathogens such as Escherichia coli ST131 as well as

indigenous aquatic bacteria such as *Aeromonas media*. The blaCTX-M-15 gene was readily transferable to other Gram-negative bacteria. We also report the first finding of an imipenem-resistant *E. coli* in a UK river. Conclusions: The high diversity and host range of novel genetic contexts proves that evolution of novel combinations of resistance genes is occurring at high frequency and has to date been significantly underestimated. We have identified a worrying reservoir of highly resistant enteric bacteria in the environment that poses a threat to human and animal health. © The Author 2014. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the British Society for Antimicrobial Chemotherapy. All rights reserved.

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C7 - dku079

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1093/jac/dku079

IS - 7

KW - Antibiotic resistance

Carbapenem resistance

CTX-M

Environmental pathogens

β -lactamases

cefotaxime

cephalosporin

imipenem

bacterial DNA

beta lactamase

beta-lactamase CTX-M-15

sewage
waste water
Aeromonas
article
bacterial gene
bacterium conjugation
bla CTX M 15 gene
Enterobacteriaceae
Escherichia coli
gene transfer
Gram negative bacterium
host range
nonhuman
nucleotide sequence
plasmid
polymerase chain reaction
replicon
river
sediment
sewage effluent
sewage treatment plant
waste water treatment plant
analysis
bacterial load
classification
DNA sequence
enzymology
genetics
horizontal gene transfer
isolation and purification
microbiology

molecular genetics

United Kingdom

beta-Lactamases

Conjugation, Genetic

DNA, Bacterial

Gene Transfer, Horizontal

Great Britain

Molecular Sequence Data

Plasmids

Rivers

Sequence Analysis, DNA

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :127

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 1785-1791

ST - Waste water effluent contributes to the dissemination of CTX-M-15 in the natural environment

T2 - Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy

TI - Waste water effluent contributes to the dissemination of CTX-M-15 in the natural environment

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84902436454&doi=10.1093%2fjac%2fdku079&partnerID=40&md5=0fd78093ca4f3885cdb3fb677f9bbe91>

VL - 69

ID - 625

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Water and sanitation represent a key battlefield in combatting the spread of antimicrobial resistance (AMR). Basic water sanitation infrastructure is an essential first step towards protecting public health, thereby limiting the spread of pathogens and the need for antibiotics. AMR presents unique human health risks, meriting new risk assessment frameworks specifically adapted to water and sanitation-borne AMR. There are numerous exposure routes to AMR originating from human waste, each of which must be quantified for its relative risk to human health. Wastewater treatment plants play a vital role in centralized collection and treatment of human sewage, but there are

numerous unresolved issues in terms of the microbial ecological processes occurring within them and the extent to which they attenuate or amplify AMR. Research is needed to advance understanding of the fate of resistant bacteria and antibiotic resistance genes in various waste management systems, depending on the local constraints and intended reuse applications. World Health Organization and national AMR action plans would benefit from a more holistic 'One Water' understanding. In this article we provide a framework for research, policy, practice and public engagement aimed at limiting the spread of AMR from water and sanitation in low-, medium- and high-income countries. © FEMS 2018.

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C7 - fiy101

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1093/femsec/fiy101

IS - 9

KW - Antimicrobial resistance

Mitigation

Policy

Public health

Risk assessment

Wastewater treatment

antibiotics

antimicrobial activity

bacterium

health risk

infrastructure

pathogen

policy approach

sanitation

sewage treatment

waste management

wastewater treatment plant

water

antiinfective agent

antibiotic resistance

drug effect

genetics

human

microbiology

physiology

procedures

sewage

water management

Anti-Bacterial Agents

Bacteria

Drug Resistance, Bacterial

Humans

Water Microbiology

Water Purification

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :57

Export Date: 1 February 2022

PY - 2018

ST - Water and sanitation: An essential battlefield in the war on antimicrobial resistance

T2 - FEMS Microbiology Ecology

TI - Water and sanitation: An essential battlefield in the war on antimicrobial resistance

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85050790627&doi=10.1093%2ffemsec%2ffiy101&partnerID=40&md5=c7f8e63549ea8ffa7d250645d2dba711>

VL - 94

ID - 870

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - For some real-world color searches, the target colors are not precisely known, and any item within a range of color values should be attended. Thus, a target representation that captures multiple similar colors would be advantageous. If such a multicolor search is possible, then search for two targets (e.g., Stroud, Menneer, Cave, and Donnelly, *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 38(1): 113-122, 2012) might be guided by a target representation that included the target colors as well as the continuum of colors that fall between the targets within a contiguous region in color space. Results from Stroud, Menneer, Cave, and Donnelly, *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*, 38(1): 113-122, (2012) suggest otherwise, however. The current set of experiments show that guidance for a set of colors that are all from a single region of color space can be reasonably effective if targets are depicted as specific discrete colors. Specifically, Experiments 1–3 demonstrate that a search can be guided by four and even eight colors given the appropriate conditions. However, Experiment 5 gives evidence that guidance is sometimes sensitive to how informative the target preview is to search. Experiments 6 and 7 show that a stimulus showing a continuous range of target colors is not translated into a search target representation. Thus, search can be guided by multiple discrete colors that are from a single region in color space, but this approach was not adopted in a search for two targets with intervening distractor colors. © 2018, The Psychonomic Society, Inc.

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AU - Stroud, M. J.

AU - Menneer, T.

AU - Kaplan, E.

AU - Cave, K. R.

AU - Donnelly, N.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3758/s13414-018-1617-5

IS - 2

KW - Color search

Dual-target cost

Eye movements

Search representation

Split-target cost

Top-down search guidance

adult

analysis of variance

attention

color

color vision

eye movement

female

human

male

physiology

reaction time

young adult

Color Perception

Humans

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :5

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 377-406

ST - We can guide search by a set of colors, but are reluctant to do it

T2 - Attention, Perception, and Psychophysics

TI - We can guide search by a set of colors, but are reluctant to do it

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85056353794&doi=10.3758%2fs13414-018-1617-5&partnerID=40&md5=c822bbd0ad2a75cc1109264a7ebfde41>

VL - 81

ID - 266

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Many Small Island Developing States (SIDS) lead global rates in obesity and non-communicable chronic diseases (NCDs). Drivers for this are complex and include lack of food sovereignty, evidenced by an increasing reliance on cheap nutrient-poor food imports and a focus on export orientated cash crop production for much local agriculture. To better inform SIDS' policy goals of improving nutrition through increased local food production, we explored in two SIDS current practices of food production and consumption. Teams of researchers from the two main regional universities conducted 28 focus groups in Fiji in the Pacific and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in the Caribbean with rural and urban communities of different socio-economic or land-owning status. In both countries home gardens were still common, valued as providing staple foods to households and contributing to health and livelihoods. Yet social changes had been experienced over the life course and across generations, such as increased purchase of foods, consumption of processed and often imported foods, and fast foods. While participants associated local foods with better nutrition and health outcomes than imported foods, some local foods were also acknowledged as unhealthy (e.g. locally produced tinned products, pesticide contaminated fresh produce). Finally, as food and related health advice moves globally, crossing national boundaries, and through formal and informal channels, local experiences can be confusing and contested. We suggest the need to understand temporal and spatial aspects of social practices, as social practices and their meaning change over time, travel globally and are experienced locally. To enhance and support re-localising food to counteract unhealthy consumption of ultra-processed, shop-bought, often imported foods, it is vital to understand these lived experiences of changes and resulting uncertainties, and to explicitly build

on the longstanding positive relationships that people continue to express about home gardens and local food. © 2021 The Authors

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C7 - 114214

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.socscimed.2021.114214

KW - Community food production

Environment

Food sovereignty

Health

Home gardens

Nutrition

Small island developing states

agricultural policy

consumption behavior

developing world

food availability

food production

food supply

home garden

livelihood
policy approach
small island state
uncertainty analysis
adult
Article
chronic disease
crop production
data analysis
female
food industry
food intake
health hazard
household
human
major clinical study
male
nutrient
obesity
personal experience
qualitative research
social change
socioeconomics
staple food
thematic analysis
wellbeing
catering service
diet
fast food
land use
rural population

Fiji

Florida [United States]

Grenada [Windward Islands]

Saint Vincent Island

United States

Windward Islands [Lesser Antilles]

Fast Foods

Gardens

Humans

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - "We used to get food from the garden." Understanding changing practices of local food production and consumption in small island states

T2 - Social Science and Medicine

TI - "We used to get food from the garden." Understanding changing practices of local food production and consumption in small island states

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85110140410&doi=10.1016%2fj.socscimed.2021.114214&partnerID=40&md5=59e5495e1b00088f95d7504d82f16516>

VL - 284

ID - 35

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Hypothesis: Changes in the weather influence symptom severity in Ménière's disease (MD). Background: MD is an unpredictable condition that significantly impacts on quality of life. It is suggested that fluctuations in the weather, especially atmospheric pressure may influence the symptoms of MD. However, to date, limited research has investigated the impact of the weather on MD. Methods: In a longitudinal study, a mobile phone application collected data from 397 individuals (277 females and 120 males with an average age of 50 yr) from the UK reporting consultant-diagnosed MD. Daily symptoms (vertigo, aural fullness, tinnitus, hearing loss, and attack prevalence) and GPS locations were collected; these data were linked with Met Office weather data (including atmospheric pressure, humidity, temperature, visibility, and wind speed). Results: Symptom severity and attack prevalence were reduced on days when atmospheric pressure was higher. When atmospheric pressure was below 1,013 hectopascals, the risk of an attack was 1.30

(95% confidence interval: 1.10, 1.54); when the humidity was above 90%, the risk of an attack was 1.26 (95% confidence interval 1.06, 1.49). Conclusion: This study provides the strongest evidence to date that changes in atmospheric pressure and humidity are associated with symptom exacerbation in MD. Improving our understanding of the role of weather and other environmental triggers in Ménière's may reduce the uncertainty associated with living with this condition, significantly contributing to improved quality of life. © 2016, Otology & Neurotology, Inc.

