

Prevalence And Risk Factors Of Diabetes And Impaired

The Prevalence and Risk Factors of Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm in Northern Ireland
 Helicobacter Pylori Infection in Swiss Adolescents
 Prevalence, Risk Factors and Outcomes
 The Prevalence and Risk Factors of Late-Life Erectile Dysfunction in Aprimary Care Outpatient Clinic in Hong Kong
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The Prevalence and Risk Factors of Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm in Northern Ireland Nova Science Publishers

The Global Burden of Disease (GBD) provides systematic epidemiological estimates for an unprecedented 150 major health conditions. The GBD provides indispensable global and regional data for health planning, research, and education.

Helicobacter Pylori Infection in Swiss Adolescents Nova Science Publishers

Body image is a subjective multidimensional construction that has an early and continuous influence on one's emotions, thoughts, and behaviors. Throughout the lifespan, the body image suffers several influences and changes, as it is a complex and contextualized construct. Body image distortion may lead to the development of an eating disorder. Eating disorders are characterized by a persistent disturbance of eating or eating-related behavior that results in altered consumptions or absorptions of food and that can significantly impair physical health or psychological functioning. This book provides an in-depth review of the prevalence of eating disorders. It also discusses several risk factors, and available treatment options for those suffering from eating disorders

Prevalence, Risk Factors and Outcomes National Library of Canada = Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

The Prevalence and Risk Factors of Metabolic Syndrome Among Adolescents
 Prevalence and Risk Factors of Child Victimization in China
 Global Burden of Disease and Risk Factors
 World Bank Publications

The Prevalence and Risk Factors of Late-Life Erectile Dysfunction in Aprimary Care Outpatient Clinic in Hong Kong National Academies Press

The concept of domestic violence refers to acts of violence and abuse of one family member over another. Family violence is an issue of major concern for psychologists and families, community and social decision-makers. It is a dramatic phenomenon, which generates pain, trauma, physical and psychological scars. This book provides an overview of the prevalence, risk factors and several perspectives of domestic violence. Chapter One is about attachment as a vulnerability factor of victimisation in the context of intimate partner violence. Chapter Two analyzes animal cruelty and intimate partner violence. Chapter Three focuses on violence against women and child maltreatment. Chapter Four emphasizes the victimization experience (direct and indirect) of children in the family context. Chapter Five presents data of the Childrens Exposure to Domestic Violence Scale (CEDVS) applied in Brazil. Chapter Six discusses the phenomenon of domestic violence between same-sex intimate partners. Chapter Seven studies domestic violence arising from a concept of honor and referred to as honor based violence. Chapter Eight presents current literature on the effectiveness of domestic violence interventions targeting adult perpetrators and adult and child victims. Chapter Nine provides the latest results of the research on facilitating successful treatment processes in perpetrator programs. Chapter Ten examines the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act 2010 in Bangladesh. Chapter Eleven aims to determine whether there is an association between domestic violence and suicide risk in female victims of domestic violence attending the Multidisciplinary Center for Comprehensive Care of Violence. The last chapter sets out to show that gender based violence is no longer restricted to women by men."

Prevalence and Risk Factors of Impaired Glucose Tolerance in Guinea-Bissau, West Africa World Bank Publications

Strategic health planning, the cornerstone of initiatives designed to achieve health improvement goals around the world, requires an understanding of the comparative burden of diseases and injuries, their corresponding risk factors and the likely effects of intervention options. The Global

Burden of Disease framework, originally published in 1990, has been widely adopted as the preferred method for health accounting and has become the standard to guide the setting of health research priorities. This publication sets out an updated assessment of the situation, with an analysis of trends observed since 1990 and a chapter on the sensitivity of GBD estimates to various sources of uncertainty in methods and data.

A Systematic Review Open Dissertation Press

This dissertation, "The Prevalence and Risk Factors of Late-life Erectile Dysfunction in Aprimary Care Outpatient Clinic in Hong Kong" by [REDACTED], Ying-wai, Jackie, Cheng, was obtained from The University of Hong Kong (Pokfulam, Hong Kong) and is being sold pursuant to Creative Commons: Attribution 3.0 Hong Kong License. The content of this dissertation has not been altered in any way. We have altered the formatting in order to facilitate the ease of printing and reading of the dissertation. All rights not granted by the above license are retained by the author. DOI: 10.5353/th_b4154730

Subjects: Impotence - Treatment - China - Hong Kong

Prevalence and Risk Factors of Work Related Upper Limb Disorders Among Factory Workers in Semenyih, Selangor Harvard Sch of Public Health

This dissertation, "The Prevalence and Risk Factors of Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus Aureus in Long-term-care Facilities: a Systematic Review" by Wai-ian, Lok, [REDACTED], was obtained from The University of Hong Kong (Pokfulam, Hong Kong) and is being sold pursuant to Creative Commons: Attribution 3.0 Hong Kong License. The content of this dissertation has not been altered in any way.

We have altered the formatting in order to facilitate the ease of printing