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AU - Tyrrell, J.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1097/MAO.0000000000001270

IS - 2

KW - E-health

Longitudinal

Ménière's

Weather

aged

complication

female

human

longitudinal study

male

Meniere disease

middle aged

prevalence

quality of life

United Kingdom

Humans

Longitudinal Studies

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :18

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 225-233

ST - The weather and ménière's disease: A longitudinal analysis in the UK

T2 - Otology and Neurotology

TI - The weather and ménière's disease: A longitudinal analysis in the UK

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84995777863&doi=10.1097%2fMAO.000000000001270&partnerID=40&md5=0ffce37ecf9b6f25b42888e92fdaa950>

VL - 38

ID - 450

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - In this review, the aim is first to define horizon scanning and then outline the general approach currently employed by many organisations using web • based resources. It then aims to discuss the benefits and drivers of horizon scanning, to identify some organisations currently undertaking activities in the field, and explain in detail how the web • based horizon scanning approach is implemented. The aim is then to conclude with a discussion of good practice and areas for further research. The basis for this review is a symposium held at the UK Defence Science and Technology Laboratory in March 2010, where groups undertaking horizon scanning activities shared practices and reviewed the state of the art. Practitioners from both public sector and private organisations

attending this symposium, as well as others, were invited to contribute to the manuscript, developing this as an iterative exercise over the last year. Structured processes of web • based horizon scanning, underpinned by strong technical understanding and principles of good practice described in the review, can add significant value to organisational decision making. While a growing number of private and public sector organisations have already embarked on the use of the web as a key information resource, no detailed explanation of the web • based horizon scanning approach has been published. The review therefore makes an original contribution to this field, with collaborations by horizon scanning practitioners, discussing what constitutes good practice and highlighting areas where future research is needed. © 2012, Emerald Group Publishing Limited

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AU - Vincenti, A.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1108/14636681211269851

IS - 5

KW - Information management

Internet

Knowledge management

Risk management

Strategic planning

Uncertainty management

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :20

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 355-373

ST - Web • based horizon scanning: Concepts and practice

T2 - foresight

TI - Web • based horizon scanning: Concepts and practice

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84866649303&doi=10.1108%2f14636681211269851&partnerID=40&md5=1171d200fe23450cb0976c0be4633056>

VL - 14

ID - 716

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - As we attempt to manage chemicals in the environment we need to be sure that our research efforts are being directed at the substances of greatest threat. All too often we focus on a chemical of concern and then cast around for evidence of its effects in an unstructured way. Risk assessment based on laboratory ecotoxicity studies, combined with field chemical measurements, can only take us so far. Uncertainty about the range and sufficiency of evidence required to take restorative action often puts policymakers in a difficult situation. We review this conundrum and reflect on how the "Hill criteria," used widely by epidemiologists, have been applied to a weight-of-evidence approach (a term sometimes used interchangeably with ecoepidemiology) to build a case for causation. While using a set of such criteria to address sites of local environmental distress has been embraced by the US Environmental Protection Agency, we urge a wider adoption of weight-of-evidence approaches by policymakers, regulators, and scientists worldwide. A simplified series of criteria is offered. Progress will require a sustained commitment to long-term wildlife and chemical monitoring over a sufficient geographic spread. Development of a comprehensive monitoring network, coupled with assembling evidence of harm in a structured manner, should be the foundation for protecting our ecosystems and human health. This will enable us to not only judge the success or failure of our efforts but also diagnose underlying causes. *Environ Toxicol Chem* 2021;40:2968–2977. © 2021 The Authors. *Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry* published by Wiley Periodicals LLC on behalf of SETAC. © 2021 The Authors. *Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry* published by Wiley Periodicals LLC on behalf of SETAC.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/etc.5184

IS - 11

KW - Chemicals

Environment

Populations

Risk

Weight of evidence

Environmental Protection Agency

Chemical measurements

Chemical monitoring

Comprehensive monitoring

Environmental toxicology

Research efforts

Underlying cause

US Environmental Protection Agency

Weight of evidence approach

Risk assessment

chemical pollutant

ecotoxicology

environmental impact

environmental monitoring

policy making

pollution effect

Article

biological activity

causal attribution

causal modeling

chemical environment

data consistency

ecotoxicity

environmental exposure

environmental policy

environmental protection

epidemiological surveillance

evidence based practice

geographic distribution

governmental organization

hazard assessment

human

incidence

information processing

international cooperation

nonhuman

practice guideline

program appropriateness

time factor

vulnerable population

wildlife conservation

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :2

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

SP - 2968-2977

ST - The Weight-of-Evidence Approach and the Need for Greater International Acceptance of Its Use in Tackling Questions of Chemical Harm to the Environment

T2 - Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry

TI - The Weight-of-Evidence Approach and the Need for Greater International Acceptance of Its Use in Tackling Questions of Chemical Harm to the Environment

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85115088448&doi=10.1002%2fetc.5184&partnerID=40&md5=b021c295bf03ddea8f64bcf2e52cb1cc>

VL - 40

ID - 19

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The objectives of this paper are twofold. First, it reviews the empirical evidence showing the existence of linkage between wellbeing and possible co-benefits, investigating in particular the positive effect that happiness and life satisfaction can have on health, social outcomes, employment, education and environmental behaviours. Second, it presents the valuation methods that have been proposed in the literature to place a monetary value on these outcomes. With wellbeing having become more and more relevant for individuals and policy makers, the full understanding of the co-benefits of wellbeing is central for the design and development of wellbeing interventions. As a consequence, the evaluation of the co-benefits of wellbeing is of crucial importance for the appropriate allocation of resources towards such strategies. © 2018, The Author(s).

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AU - Maccagnan, A.

AU - Wren-Lewis, S.

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AU - Taylor, T.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/s11205-017-1826-7

IS - 1

KW - Co-benefits of wellbeing

Life satisfaction

Non-market outcomes

Valuation

education

employment

environmental values

health status

quality of life

resource allocation

socioeconomic indicator

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :25

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 217-243

ST - Wellbeing and Society: Towards Quantification of the Co-benefits of Wellbeing

T2 - Social Indicators Research

TI - Wellbeing and Society: Towards Quantification of the Co-benefits of Wellbeing

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85040027561&doi=10.1007%2fs11205-017-1826-7&partnerID=40&md5=5b7cf067b503e0279145add091314bcd>

VL - 141

ID - 270

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Exposure to green space is associated with a variety of positive health states. Research to date has focused primarily on 'generic' green space in urban areas, where green space is relatively scarce and where it is dominated by playing fields and parks. The current research adds to our understanding with an examination of relationships between different types of green space and mental health in rural areas in England (approximate rural population = 4 million). The aggregate land cover classes of Land Cover Map 2007 were linked to rural residential areas (Lower-level Super Output Areas) and then linked to rural participants (n=2020) in the 18-year longitudinal British Household Panel Survey. Random effects regression of mental health (as measured by GHQ12 scores) against land cover enabled effects to be simultaneously estimated from both mean between-individual differences and from within-individual differences over time. The nine natural land cover classes (Broadleaved woodland; Coniferous woodland; Arable; Improved grassland; Semi-natural grassland; Mountain, heath and bog; Saltwater; Freshwater; Coastal) were not significantly associated with differences in mental health between individuals. However, significant relationships

were observed between some types of land cover and within-individual change in mental health amongst individuals who relocated during the 18 annual waves of the panel. These findings indicate the presence of important health related ecosystem services from different land cover types that have not previously been investigated and which help more effective spatial planning and land use management. © 2015 Elsevier B.V.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.landurbplan.2015.05.008

KW - British Household Panel Survey

Green space

Land cover

Mental health

Rural

Wellbeing

Ecosystems

Health

Heating

Land use

Landforms

Random processes

Surveys

Urban planning

Green space in urban areas

Green spaces

Individual Differences

Rural residential areas

Semi-natural grasslands

Rural areas

ecosystem service

health monitoring

land type

rural landscape

spatial planning

England

United Kingdom

Phyllodoce (angiosperm)

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :56

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 38-46

ST - What accounts for 'England's green and pleasant land'? A panel data analysis of mental health and land cover types in rural England

T2 - Landscape and Urban Planning

TI - What accounts for 'England's green and pleasant land'? A panel data analysis of mental health and land cover types in rural England

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84930937550&doi=10.1016%2fj.landurbplan.2015.05.008&partnerID=40&md5=3a9547db05e5518f643362646a4434c7>

VL - 142

ID - 529

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: The use of non-drug, non-health-service interventions has been proposed as a cost-effective alternative to help those with long-term conditions manage their illness and improve their health and well-being. Interventions typically involve accessing activities run by the third sector or community agencies and may also be described as non-medical referral, community referral or social prescribing. To be effective, patients need to be "transferred" from the primary care setting into the community and to maintain their participation in activities. However, it is not currently known how and why these approaches enable which people under what circumstances to reach community services that may benefit their health and well-being. Methods: Database searches and extensive searching of grey sources will be carried out in an attempt to find evidence associated with referral and retention in social prescribing. After initial scoping searches, two main phases of searching will be conducted: (a) will focus on the identification of programme theories to illustrate how approaches to social prescribing work for different people and in different contexts and (b) will consist of targeted searches to locate evidence to refine these candidate theories into configurations of the contexts in which populations and the main mechanisms outcomes are achieved. Inclusion criteria will initially be broad in order to develop a clear picture of the ways in which social prescriptions might operate but may iteratively become more focused in response to initially identified evidence, for example, in terms of the population group. An expert advisory group consisting of professionals working in a range of organisations involved in social prescribing will be convened to check the approaches in the review and provide real-life experience of social prescribing. Findings from the review will be disseminated to commissioners, published in a peer-reviewed journal and used to help refine an intervention model for an outdoor nature-based group intervention. Discussion: This realist review will explore why mechanisms of social prescribing work, for what groups of people and their impact on enrolment, attendance and adherence to programmes. The use of realist approaches to detail the social prescribing process is novel and will offer insights into effective transfer of patients. Systematic review registration: PROSPERO CRD42016039491. © 2016 The Author(s).

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AU - Byng, R.

AU - Garside, R.

C7 - 93

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s13643-016-0269-6

IS - 1

KW - Community referral

Mental health

Primary care

Realist review

Social prescribing

Article

clinical effectiveness

clinical practice

cost effectiveness analysis

decision making

depression

health care delivery

health care personnel

health promotion

human

outcome assessment

peer review

prescription

priority journal

scientific literature

demography

national health service

patient referral

primary health care

social participation

United Kingdom

Humans

Prescriptions

Referral and Consultation

Residence Characteristics

State Medicine

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :26

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

ST - What approaches to social prescribing work, for whom, and in what circumstances? A protocol for a realist review

T2 - Systematic Reviews

TI - What approaches to social prescribing work, for whom, and in what circumstances? A protocol for a realist review

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84975303427&doi=10.1186%2fs13643-016-0269-6&partnerID=40&md5=c2d3c0d48675d99f7ef36fd0a19544be>

VL - 5

ID - 473

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The use of non-medical referral, community referral or social prescribing interventions has been proposed as a cost-effective alternative to help those with long-term conditions manage their illness and improve health and well-being. However, the evidence base for social prescribing currently lags considerably behind practice. In this paper, we explore what is known about whether different methods of social prescribing referral and supported uptake do (or do not) work. Supported by an Expert Advisory Group, we conducted a realist review in two phases. The first identified evidence specifically relating to social prescribing in order to develop programme theories in the form of 'if-then' statements, articulating how social prescribing models are expected to work. In the second phase, we aimed to clarify these processes and include broader evidence to better explain the proposed mechanisms. The first phase resulted in 109 studies contributing to the synthesis, and the second phase 34. We generated 40 statements relating to organising principles of

how the referral takes place (Enrolment), is accepted (Engagement), and completing an activity (Adherence). Six of these statements were prioritised using web-based nominal group technique by our Expert Group. Studies indicate that patients are more likely to enrol if they believe the social prescription will be of benefit, the referral is presented in an acceptable way that matches their needs and expectations, and concerns elicited and addressed appropriately by the referrer. Patients are more likely to engage if the activity is both accessible and transit to the first session supported. Adherence to activity programmes can be impacted through having an activity leader who is skilled and knowledgeable or through changes in the patient's conditions or symptoms. However, the evidence base is not sufficiently developed methodologically for us to make any general inferences about effectiveness of particular models or approaches. © 2019 The Authors. Health and Social Care in the Community published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1111/hsc.12839

IS - 2

KW - health services research

primary care

social and health services

adult

expectation

female

human

leadership

male

patient referral

prescription

primary medical care

review

synthesis

systematic review

attitude to health

social participation

social support

social work

Humans

Referral and Consultation

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :46

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 309-324

ST - What approaches to social prescribing work, for whom, and in what circumstances? A realist review

T2 - Health and Social Care in the Community

TI - What approaches to social prescribing work, for whom, and in what circumstances? A realist review

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85072028393&doi=10.1111%2fhsc.12839&partnerID=40&md5=f85c1f100e5791b1dcaafa0f3a6a14a4>

VL - 28

ID - 184

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Global policy initiatives and international conservation organizations have sought to emphasize and strengthen the link between the conservation of natural ecosystems and human development. While many indices have been developed to measure various social outcomes to

conservation interventions, the quantity and strength of evidence to support the effects, both positive and negative, of conservation on different dimensions of human well-being, remain unclear, dispersed and inconsistent. Methods: We searched 11 academic citation databases, two search engines and 30 organisational websites for relevant articles using search terms tested with a library of 20 relevant articles. Key informants were contacted with requests for articles and possible sources of evidence. Articles were screened for relevance against predefined inclusion criteria at title, abstract and full text levels according to a published protocol. Included articles were coded using a questionnaire. A critical appraisal of eight systematic reviews was conducted to assess the reliability of methods and confidence in study findings. A visual matrix of the occurrence and extent of existing evidence was also produced. Results: A total of 1043 articles were included in the systematic map database. Included articles measured effects across eight nature conservation-related intervention and ten human well-being related outcome categories. Linkages between interventions and outcomes with high occurrence of evidence include resource management interventions, such as fisheries and forestry, and economic and material outcomes. Over 25 % of included articles examined linkages between protected areas and aspects of economic well-being. Fewer than 2 % of articles evaluated human health outcomes. Robust study designs were limited with less than 9 % of articles using quantitative approaches to evaluate causal effects of interventions. Over 700 articles occurred in forest biomes with less than 50 articles in deserts or mangroves, combined. Conclusions: The evidence base is growing on conservation-human well-being linkages, but biases in the extent and robustness of articles on key linkages persist. Priorities for systematic review, include linkages between marine resource management and economic/material well-being outcomes; and protected areas and governance outcomes. Greater and more robust evidence is needed for many established interventions to better understand synergies and trade-offs between interventions, in particular those that are emerging or contested. © 2016 McKinnon et al.

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AU - Woodhouse, E.

C7 - 58

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s13750-016-0058-7

IS - 1

KW - Biodiversity conservation

Human development

Human welfare

Natural resource management

Poverty

Sustainability

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :97

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2016

ST - What are the effects of nature conservation on human well-being? A systematic map of empirical evidence from developing countries

T2 - Environmental Evidence

TI - What are the effects of nature conservation on human well-being? A systematic map of empirical evidence from developing countries

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84964969192&doi=10.1186%2fs13750-016-0058-7&partnerID=40&md5=c91b0b958ef4572ce063f9355ba8093d>

VL - 5

ID - 481

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Community gardening is defined by its shared nature; gardeners work collectively to manage a garden for shared benefit. Although communal gardening activities, and recognition of their perceived benefits have a long history, it is in recent years that interest has developed in assessing the potential of the approach to address many of the threats to health and wellbeing faced by global populations. Community gardening may address chronic and non-communicable disease through the provision of opportunities for physical activity, improved nutrition and reduced stress. Participation in the gardening activities may improve wellbeing through increased social contact, culturally valued activities and mitigation of food poverty. The benefits of community gardening are argued to extend beyond the participants themselves through more coherent and cohesive communities, improved physical environments and the sharing of the products of the labour. While there are many claims made and an emerging body of research, no previous systematic review has sought to identify and synthesise the evidence in a global context. Methods: The objectives of the mixed method systematic review are to understand the health and wellbeing impacts of active participation in community gardening. Both quantitative and qualitative evidence will be sought using a broad and diverse search strategy to address the four review questions: 1) does active involvement in community gardening lead to improved health or wellbeing; 2) if so, how does active involvement in community gardening affect health and wellbeing; 3) are there different impacts for different population groups (for instance according to age, socio-economic status or sex); and 4) do different types of community gardening (for example producing vegetables or a flower garden) or in different contexts have different types of impacts? A theoretical framework, informed by an initial theory of change model, will illustrate the outcomes of participation and any mechanisms of action (i.e. how such impacts are achieved). The synthesis will be sensitive to factors which may affect the

impacts, such as the context of the activities, the demographics of participants, and the implementation and specifics of the community gardening interventions. © 2014 Lovell et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

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C7 - 20

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/2047-2382-3-20

IS - 1

KW - Community garden

Health

Mixed method

Quality of life

Volunteer

Wellbeing

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :18

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

ST - What are the health and well-being impacts of community gardening for adults and children: A mixed method systematic review protocol

T2 - Environmental Evidence

TI - What are the health and well-being impacts of community gardening for adults and children: A mixed method systematic review protocol

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84950272452&doi=10.1186%2f2047-2382-3-20&partnerID=40&md5=831b3ba613208bf758ae97f8c1a5d72e>

VL - 3

ID - 593

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: International policy has sought to emphasize and strengthen the link between the conservation of natural ecosystems and human development. Furthermore, international conservation organizations have broadened their objectives beyond nature-based goals to recognize the contribution of conservation interventions in sustaining ecosystem services upon which human populations are dependent. While many indices have been developed to measure various human well-being domains, the strength of evidence to support the effects, both positive and negative, of conservation interventions on human well-being, is still unclear. Methods/Design: This protocol describes the methodology for examining the research question: What are the impacts of nature conservation interventions on different domains of human well-being in developing countries? Using systematic mapping, this study will scope and identify studies that measure the impacts of nature conservation interventions on human well-being at local to regional scales. The primary objective of this study is to synthesize the state and distribution of the existing evidence base linking conservation and human well-being. In addition, a theory of change approach will be used to identify and characterize the causal linkages between conservation and human well-being, with attention on those studies that examine the role of ecosystem services. Key trends among the resulting studies will be synthesized and the range of studies organized and presented in a graphical matrix illustrating the relationships between types of interventions and types of outcomes. Results of the study are intended to help conservation and development practitioners and the academic community to improve research studies and conservation practices in developing countries in order to achieve both conservation and human well-being outcomes. © 2014 Bottrill et al.; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

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C7 - 16

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/2047-2382-3-16

IS - 1

KW - Conservation

Ecosystem services

Human Well-being

Poverty

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :32

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

ST - What are the impacts of nature conservation interventions on human well-being: A systematic map protocol

T2 - Environmental Evidence

TI - What are the impacts of nature conservation interventions on human well-being: A systematic map protocol

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84949566939&doi=10.1186%2f2047-2382-3-16&partnerID=40&md5=037b936e0d9e37457d3abe62ab946a26>

VL - 3

ID - 598

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Reduced private car use can limit greenhouse gas emissions and improve public health. It is unclear, however, how promotion of alternative transport choices can be optimised. A systematic review and meta-analysis was conducted to identify potentially modifiable cognitive mechanisms that have been related to car use and use of alternative transport modes. A qualitative synthesis of measures of potentially modifiable mechanisms based on 43 studies yielded 26 conceptually distinct mechanism categories. Meta-analyses of associations between these mechanisms and car use/non-use generated 205 effects sizes (Pearson's r) from 35 studies. The strongest correlates of car use

were intentions, perceived behavioural control, attitudes and habit. The strongest correlates of alternative transportation choices were intentions, perceived behavioural control and attitudes. Implications for researchers and policy implementation are discussed. © 2017 Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.

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AU - Skippon, S. M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/01441647.2017.1285819

IS - 5

KW - car use

meta-analysis

systematic review

transport policy

Travel mode

cognition

literature review

policy implementation

transportation mode

transportation policy

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :43

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 631-652

ST - What cognitive mechanisms predict travel mode choice? A systematic review with meta-analysis

T2 - Transport Reviews

TI - What cognitive mechanisms predict travel mode choice? A systematic review with meta-analysis

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85011840607&doi=10.1080%2f01441647.2017.1285819&partnerID=40&md5=f5924dc3dedbb178d6a7eabd13ebb6c0>

VL - 37

ID - 403

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Exposure to 'real' nature can increase positive affect and decrease negative affect, but direct access is not always possible, e.g. for people in health/care settings who often experience chronic boredom. In these settings 'virtual' forms of nature may also have mood-related benefits (e.g. reducing boredom) but it has been difficult to separate effects of nature content from those of delivery mode. The present laboratory-based study explored whether exposure to three different delivery modes of virtual nature could reduce negative affect (including boredom) and/or increase positive affect. Adult volunteer participants (n = 96) took part in a boredom induction task (to simulate the emotional state of many people in health/care settings) before being randomly assigned to view/interact with a virtual underwater coral reef in one of three experimental conditions: (a) 2D video viewed on a high-definition TV screen; (b) 360° video VR (360-VR) viewed via a head mounted display (HMD); or (c) interactive computer-generated VR (CG-VR), also viewed via a HMD and interacted with using a hand-held controller. Visual and auditory content was closely matched across conditions with help from the BBC's Blue Planet II series team. Supporting predictions, virtual exposure to a coral reef reduced boredom and negative affect and increased positive affect and nature connectedness. Although reductions in boredom and negative affect were similar across all three conditions, CG-VR was associated with significantly greater improvements in positive affect than TV, which were mediated by greater experienced presence and increases in nature connectedness. Results improve our understanding of the importance of virtual nature delivery mode and will inform studies in real care settings. © 2020 The Authors

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C7 - 101500

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jenvp.2020.101500

KW - Boredom

Experiment

Immersive virtual environments

Mood

Nature connectedness

Virtual reality

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :25

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - What is the best way of delivering virtual nature for improving mood? An experimental comparison of high definition TV, 360° video, and computer generated virtual reality

T2 - Journal of Environmental Psychology

TI - What is the best way of delivering virtual nature for improving mood? An experimental comparison of high definition TV, 360° video, and computer generated virtual reality

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85092513825&doi=10.1016%2fj.jenvp.2020.101500&partnerID=40&md5=d96ffce7145f44cf0d0ea507f40d32a3>

VL - 72

ID - 113

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: While the effects of prescribed burning on tree regeneration and on pyrophilous and/or saproxylic species are relatively well known, effects on other organisms are less clear. The primary aim of this systematic review was to clarify how biodiversity is affected by prescribed burning in temperate and boreal forests, and whether burning may be useful as a means of conserving or restoring biodiversity, beyond that of pyrophilous and saproxylic species. Methods: The review examined primary field studies of the effects of prescribed burning on biodiversity in boreal and temperate forests in protected areas or under commercial management. Non-intervention or alternate levels of intervention were comparators. Relevant outcomes were species richness and diversity, excluding that of pyrophilous and saproxylic species. Relevant studies were extracted from a recent systematic map of the evidence on biodiversity impacts of active management in forests set aside for conservation or restoration. Additional searches and a search update were undertaken using a strategy targeted to identify studies focused on prescribed burning interventions. Grey literature and bibliographies of relevant published reviews were also searched for evidence. Studies were assessed for internal and external validity and data were extracted, using validity assessment and data extraction tools specifically designed for this review. Studies were presented in a narrative synthesis and interactive map, and those which were suitable were quantitatively synthesised using meta-analyses, subgroup analysis and meta-regression. Results: Searches generated a total of 12,971 unique records. After screening for relevance, 244 studies (from 235 articles) were included in this review. Most studied forests were located in the USA (172/244), with the rest located in Canada, Europe and Australia. Eighty-two studies reporting 219 comparisons were included in the quantitative synthesis. Within the meta-analyses for each group of taxa, we identified a small to moderate volume of evidence, and heterogeneity was ubiquitous. Prescribed burning had significant positive effects on vascular plant richness, non-native vascular plant richness, and in broadleaf forests, herbaceous plant richness. Time since the burn, forest type and climate zone were significant moderators predicting the effect of burning on herbaceous plant richness. No other significant relationships were identified. Conclusions: Knowledge gaps exist for studies outside North America, in mixed forests and for non-plant organism outcomes. We identify a need to apply study designs consistently and appropriately, minimising the impact of confounding factors wherever possible, and to provide extensive detail in study reports. We recommend that researchers build long-term datasets charting the impacts of prescribed burning on succession. The lack of consistent findings was likely due to high inter-study heterogeneity, and low numbers of comparable studies in each quantitative synthesis. We found no consistent effects of moderators, and were unable to test the effect of many potential moderators, due to a lack of reporting. Rather than making any general recommendations on the use of prescribed burning for biodiversity restoration, we provide an evidence atlas of previous studies for researchers and practitioners to use. We observe that outcomes are still difficult to predict, and any restoration project should include a component of monitoring to build a stronger evidence base for recommendations and guidelines on how to best achieve conservation targets. Prescribed burning may have harmful effects on taxa that are conservation-dependent and careful planning is needed. © 2018 The Author(s).

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C7 - 19

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s13750-018-0131-5

IS - 1

KW - Controlled burn

Disturbance

Fire regime

Forest conservation

Forest reserve

Forest set-aside

Habitat management

Prescribed burn

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :15

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

ST - What is the effect of prescribed burning in temperate and boreal forest on biodiversity, beyond pyrophilous and saproxylic species? A systematic review

T2 - Environmental Evidence

TI - What is the effect of prescribed burning in temperate and boreal forest on biodiversity, beyond pyrophilous and saproxylic species? A systematic review

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85052055619&doi=10.1186%2fs13750-018-0131-5&partnerID=40&md5=fbcdb2e7ea28487df1d93ef68b478515>

VL - 7

ID - 317

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - This scoping review collates empirical and gray literature that examines how schools are acting to nurture healthier and more environmentally aware young people through integrated approaches. Over the last twenty years, integration has been increasing within school contexts. Approaches include teaching and learning, physical environmental adaptations, developing ecologically focused policy, and reorienting wider school culture. We noted a developing discourse around what constitutes evidence in this emerging interdisciplinary field. Developing a better understanding of integrated approaches and an evidence base of what works and how could inform interdisciplinary collaboration and enable a clearer message to be communicated to stakeholders about how the school context can nurture healthier and more environmentally aware young people. © 2020 Elsevier Ltd

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C7 - 102356

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.healthplace.2020.102356

KW - Education

Environment

Health

School

Scoping review

Sustainability

health status

integrated approach

learning

stakeholder

teaching

young population

article

evolutionary adaptation

grey literature

human

adolescent

awareness

Humans

Schools

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - What is the evidence base for integrating health and environmental approaches in the school context to nurture healthier and more environmentally aware young people? A systematic scoping review of global evidence

T2 - Health and Place

TI - What is the evidence base for integrating health and environmental approaches in the school context to nurture healthier and more environmentally aware young people? A systematic scoping review of global evidence

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85087588939&doi=10.1016%2fj.healthplace.2020.102356&partnerID=40&md5=fa4702cce7c19f8ecac25f8ffeb980a8>

VL - 64

ID - 149

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Conservation activities and natural resource management interventions have often aimed to tackle the dual challenge of improving nature conservation and human well-being. However, there is concern over the extent to which this dual goal has been achieved, and an increasing recognition of trade-offs and synergies within and between aspects of each of the goals. The amount and scope of the available evidence on the success of conservation and management interventions in both arenas has lacked documentation, for a number of reasons, including limited resources for monitoring and evaluation and the difficulty in bringing together a disparate evidence base. This systematic map focuses on the interaction between marine conservation management and the health and well-being of coastal communities in South East Asia. Method: We searched bibliographic databases to find published literature, and identified grey literature through institutional and organisational website searches and key stakeholders. Eligibility criteria were applied in two stages, title and abstract and full text, with consistency checks. We extracted meta-data on the design and characteristics of each study, from which we produced an interactive database and map, and a narrative summary. Results: We assessed 42,894 records at title and abstract from the main searches. 1,331 articles were assessed at full text (30 articles were not retrievable). 287 articles (281 studies) were included in the systematic map. Most studies were peer-reviewed publications (90%), and from the Philippines and Indonesia (72%). 31% of studies were solely qualitative, 45% were solely quantitative and 24% included both qualitative and quantitative research. Only 24% (31/127) of quantitative studies included a comparator. We identified knowledge clusters where studies investigated the links between the marine conservation interventions: Site Protection, Economic or Livelihood Incentives or Alternatives, or Habitat Management, and the human health and well-being outcomes: Economic Living Standards, Governance and Empowerment, or Social Relations. In addition, qualitative research clusters were identified exploring the links between the intervention Habitat Management, and the outcome Governance and Empowerment, and between the intervention Economic or Livelihood Incentives or Alternatives, and the outcomes of Governance and Empowerment, and Social Relations. We identified major knowledge gaps in evidence for the effect of marine conservation interventions on the outcomes Freedom of Choice and Action, Security and Safety, Subjective Well-being, Health, and Culture and Spirituality. There was a lack of studies involving Education, Awareness and Activism interventions that reported any human health and well-being outcomes. Conclusion: We present the first updatable, interrogable and comprehensive evidence map on this topic for South East Asia. Our work supports further, detailed investigation of knowledge clusters using systematic review and also serves to identify understudied topic areas. The lack of comparative, quantitative studies suggests that future research should include counterfactuals to strengthen the robustness of evidence base. Users of this systematic map should recognise that much evidence may be national or locally specific, and that we did not undertake an assessment of study quality. Thus, when considering implications for policy and decision-making, users should carefully consider the heterogeneity of available evidence and refer to original research articles to gain a full depth of understanding and context. © 2021

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C7 - 106397

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envint.2021.106397

KW - Biodiversity conservation

Human development

Livelihood

Marine Protected Area

Marine Reserve

Poverty

Abstracting

Biodiversity

Economic and social effects

Ecosystems

Environmental protection

Health

Human resource management

Information services

Natural resources management

Marine conservations

Southeast Asia

Systematic maps

Well being

Conservation

coastal zone management

human development index

marine park

natural resource

nature conservation

poverty determinant

qualitative analysis

quality of life

quantitative analysis

resource management

awareness

bibliographic database

conservation biology

decision making

education

eligibility criteria

empowerment

freedom

grey literature

habitat

human

human experiment

incentive

Indonesia

metadata

narrative

Philippines

qualitative research

religion

review

security

social interaction

systematic review

wellbeing

Far East

socioeconomics

Conservation of Natural Resources

Humans

Natural Resources

Socioeconomic Factors

M3 - Review

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - What is the evidence documenting the effects of marine or coastal nature conservation or natural resource management activities on human well-being in South East Asia? A systematic map

T2 - Environment International

TI - What is the evidence documenting the effects of marine or coastal nature conservation or natural resource management activities on human well-being in South East Asia? A systematic map

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85102602694&doi=10.1016%2fj.envint.2021.106397&partnerID=40&md5=4f8d6477e8df296eeee5bd61bb51f91>

VL - 151

ID - 54

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Forests provide an essential resource that support the livelihoods of an estimated 20% of the global population. Forests are thought to serve in three primary roles to support livelihoods: subsistence, safety nets, and pathways to prosperity. While we have a working understanding of how poor people depend on forests in individual sites and countries, much of this evidence is dispersed and not easily accessible. Thus, while the importance of forest ecosystems and resources to contribute to poverty alleviation has been increasingly emphasized in international policies, conservation and development initiatives and investments- the strength of evidence to support how forests can affect poverty outcomes is still unclear. This study takes a systematic mapping approach to scope, identify and describe studies that measure the effect of forest-based activities on poverty outcomes at local and regional scales. This effort builds upon an existing

systematic map on linkages between conservation and human well-being in order to make this process more efficient. We will conduct a refined and updated search strategy pertinent to forests-poverty linkages to glean additional evidence from studies outside the scope of the original map. Results of this study can be used for informing conservation and development policy and practices in global forest ecosystems and highlight evidence gaps where future primary studies and systematic reviews can add value. Methods: We build upon the search strategy outlined in McKinnon et al. (Environ Evid 1-25, 2016) and expand our search to cover a total of 7 bibliographic databases, 15 organizational websites, 8 existing systematic reviews and maps, and evidence gap maps, and solicit key informants. All searches will be conducted in English and encompass all nations. Search results will be screened at title, abstract, and full text levels, recording both the number of excluded articles and reasons for exclusion. Full text assessment will be conducted on all included article and extracted data will be reported in a narrative review that will summarize trends in the evidence, report any knowledge gaps and gluts, and provide insight for policy, practice and future research. The data from this systematic map will be made available as well, through an open access, searchable data portal and visualization tool. © 2017 The Author(s).

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C7 - 10

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s13750-017-0088-9

IS - 1

KW - Co-management

Community forestry

Ecosystem services

Forestry

Safety nets

Subsistence

Tenure rights

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :24

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

ST - What is the evidence for the contribution of forests to poverty alleviation? A systematic map protocol

T2 - Environmental Evidence

TI - What is the evidence for the contribution of forests to poverty alleviation? A systematic map protocol

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85018991495&doi=10.1186%2fs13750-017-0088-9&partnerID=40&md5=1cb731b348dbc1deda1e9fac183f9a08>

VL - 6

ID - 419

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective: To examine the impact of gardens and outdoor spaces on the mental and physical well-being of people with dementia who are resident in care homes and understand the views of people with dementia, their carers, and care home staff on the value of gardens and outdoor spaces. Design: Systematic review. Methods: Fourteen databases were searched from inception to February 2013. Forward and backward citation chasing of included articles was conducted; 38 relevant organizations were contacted to identify unpublished reports. Titles, abstracts, and full texts were screened independently by 2 reviewers in a 2-stage process and were discussed with a third reviewer where necessary. Results were synthesized narratively. Results: Seventeen studies were included: 9 quantitative, 7 qualitative, and 1 mixed methods. The quantitative studies were of poor quality but suggested decreased levels of agitation were associated with garden use. The views and experiences of the garden are discussed in relation to themes of how the garden was used, nature of interactions, impact/effect of the gardens, mechanisms/how the garden was thought to have an effect, and negatives (such as perception of the garden as a hazard and the limited staff time). Conclusion: There are promising impacts on levels of agitation in care home residents with dementia

who spend time in a garden. Future research would benefit from a focus on key outcomes measured in comparable ways with a separate focus on what lies behind limited accessibility to gardens within the residential care setting. © 2014 AMDA - The Society for Post-Acute and Long-Term Care Medicine.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jamda.2014.05.013

IS - 10

KW - BPSD

Horticulture

Mixed methods

Residential care

antidepressant agent

anxiolytic agent

neuroleptic agent

agitation

anger

anxiety

daily life activity

data base

dementia

emotion

evidence based medicine

happiness

horticultural therapy
human
nursing home patient
outcome assessment
perception
physical activity
pleasure
psychological well being
quality of life
quantitative study
randomized controlled trial (topic)

Review

sadness

sleep

social interaction

systematic review

wellbeing

mental health

nursing home

psychology

Psychomotor Agitation

Humans

Nursing Homes

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :114

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2014

SP - 697-705

ST - What Is the Impact of Using Outdoor Spaces Such as Gardens on the Physical and Mental Well-Being of Those With Dementia? A Systematic Review of Quantitative and Qualitative Evidence

T2 - Journal of the American Medical Directors Association

TI - What Is the Impact of Using Outdoor Spaces Such as Gardens on the Physical and Mental Well-Being of Those With Dementia? A Systematic Review of Quantitative and Qualitative Evidence

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84927691713&doi=10.1016%2fj.jamda.2014.05.013&partnerID=40&md5=5ce1c6fbd5fae6cf8b97fc63399d0f77>

VL - 15

ID - 612

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a public health crisis that is predicted to cause 10 million deaths per year by 2050. The environment has been implicated as a reservoir of AMR and is suggested to play a role in the dissemination of antibiotic resistance genes (ARGs). Currently, most research has focused on measuring concentrations of antibiotics and characterising the abundance and diversity of ARGs and antibiotic resistant bacteria (ARB) in the environment. To date, there has been limited empirical research on whether humans are exposed to this, and whether exposure can lead to measureable impacts on human health. Therefore, the objective of this work is to produce two linked systematic maps to investigate previous research on exposure and transmission of AMR to humans from the environment. The first map will investigate the available research relating to exposure and transmission of ARB/ARGs from the environment to humans on a global scale and the second will investigate the prevalence of ARB/ARGs in various environments in the UK. These two maps will be useful for policy makers and research funders to identify where there are significant gluts and gaps in the current research, and where more primary and synthesis research needs to be undertaken. Methods: Separate search strategies will be developed for the two maps. Searches will be run in 13 databases, and grey literature will be sought from key websites and engagement with experts. Hits will be managed in EndNote and screened in two stages (title/abstract then full text) against predefined inclusion criteria. A minimum of 10% will be double screened with ongoing consistency checking. All included studies will have data extracted into a bespoke form designed and piloted for each map. Data to be extracted will include bibliographic details, study design, location, exposure source, exposure route, health outcome (Map 1); and prevalence/percentage of ARB/ARG (Map 2). No validity appraisal will be undertaken. Results will be tabulated and presented narratively, together with graphics showing the types and areas of research that has been undertaken and heatmaps for key exposure-health outcomes (Map 1) and exposure-prevalence (Map 2). © 2020 The Author(s).

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C7 - 12

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1186/s13750-020-00197-6

IS - 1

KW - Air

Antibiotic resistance

Colonisation

Faeces

Food

Health

Infection

Soil

Water

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :6

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - What is the research evidence for antibiotic resistance exposure and transmission to humans from the environment? A systematic map protocol

T2 - Environmental Evidence

TI - What is the research evidence for antibiotic resistance exposure and transmission to humans from the environment? A systematic map protocol

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85086737025&doi=10.1186%2fs13750-020-00197-6&partnerID=40&md5=a1c8f62057fc543b1b4268b3f572f9f7>

VL - 9

ID - 155

ER -

TY - JOUR

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C7 - 105807

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envint.2020.105807

KW - Exposure

Microplastic

Nanoplastic

Public health risk

Toxicity

4,4' isopropylidenediphenol

asbestos

diethylstilbestrol

flame retardant

phthalic acid

polychlorinated biphenyl

polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon

plastic

public health

safety

adverse outcome

air pollution

Article

cardiovascular disease

chronic disease

chronic inflammation

coronavirus disease 2019
decision making
diabetes mellitus
ecosystem health
environmental exposure
epidemic
epistemology
Europe
food contamination
health hazard
health status
human
microplastic pollution
mortality rate
nanotoxicology
non communicable disease
pollutant
priority journal
public health problem
respiratory tract disease
risk assessment
risk factor
water pollution
analysis
environmental monitoring
water pollutant
Humans
Microplastics
Plastics
Water Pollutants, Chemical
M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :16

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Where is the evidence that human exposure to microplastics is safe?

T2 - Environment International

TI - Where is the evidence that human exposure to microplastics is safe?

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85086868418&doi=10.1016%2fj.envint.2020.105807&partnerID=40&md5=795f4561539215be2f0de72bb0f01940>

VL - 142

ID - 137

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objective To assess the experiences of unpaid caregivers providing care to people with heart failure (HF) or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) or coronary artery disease (CAD). Design Mixed methods systematic review including qualitative and quantitative studies. Data sources Databases searched: Medline Ebsco, PsycInfo, CINAHL Plus with Full Text, Embase, Web of Science, Ethos: The British Library and ProQuest. Grey literature identified using: Global Dissertations and Theses and Applied Sciences Index and hand searches and citation checking of included references. Search time frame: 1 January 1990 to 30 August 2017. Eligibility criteria for selecting studies Inclusion was limited to English language studies in unpaid adult caregivers (>18 years), providing care for patients with HF, COPD or CAD. Studies that considered caregivers for any other diagnoses and studies undertaken in low-income and middle-income countries were excluded. Quality assessment of included studies was conducted by two authors. Data analysis/synthesis A results-based convergent synthesis was conducted. Results Searches returned 8026 titles and abstracts. 54 studies - 21 qualitative, 32 quantitative and 1 mixed method were included. This totalled 26 453 caregivers who were primarily female (63%), with median age of 62 years. Narrative synthesis yielded six concepts related to caregiver experience: (1) mental health, (2) caregiver role, (3) lifestyle change, (4) support for caregivers, (5) knowledge and (6) relationships. There was a discordance between paradigms regarding emerging concepts. Four concepts emerged from qualitative papers which were not present in quantitative papers: (1) expert by experience, (2) vigilance, (3) shared care and (4) time. Conclusion Caregiving is life altering and complex with significant health implications. Health professionals should support caregivers who in turn can facilitate the recipient to manage their long-term condition. Further longitudinal research exploring the evolution of caregiver experiences over time of patients with chronic cardiopulmonary conditions is required. Trial registration number CRD42016053412 © Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2018. Re-use permitted under CC BY. Published by BMJ.

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C7 - e020927

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1136/bmjopen-2017-020927

IS - 7

KW - caregivers

chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

coronary heart disease

heart failure

mixed methods systematic review

alertness

caregiver burden

chronic obstructive lung disease

coronary artery disease

depression

experience

human

knowledge

lifestyle modification

mental health

Review

systematic review

time

arousal

attitude to health

caregiver

coping behavior

human relation

lifestyle

nursing

psychology

social support

Adaptation, Psychological

Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice

Humans

Interpersonal Relations

Life Style

Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :21

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

ST - 'Who Cares?' the experiences of caregivers of adults living with heart failure, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and coronary artery disease: A mixed methods systematic review

T2 - BMJ Open

TI - 'Who Cares?' the experiences of caregivers of adults living with heart failure, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and coronary artery disease: A mixed methods systematic review

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85049936831&doi=10.1136%2fbmjopen-2017-020927&partnerID=40&md5=94af8a6d62d9e8e4f0481c2ab7a31d81>

VL - 8

ID - 326

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Contact with natural environments may be beneficial for various health and social outcomes but is often lower among groups who could benefit the most. Using data from >60,000 adults in England, we explored the spatial (e.g. amount of local greenspace), individual (e.g. socio-economic status) and temporal (e.g. seasonality) predictors of infrequent contact and the reasons given for it. Replicating earlier, smaller studies, infrequent users were more likely to be; female, older, in poor

health, of lower socioeconomic status, of ethnic minority status, live in relatively deprived areas with less neighbourhood greenspace and be further from the coast. Extending previous findings, we also identified regional, seasonal and annual effects. Although response on issues of time availability were important, being 'not interested' and 'no particular reason' were also common. Identifying the predictors of these justifications (e.g. area deprivation was predictive of 'not interested' but individual socioeconomic status was predictive of 'no particular reason') sheds light on which demographic groups to engage in specific interventions designed to inspire greater interest in, and contact with, the natural world to offer more inclusive opportunities for positive experiences in nature. © 2018 Elsevier B.V.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.landurbplan.2018.03.016

KW - Barriers

Engagement

Infrequent users

Natural environment

Conservation

Ecology

Demographic groups

Ethnic minorities

Natural environments

Positive experiences

Socio-economic status

Economics

adult

ethnic minority

greenspace

individual variation

neighborhood

outdoor recreation

prediction

socioeconomic status

temporal variation

England

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :51

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 102-113

ST - Who doesn't visit natural environments for recreation and why: A population representative analysis of spatial, individual and temporal factors among adults in England

T2 - Landscape and Urban Planning

TI - Who doesn't visit natural environments for recreation and why: A population representative analysis of spatial, individual and temporal factors among adults in England

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85048611793&doi=10.1016%2fj.landurbplan.2018.03.016&partnerID=40&md5=d59d0a106cb92ecc a25afd962171e6c7>

VL - 175

ID - 327

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Healthcare professionals throughout the developed world report higher levels of sickness absence, dissatisfaction, distress, and “burnout” at work than staff in other sectors. There is a growing call for the ‘triple aim’ of healthcare delivery (improving patient experience and outcomes and reducing costs; to include a fourth aim: improving healthcare staff experience of healthcare delivery. A systematic review commissioned by the United Kingdom’s (UK) Department of Health reviewed a large number of international healthy workplace interventions and recommended five whole-system changes to improve healthcare staff health and wellbeing: identification and response to local need, engagement of staff at all levels, and the involvement, visible leadership from, and up-skilling of, management and board-level staff. Objectives: This systematic review aims to identify whole-system healthy workplace interventions in healthcare settings that incorporate (combinations of) these recommendations and determine whether they improve staff health and wellbeing.

Methods: A comprehensive and systematic search of medical, education, exercise science, and social science databases was undertaken. Studies were included if they reported the results of interventions that included all healthcare staff within a healthcare setting (e.g. whole hospital; whole unit, e.g. ward) in collective activities to improve physical or mental health or promote healthy behaviours. Results: Eleven studies were identified which incorporated at least one of the whole-system recommendations. Interventions that incorporated recommendations to address local need and engage the whole workforce fell in to four broad types: 1) pre-determined (one-size-fits-all) and no choice of activities (two studies); or 2) pre-determined and some choice of activities (one study); 3) A wide choice of a range of activities and some adaptation to local needs (five studies); or, 3) a participatory approach to creating programmes responsive and adaptive to local staff needs that have extensive choice of activities to participate in (three studies). Only five of the interventions included substantial involvement and engagement of leadership and efforts aimed at up-skilling the leadership of staff to support staff health and wellbeing. Incorporation of more of the recommendations did not appear to be related to effectiveness. The heterogeneity of study designs, populations and outcomes excluded a meta-analysis. All studies were deemed by their authors to be at least partly effective. Two studies reported statistically significant improvement in objectively measured physical health (BMI) and eight in subjective mental health. Six studies reported statistically significant positive changes in subjectively assessed health behaviours. Conclusions: This systematic review identified 11 studies which incorporate at least one of the Boorman recommendations and provides evidence that whole-system healthy workplace interventions can improve health and wellbeing and promote healthier behaviours in healthcare staff. © 2017 Brand et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

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AU - Brand, S. L.

AU - Coon, J. T.

AU - Fleming, L. E.

AU - Carroll, L.

AU - Bethel, A.

AU - Wyatt, K.

C7 - e0188418

DB - Scopus

DO - [10.1371/journal.pone.0188418](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0188418)

IS - 12

KW - adult
body mass
exercise
female
health behavior
health care delivery
health care personnel
human
leadership
male
medical education
mental health
meta analysis
sociology
staff
study design
systematic review
wellbeing
workplace
burnout
health promotion
organization and management
prevention and control
procedures
psychology
United Kingdom
Burnout, Professional
Delivery of Health Care
Health Personnel
Humans
M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :52

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

ST - Whole-system approaches to improving the health and wellbeing of healthcare workers: A systematic review

T2 - PLoS ONE

TI - Whole-system approaches to improving the health and wellbeing of healthcare workers: A systematic review

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85037356053&doi=10.1371%2fjournal.pone.0188418&partnerID=40&md5=e9690bdbca91ca7b040144b58c9bc4d8>

VL - 12

ID - 388

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Data from electronic patient management systems, routine national health databases, and social administrative systems have increased significantly over the past decade. These data are increasingly used to create maps and analyses communicating the geography of health and illness. The results of these analyses can be easily disseminated on the web often without due consideration for the identification, access, ethics, or governance, of these potentially sensitive data. Lack of consideration is currently proving a deterrent to many organisations that might otherwise provide data to central repositories for invaluable social science and medical research. We believe that exploitation of such data is needed to further our understanding of the determinants of health and inequalities. Therefore, we propose a geographical privacy-access continuum framework, which could guide data custodians in the efficient dissemination of data while retaining the confidentiality of the patients/individuals concerned. We conclude that a balance of restriction and access is needed allowing linkage of multiple datasets without disclosure, enabling researchers to gather the necessary evidence supporting policy changes or complex environmental and behavioural health interventions. Copyright © 2013 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

AU - Exeter, Daniel John

AU - Rodgers, Sarah

AU - Sabel, Clive Eric

DO - <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.healthpol.2013.07.012>

IS - 1

KW - Access to Information/lj [Legislation & Jurisprudence]

Confidentiality

Epidemiology

Geographic Information Systems

Geography

Humans

*Information Dissemination

Internet

Population

Practice Patterns, Physicians'/og [Organization & Administration]

*Practice Patterns, Physicians'/sn [Statistics & Numerical Data]

United Kingdom

United States

PY - 2014

SE - Exeter, Daniel John. School of Population Health, The University of Auckland, Private Bag 92019, Wellesley Street, Auckland 1142, New Zealand. Electronic address: d.exeter@auckland.ac.nz.

Rodgers, Sarah. Centre for Health Information Research and Evaluation, Swansea University, Singleton Park SA2 9PP, United Kingdom.

Sabel, Clive Eric. Department of Geography, College of Life & Environmental Sciences, University of Exeter, Amory Building, Rennes Drive, Exeter EX4 4RJ, United Kingdom; European Centre for Environment and Human Health, University of Exeter Medical School, Knowledge Spa, Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro TR1 3HD, United Kingdom.

SN - 1872-6054

0168-8510

SP - 88-96

ST - "Whose data is it anyway?" The implications of putting small area-level health and social data online

T2 - Health policy (Amsterdam, Netherlands)

TI - "Whose data is it anyway?" The implications of putting small area-level health and social data online

UR -

<http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=med11&NEWS=N&AN=23932285>

VL - 114

Y2 - 20130809//

ID - 1359

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Data from electronic patient management systems, routine national health databases, and social administrative systems have increased significantly over the past decade. These data are increasingly used to create maps and analyses communicating the geography of health and illness. The results of these analyses can be easily disseminated on the web often without due consideration for the identification, access, ethics, or governance, of these potentially sensitive data. Lack of consideration is currently proving a deterrent to many organisations that might otherwise provide data to central repositories for invaluable social science and medical research. We believe that exploitation of such data is needed to further our understanding of the determinants of health and inequalities. Therefore, we propose a geographical privacy-access continuum framework, which could guide data custodians in the efficient dissemination of data while retaining the confidentiality of the patients/individuals concerned. We conclude that a balance of restriction and access is needed allowing linkage of multiple datasets without disclosure, enabling researchers to gather the necessary evidence supporting policy changes or complex environmental and behavioural health interventions. © 2013 Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

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AU - Exeter, D. J.

AU - Rodgers, S.

AU - Sabel, C. E.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.healthpol.2013.07.012

IS - 1

KW - Access

Confidentiality

Data collection

Medical record linkage

Privacy

Web 2.0

article

computer security
electronic medical record
geographic information system
health care access
health care policy
human
information dissemination
information service
Internet
interpersonal communication
medical information
patient care
social security
access to information
clinical practice
epidemiology
geography
legislation and jurisprudence
organization and management
population
statistics and numerical data
United Kingdom
United States
Geographic Information Systems
Great Britain
Humans
Physician's Practice Patterns
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :20
Export Date: 28 January 2022
PY - 2014

SP - 88-96

ST - "Whose data is it anyway?" The implications of putting small area-level health and social data online

T2 - Health Policy

TI - "Whose data is it anyway?" The implications of putting small area-level health and social data online

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84890899131&doi=10.1016%2fj.healthpol.2013.07.012&partnerID=40&md5=9a5bb3dd8912692c9fd94fb75d719923>

VL - 114

ID - 637

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Exercise in natural environments ("green exercise") confers numerous health benefits, but little is known about why people engage in green exercise. This study examined the importance of nature experiences as a motive for physical activity and the motivational profile of people who engage in green exercise compared to gym- and sports-based exercise. Physical activity motives and typical times spent in different domains of physical activity were reported by 2168 Norwegian adults in a survey. Experiencing nature was generally rated as the second-most important physical activity motive, exceeded only by convenience motives, and it was especially important for older adults and those who engage in greater amounts of instrumental physical activity. Green exercisers reported stronger motives concerning convenience and experiencing nature, whereas gym- or sports-based exercisers reported stronger motives for physical health and sociability. The motives associated with different leisure-time exercise domains may assist in understanding optimal promotion of green exercise. © 2017 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

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AU - Calogiuri, G.

AU - Elliott, L. R.

C7 - 377

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.3390/ijerph14040377

IS - 4

KW - Greenspace

Health promotion

Leisure time

Outdoor recreation

Physical activity

Sedentary

elderly population

public health

sport

survey

adult

controlled study

exercise

human

major clinical study

Norwegian (citizen)

recreation

environment

female

leisure

male

motivation

Norway

psychology

questionnaire

Humans

Leisure Activities

Sports

Surveys and Questionnaires

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :35

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

ST - Why do people exercise in natural environments? Norwegian adults' motives for nature-, gym-, and sports-based exercise

T2 - International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

TI - Why do people exercise in natural environments? Norwegian adults' motives for nature-, gym-, and sports-based exercise

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85017280101&doi=10.3390%2fijerph14040377&partnerID=40&md5=e985626168829c44e88af33aef9db751>

VL - 14

ID - 423

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Although the UK consumes a substantial amount of shellfish, most is imported (e.g. prawns), while locally harvested molluscs and crustaceans (e.g. mussels, crab) tend to be exported. This study aimed to investigate whether a low rate of local shellfish consumption in the UK is due to misunderstandings or knowledge gaps about the potential health and environmental risks and benefits of consumption. Following the Mental Models Approach, the present paper reveals: 1) qualitative results from 26 stakeholder/public interviews which identified 10 key misunderstandings and knowledge gaps, including incorrect beliefs about health risks and a lack of knowledge about the relative environmental benefits compared to other foods (key misunderstandings included some parts of a crab are poisonous if eaten, and the majority of UK shellfish is farmed), and 2) quantitative results from a survey (n = 1,433) that explored the degree to which these misunderstandings and knowledge gaps may influence consumption intentions in the wider UK population. Survey results suggested the number of misunderstandings and knowledge gaps significantly predicted shellfish consumption intentions even after controlling for demographics, food related values, and past consumption behaviour. Path analyses revealed their impact on intentions was partially mediated via Theory of Planned Behaviour variables. Results could inform information campaigns supporting consumers to make more informed decisions regarding a group of foods that are potentially both healthy and relatively environmentally friendly. © 2019 Elsevier Ltd

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AU - Boase, N. J.

AU - White, M. P.

AU - Gaze, W. H.

AU - Redshaw, C. H.

C7 - 104352

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.appet.2019.104352

KW - Consumers

Knowledge

Mental models

Perceptions

Shellfish

Theory of planned behaviour

article

consumer

health hazard

human

human experiment

interview

major clinical study

nonhuman

path analysis

perception

quantitative analysis

Theory of Planned Behavior

adult

attitude to health

consumer attitude

female

food contamination

food industry

food preference

male

psychology

qualitative research

questionnaire

stakeholder engagement

United Kingdom

Consumer Behavior

Food Preferences

Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice

Humans

Stakeholder Participation

Surveys and Questionnaires

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :7

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

ST - Why don't the British eat locally harvested shellfish? The role of misconceptions and knowledge gaps

T2 - Appetite

TI - Why don't the British eat locally harvested shellfish? The role of misconceptions and knowledge gaps

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85070690194&doi=10.1016%2fj.appet.2019.104352&partnerID=40&md5=ef8551ec312292a4d26002ee810f41e2>

VL - 143

ID - 213

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Anthropogenic inputs increase levels of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in the environment, however, it is unknown how these inputs create this observed increase, and if anthropogenic sources impact AMR in environmental bacteria. The aim of this study was to characterise the role of waste water treatment plants (WWTPs) in the dissemination of class 1 integrons (CL1s) in the riverine environment. Using sample sites from upstream and downstream of a WWTP, we demonstrate through isolation and culture-independent analysis that WWTP effluent significantly increases both CL1 abundance and antibiotic resistance in the riverine environment. Characterisation of CL1-bearing isolates revealed that CL1s were distributed across a diverse range

of bacteria, with identical complex genetic resistance determinants isolated from both human-associated and common environmental bacteria across connected sites. Over half of sequenced CL1s lacked the 3'-conserved sequence ('atypical' CL1s); surprisingly, bacteria carrying atypical CL1s were on average resistant to more antibiotics than bacteria carrying 3'-CS CL1s. Quaternary ammonium compound (QAC) resistance genes were observed across 75% of sequenced CL1 gene cassette arrays. Chemical data analysis indicated high levels of boron (a detergent marker) downstream of the WWTP. Subsequent phenotypic screening of CL1-bearing isolates demonstrated that ~90% were resistant to QAC detergents, with in vitro experiments demonstrating that QACs could solely select for the transfer of clinical antibiotic resistance genes to a naive *Escherichia coli* recipient. In conclusion, this study highlights the significant impact of WWTPs on environmental AMR, and demonstrates the widespread carriage of clinically important resistance determinants by environmentally associated bacteria. © 2018 International Society for Microbial Ecology.

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AU - Amos, G. C. A.

AU - Ploumakis, S.

AU - Zhang, L.

AU - Hawkey, P. M.

AU - Gaze, W. H.

AU - Wellington, E. M. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1038/s41396-017-0030-8

IS - 3

KW - anthropogenic effect

antimicrobial activity

array

bacterium

experimental study

microbial community

protein

river

wastewater treatment plant

Bacteria (microorganisms)

Escherichia coli
antiinfective agent
bacterial protein
quaternary ammonium derivative
antibiotic resistance
classification
drug effect
genetics
horizontal gene transfer
human
integron
isolation and purification
metabolism
microbiology
waste water

Anti-Bacterial Agents

Bacteria

Bacterial Proteins

Drug Resistance, Bacterial

Gene Transfer, Horizontal

Humans

Integrations

Quaternary Ammonium Compounds

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :55

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 681-691

ST - The widespread dissemination of integrons throughout bacterial communities in a riverine system

T2 - ISME Journal

TI - The widespread dissemination of integrons throughout bacterial communities in a riverine system

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85040993916&doi=10.1038%2fs41396-017-0030-8&partnerID=40&md5=3e9988197b5cfac16525dd0324bbe30b>

VL - 12

ID - 358

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) represents a serious threat to human health worldwide. We have tested the use of free-living small mammals (mice, voles and shrews) as sentinels of variation in the distribution of AMR in the environment and the potential for transmission from the natural environment to animal hosts. *Escherichia coli* isolated from the faeces of small mammals trapped at paired coastal and inland sites were tested for resistance to four antibiotics: trimethoprim, ampicillin, ciprofloxacin and cefotaxime. Coastal individuals were over twice as likely to carry AMR *E. coli* than inland individuals (79% and 35% respectively), and both between-site and between-species variation was observed. Animals from coastal populations also excreted increased numbers of AMR *E. coli* and a greater diversity of *E. coli* phylotypes, including human-associated pathogenic strains. Small mammals appear to be useful bioindicators of fine-scale spatial variation in the distribution of AMR and, potentially, of the risks of AMR transmission to mammalian hosts, including humans. © 2016 The Authors

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AU - Furness, L. E.

AU - Campbell, A.

AU - Zhang, L.

AU - Gaze, W. H.

AU - McDonald, R. A.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.envres.2016.12.014

KW - Antibiotic resistance

Bioindicators

Environmental reservoirs

Escherichia coli

Pollution

ampicillin

biological marker

cefotaxime

ciprofloxacin

trimethoprim

antiinfective agent

waste water

antimicrobial activity

bioindicator

coastal zone

coliform bacterium

host-pathogen interaction

parasite transmission

pollution incidence

reservoir

small mammal

species diversity

wild population

animal trapping

Article

bacterium isolation

environmental transmission

feces

health hazard

mouse

Myodes glareolus

nonhuman

population dispersal

priority journal

rodent

sampling

shrew

waste water treatment plant

animal

drug effects

England

environmental monitoring

mammal

microbiology

procedures

waste disposal facility

wild animal

Animalia

Mammalia

Muridae

Mus

Soricidae

Animals

Animals, Wild

Anti-Bacterial Agents

Drug Resistance, Bacterial

Drug Resistance, Microbial

Mammals

Rodentia

Waste Disposal Facilities

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :47

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2017

SP - 28-34

ST - Wild small mammals as sentinels for the environmental transmission of antimicrobial resistance

T2 - Environmental Research

TI - Wild small mammals as sentinels for the environmental transmission of antimicrobial resistance

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85007108772&doi=10.1016%2fj.envres.2016.12.014&partnerID=40&md5=ebd8ea59df778b85c97cb7ca45691dcd>

VL - 154

ID - 448

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Objectives: Without urgent action, climate change will put the health of future populations at risk. Policies to reduce these risks require support from today's populations; however, there are few studies assessing public support for such policies. Willingness to pay (WtP), a measure of the maximum a person is prepared to pay for a defined benefit, is widely used to assess public support for policies. We used WtP to investigate whether there is public support to reduce future health risks from climate change and if individual and contextual factors affect WtP, including perceptions of the seriousness of the impacts of climate change. Study design: A cross-sectional British survey. Methods: Questions about people's WtP for policies to reduce future climate change-related deaths and their perceptions of the seriousness of climate change impacts were included in a British survey of adults aged 16 years and over (n=1859). We used contingent valuation, a survey-based method for eliciting WtP for outcomes like health which do not have a direct market value. Results: The majority (61%) were willing to pay to reduce future increases in climate change-related deaths in Britain. Those regarding climate change impacts as not at all serious were less willing to pay than those regarding the impacts as extremely serious (OR 0.04, 95% CI 0.02-0.09). Income was also related to WtP; the highest-income group were twice as likely to be willing to pay as the lowest-income group (OR 2.14, 95% CI 1.40-3.29). Conclusions: There was public support for policies to address future health impacts of climate change; the level of support varied with people's perceptions of the seriousness of these impacts and their financial circumstances. Our study adds to evidence that health, including the health of future populations, is an outcome that people value and suggests that framing climate change around such values may help to accelerate action. © 2019 The Authors

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AU - Graham, H.

AU - de Bell, S.

AU - Hanley, N.

AU - Jarvis, S.

AU - White, P. C. L.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.puhe.2019.06.001

KW - Future generations

Public health

Public perceptions of climate change

climate change

environmental policy

future prospect

mortality

perception

public attitude

survey

willingness to pay

adolescent

article

contingent valuation

controlled study

death

female

Great Britain

health hazard

highest income group

human

lowest income group

major clinical study

male

market

adult

cross-sectional study

economics

epidemiology

forecasting

health care policy

questionnaire

United Kingdom

Cross-Sectional Studies

Health Policy

Humans

Surveys and Questionnaires

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :7

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2019

SP - 110-117

ST - Willingness to pay for policies to reduce future deaths from climate change: evidence from a British survey

T2 - Public Health

TI - Willingness to pay for policies to reduce future deaths from climate change: evidence from a British survey

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85069583152&doi=10.1016%2fj.puhe.2019.06.001&partnerID=40&md5=42ff8971a25769934c0505bf254f5c09>

VL - 174

ID - 235

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Many researchers have noted the under-representation of women within fisheries' policy and academic research. Fishing men—in commonly being the registered fisher and most often performing the visible tasks of fishing—have been the primary focus of fishing statistics as well as the subject of more in-depth qualitative analyses. Recent work focusing on fishing men in small-scale fisheries has drawn on Bourdieusian notions of capital(s) to examine how capital is accrued and

exchanged as fishers seek to (re)position within their fishing network. This paper develops this framework by examining the role and position(s) of women in the development and transformation of capital(s). Drawing on in-depth qualitative research with fishing families in a case study of the Llŷn Peninsula, Wales (UK), the paper explores how the gendering of particular fishing places and practices, as well as discursive downplaying of women's actual involvement in fishing, limit the extent to which women are able to accrue and exhibit capital. We find that women's everyday, often 'hidden', activities are central to facilitating capital development and circulation within the fishing family businesses. Whilst we note that fishing remains a masculinised activity—particularly those aspects performed at sea—we examine how the position of women in the industry has changed over time and how this might have significant ramifications for the future of fishing in this area. © 2018, The Author(s).

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AU - Gustavsson, M.

AU - Riley, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1007/s40152-018-0102-z

IS - 2

KW - Emotional capital

Fishing families

Gender capital

Llŷn Peninsula, Wales (UK)

Symbolic capital

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :20

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 223-231

ST - Women, capitals and fishing lives: exploring gendered dynamics in the Llŷn Peninsula small-scale fishery (Wales, UK)

T2 - Maritime Studies

TI - Women, capitals and fishing lives: exploring gendered dynamics in the Llŷn Peninsula small-scale fishery (Wales, UK)

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85055037547&doi=10.1007%2fs40152-018-0102-z&partnerID=40&md5=3c295f2dcaea68e51937edb7300c84ec>

VL - 17

ID - 306

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Research on gender in fisheries often argue that women's contributions are important to the functioning of fisheries and are worthy of recognition. However, this has so far failed to consider how women experience and practice belonging to fisheries. This paper structures the analysis of women's narratives around three conceptualisations of belonging: i) how women perform place-belongingness; ii) the politics of belonging; and iii) more-than-human co-constructions of belongings. To develop the conceptual approach, the paper synthesises these three concepts with an understanding of belonging as fluid and adaptable to particular situated relationships. In doing so, the paper explores how women's gendered belongings are co-constructed and performed in the male-oriented UK fisheries contexts. Drawing on in-depth qualitative interviews, the paper finds that women's practices of belonging make and maintain fishing communities and places, and that women's practices of belonging both confirm and challenge longstanding notions of who belongs in the fishery—with women fishers challenging socio-spatial exclusions in fishing. Women's belongings in fishing were further co-constructed in relation to the more-than-human such as fishing materialities, smells, non-human animals and the ocean. The concept of belonging helps to highlight the processes of becoming with fish, fishing and the fishery—even when there are no clear identities and identifications available for the women involved. © 2021 Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.

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AU - Gustavsson, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/0966369X.2021.1873748

KW - Belonging

fishing community

fishing place

gender

more-than-human

women

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :1

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Women's belongings in UK fisheries

T2 - Gender, Place and Culture

TI - Women's belongings in UK fisheries

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85100080087&doi=10.1080%2f0966369X.2021.1873748&partnerID=40&md5=786e1a9c3179c3468709ef6287398073>

ID - 100

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - In recent years there has been increased academic and policy attention to the important contributions of women in fishing families, communities and industries. Whilst it is important to make visible these contributions, there has been little attention to how women's different and changing roles and practices are associated with (un)changed gender relations shaping, and being shaped by, women's (fishing) identities in different ways. To attend to this gap, the paper reviews and critically re-interprets literature on women's changing practices in fishing. The review is conceptually framed by drawing on – and going beyond – the feminisation approach developed in research on agriculture – incorporating key criticisms of the feminisation concept from other research fields. By reviewing and re-interpreting the literature on women in fishing through this critical feminisation approach, the intention is to examine how women's productive practices are associated with particular and changing gender relations and identities. In doing so, the paper identifies gaps in research and suggests avenues for future empirical, theoretical and methodological research on women in fishing. In terms of future directions for empirical research, the paper suggests there is a need for more research on women's practices going under the labels of 'progressive' and 'reconstitutive' feminisation. Further, and more importantly, the paper proposes new directions for future research focusing on women's subjectivities and identities as well as their working conditions. The paper also argues there is a need for relational approaches as well as more in-depth and emplaced empirical research on women's messy everyday lives to gain understandings of women's lives 'in their own right' in varying socio-spatial contexts. © 2020 The Author

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AU - Gustavsson, M.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.jrurstud.2020.06.006

KW - Change

Feminisation

Fishing

Gender relations

Identities

Women

empirical analysis

gender identity

womens status

working conditions

M3 - Review

N1 - Cited By :11

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

SP - 36-46

ST - Women's changing productive practices, gender relations and identities in fishing through a critical feminisation perspective

T2 - Journal of Rural Studies

TI - Women's changing productive practices, gender relations and identities in fishing through a critical feminisation perspective

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85086384728&doi=10.1016%2fj.jrurstud.2020.06.006&partnerID=40&md5=23b53c64d5426382b66128b5e417a77a>

VL - 78

ID - 141

ER -

TY - CHAP

AU - Griffin, M.

AU - Phoenix, C.

DB - Scopus

N1 - Export Date: 3 February 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 77-95

ST - Women's lived experiences of health and ageing in physical activity

T2 - Ethnographies in Sport and Exercise Research

TI - Women's lived experiences of health and ageing in physical activity

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84942256756&partnerID=40&md5=c6365a00b4ae8f53df4f6625448e5390>

ID - 1520

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Background: Workplace injuries can have a substantial economic impact. Rates of workplace injuries differ across age groups, yet occupations/industry sectors at highest risk within age groups have not been identified. We examined workplace injury risk across industry sectors for three age groups using nationally representative U.S. data. Methods: Data from 1997 to 2009 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) were pooled for employed adults by age groups: (1) 18-25 (n=22,261); (2) 26-54 (n=121,559); and (3) 55+ (n=24,851). Workplace injury risk comparisons were made using logistic regression, with the Services sector as the referent and adjustment for sample design, gender, education, race/ethnicity, age, and income-to-poverty ratio. Results: Overall 3-month injury prevalence was 0.88%. Highest risk sectors for workers aged 18-25 included: Agriculture/forestry/fisheries (odds ratio=4.80; 95% confidence interval 2.23-10.32), Healthcare/social assistance (2.71; 1.50-4.91), Construction (2.66; 1.56-4.53), Manufacturing (2.66; 1.54-4.61); for workers 26-54: Construction (2.30; 1.76-3.0), Agriculture/forestry/fisheries (1.91; 1.16-3.15), and Manufacturing (1.58; 1.28-1.96); for workers 55+: Agriculture/forestry/fisheries (3.01; 1.16-7.81), Transportation/communication/other public utilities (2.55; 1.44-4.49), and Construction (2.25; 1.09-4.67). Conclusions: Agriculture/forestry/fisheries and Construction were among the sectors with highest workplace injury risk for workers across all age groups. Differences in highest risk industries were identified between the youngest and oldest industry groups. Our results indicate a need for age-specific interventions in some industries, and a need for more comprehensive measures in others. © 2011 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1002/ajim.21994

IS - 4

KW - Age groups

National Health Interview Survey

Occupational health

Workplace injury

adolescent

adult

age

article

female

human

male

middle aged

occupation

occupational accident

risk

risk factor

statistics

United States

workplace

Age Factors

Humans

Occupational Injuries

Occupations

Odds Ratio

Risk Factors

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :19

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2012

SP - 361-366

ST - Worker populations at risk for work-related injuries across the life course

T2 - American Journal of Industrial Medicine

TI - Worker populations at risk for work-related injuries across the life course

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84858342210&doi=10.1002%2fajim.21994&partnerID=40&md5=b9f020baf7449ba071e2d329d440b360>

VL - 55

ID - 727

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Purpose: Cancer affects a growing proportion of US workers. Factors contributing to whether they continue or return to work after cancer diagnosis include: age, physical and mental health, health insurance, education, and cancer site. The purpose of this study was to assess the complex relationships between health indicators and employment status for adult cancer survivors. Methods: We analyzed pooled data from the 1997-2012 US National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). Our sample included adults with a self-reported physician diagnosis of cancer (n = 24,810) and adults with no cancer history (n = 382,837). Using structural equation modeling (SEM), we evaluated the relationship between sociodemographic factors, cancer site, and physical and mental health indicators on the overall health and employment status among adults with a cancer history. Results: The overall model for cancer survivors fit the data well ($\chi^2(374) = 3654.7$, $P < .001$; comparative fit index = 0.98; root mean square error of approximation = 0.04). Although black cancer survivors were less likely to report good-to-excellent health, along with Hispanic survivors, they were more likely to continue to work after diagnosis compared with their white counterparts. Health insurance status and educational level were strongly and positively associated with health status and current employment. Age and time since diagnosis were not significantly associated with health status or employment, but there were significant differences by cancer site. Conclusions: A proportion of

cancer survivors may continue to work because of employment-based health insurance despite reporting poor health and significant physical and mental health limitations. Acute and long-term health and social support are essential for the continued productive employment and quality of life of all cancer survivors. © 2015 Elsevier Inc.

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.annepidem.2015.07.011

IS - 11

KW - Cancer

Employment

Epidemiology

Health policy

Survivors

Survivorship

adult

aged

Article

cancer diagnosis
cancer localization
cancer survivor
clinical indicator
daily life activity
educational status
employment status
female
health insurance
health status
health survey
Hispanic
human
major clinical study
male
medical history
mental health
middle aged
priority journal
quality of life
self report
social support
structural equation modeling
adolescent
African American
Caucasian
cross-sectional study
health disparity
health status indicator
Neoplasms
psychology

statistics and numerical data

survivor

United States

young adult

African Americans

Cross-Sectional Studies

European Continental Ancestry Group

Health Status Disparities

Health Status Indicators

Hispanic Americans

Humans

Insurance, Health

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :21

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2015

SP - 832-838

ST - Working with cancer: Health and employment among cancer survivors

T2 - Annals of Epidemiology

TI - Working with cancer: Health and employment among cancer survivors

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84945435282&doi=10.1016%2fj.annepidem.2015.07.011&partnerID=40&md5=e214d73298016a79832b09a1a18081cf>

VL - 25

ID - 520

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Urbanization is a potential threat to mental health and well-being. Cross-sectional evidence suggests that living closer to urban green spaces, such as parks, is associated with lower mental distress. However, earlier research was unable to control for time-invariant heterogeneity (e.g., personality) and focused on indicators of poor psychological health. The current research advances the field by using panel data from over 10,000 individuals to explore the relation between urban

green space and well-being (indexed by ratings of life satisfaction) and between urban green space and mental distress (indexed by General Health Questionnaire scores) for the same people over time. Controlling for individual and regional covariates, we found that, on average, individuals have both lower mental distress and higher well-being when living in urban areas with more green space. Although effects at the individual level were small, the potential cumulative benefit at the community level highlights the importance of policies to protect and promote urban green spaces for well-being. © The Author(s) 2013.

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AU - Alcock, I.

AU - Wheeler, B. W.

AU - Depledge, M. H.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1177/0956797612464659

IS - 6

KW - life satisfaction

well-being

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :414

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2013

SP - 920-928

ST - Would You Be Happier Living in a Greener Urban Area? A Fixed-Effects Analysis of Panel Data

T2 - Psychological Science

TI - Would You Be Happier Living in a Greener Urban Area? A Fixed-Effects Analysis of Panel Data

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84878798979&doi=10.1177%2f0956797612464659&partnerID=40&md5=6263366b338ba3586f6fa610f1c8fe33>

VL - 24

ID - 696

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - By offering to rent energy technologies, energy suppliers and other companies may tap into new market segments, allowing them to preserve or increase market shares. Because such rental services can help overcome capital-related and other barriers to energy efficiency, they may also contribute to achieving ambitious energy and climate targets. Yet, empirical analyses of renting energy technologies are scarce. Employing a large-scale discrete choice experiment among owner-occupiers in the United Kingdom, this study explores households' willingness-to-pay for renting compared to owning their new heating system. The findings obtained from mixed logit models suggest that, on average, participants strongly dislike renting compared to owning their new heating system, in particular owner-occupiers who are older than 70 years. However, about a third of the sample is estimated to prefer renting. On average, participants also value heating cost savings associated with energy-efficient heating systems and longer warranty periods. Finally, the paper discusses implications for policy-makers and for providers of heating system rental services. © 2021 Elsevier Ltd

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AU - Guetlein, M. C.

C7 - 112523

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.enpol.2021.112523

KW - Business model

Choice experiment

Energy efficiency

Heating systems

Renting

Commerce

Competition

Heating

Heating equipment

Business models

Choice experiments

Discrete choice experiments

Energy

Energy suppliers

Energy technologies

Heating system

Market segment

Market share

empirical analysis

logit analysis

policy making

rental sector

willingness to pay

United Kingdom

M3 - Article

N1 - Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2021

ST - Would you prefer to rent rather than own your new heating system? Insights from a discrete choice experiment among owner-occupiers in the UK

T2 - Energy Policy

TI - Would you prefer to rent rather than own your new heating system? Insights from a discrete choice experiment among owner-occupiers in the UK

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85113416981&doi=10.1016%2fj.enpol.2021.112523&partnerID=40&md5=ec8aeb84516cb0d4b4660976c20bab57>

VL - 158

ID - 23

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - The term 'transition' is used to refer to the process of moving from child to adult services. Among child and adolescent mental health services attenders, young people with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) are less likely to transition successfully, but there is a gap in understanding their views and why they might disengage from services. The aim of this study was to explore the experiences of transition of young people with ADHD in Southwest England using semi-

structured interviews and thematic analysis. Seven young people aged 17–19 years participated. Four key themes were identified: professionals' roles and relationships with young people; the role of ADHD medication, uncertainties around transition and medication management, and identified needs and increasing independence. Although this study presents the experiences of a small number of people, their stories suggest that best practice around transition is not always being followed. There is consequently a need to better understand the facilitators and barriers to best practice implementation. © 2018, © 2018 SEBDA.

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AU - Newlove-Delgado, T.

AU - Ford, T. J.

AU - Stein, K.

AU - Garside, R.

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1080/13632752.2018.1461476

IS - 3

KW - ADHD

services

Transition

young people

adolescent

adult

Article

attention deficit disorder

autism

clinical article

female

follow up

health personnel attitude

human

learning disorder

male

medical specialist

medication therapy management

patient attitude

personal experience

priority journal

professional knowledge

professional standard

semi structured interview

thematic analysis

transition to adult care

young adult

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :6

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2018

SP - 296-309

ST - 'You're 18 now, goodbye': the experiences of young people with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder of the transition from child to adult services

T2 - Emotional and Behavioural Difficulties

TI - 'You're 18 now, goodbye': the experiences of young people with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder of the transition from child to adult services

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85045611887&doi=10.1080%2f13632752.2018.1461476&partnerID=40&md5=308e622a7e0d228a9380e46645a8e124>

VL - 23

ID - 324

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Recent decades have witnessed a significant rise in the use and 'misuse' of pharmaceutical medicines. Without significant behavioural change, the adverse health and environmental impacts

resulting from medicine misuse will be most felt by today's young people. Yet despite real concerns surrounding pharmaceutical sustainability, insights into the ways that understandings of, and expectations to take medicines are communicated to, and taken up by young people remain limited. This paper draws on research focused around everyday home and school settings, to examine how understandings and norms relating to medicine use become embedded within the lives of young people. Between May 2014–January 2015, fifty students (aged 11–14) from one secondary school in England participated in focus groups and forty-three in interviews. Two focus groups were held with parents (n = 10). Findings demonstrate that attitudes towards medicine use were bound up with notions of parental responsibility, risk, peer governance and social acceptability, labour-related expectations, and processes of regulation within the school. Indeed, it was clear that medication use was often a compromised solution in response to wider structural pressures and demands and that such thinking was embedded at an early stage in the life course. The study found that few opportunities arose for open and informed discussion relating to responsible medicine use. Such circumstances demonstrate that any attempts to change medicine-related attitudes and behaviours should be considered within the wider social and structural contexts that govern their use. © 2016 Elsevier Ltd

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DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1016/j.socscimed.2016.07.032

KW - Family

Governance

Illness management

Medicine

Pharmaceutical

Presenteeism

School

Young people

drug

governance approach

secondary education

sustainability

young population

chemical binding

child

clinical article

England
expectation
high school
household
human
information processing
interview
responsibility
social acceptance
student
thinking
adolescent
female
health behavior
male
medication compliance
parent
psychology
qualitative research
trends
United Kingdom
Focus Groups
Humans
Medication Adherence
Parents
Schools
Students
M3 - Article
N1 - Cited By :2
Export Date: 3 February 2022
PY - 2016

SP - 150-158

ST - Young people's use of medicines: Pharmaceuticalised governance and illness management within household and school settings

T2 - Social Science and Medicine

TI - Young people's use of medicines: Pharmaceuticalised governance and illness management within household and school settings

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84981240599&doi=10.1016%2fj.socscimed.2016.07.032&partnerID=40&md5=46bb94dbbc01dbdc2a7c3d07cfb0d67c>

VL - 165

ID - 1529

ER -

TY - JOUR

AB - Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) has emerged as one of the most pressing threats to public health. AMR evolution occurs in the clinic but also in the environment, where antibiotics and heavy metals can select and co-select for AMR. While the selective potential of both antibiotics and metals is increasingly well-characterized, experimental studies exploring their combined effects on AMR evolution are rare. It has previously been demonstrated that fluoroquinolone antibiotics such as ciprofloxacin can chelate metal ions. To investigate how ciprofloxacin resistance is affected by the presence of metals, we quantified selection dynamics between a ciprofloxacin-susceptible and a ciprofloxacin-resistant *Escherichia coli* strain across a gradient of ciprofloxacin concentrations in presence and absence of zinc. The presence of zinc reduced growth of both strains, while ciprofloxacin inhibited exclusively the susceptible one. When present in combination zinc retained its inhibitory effect, while ciprofloxacin inhibition of the susceptible strain was reduced. Consequently, the minimal selective concentration for ciprofloxacin resistance increased up to five-fold in the presence of zinc. Environmental pollution usually comprises complex mixtures of antimicrobial agents. In addition to the usual focus on additive or synergistic interactions in complex selective mixtures, our findings highlight the importance of antagonistic selective interactions when considering resistance evolution. © 2020 FEMS 2020.

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C7 - fnaa038

DB - Scopus

DO - 10.1093/femsle/fnaa038

IS - 3

KW - Antibiotic resistance

Antimicrobial resistance

Chelation

Fluroquinolone

Heavy metals

Selection dynamics

ciprofloxacin

metal

quinoline derived antiinfective agent

zinc

antiinfective agent

antibiotic sensitivity

Article

bacterial growth

bacterial strain

concentration (parameter)

controlled study

drug research

dynamics

Escherichia coli

nonhuman

pollution

priority journal

quantitative analysis

drug effect

drug interaction

microbial sensitivity test

Anti-Infective Agents

Drug Interactions

Drug Resistance, Bacterial

Microbial Sensitivity Tests

M3 - Article

N1 - Cited By :4

Export Date: 28 January 2022

PY - 2020

ST - Zinc can counteract selection for ciprofloxacin resistance

T2 - FEMS Microbiology Letters

TI - Zinc can counteract selection for ciprofloxacin resistance

UR - <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85082143942&doi=10.1093%2ffemsle%2ffnaa038&partnerID=40&md5=f11547256cbd53ceb13aa15ef4449837>

VL - 367

ID - 178

ER -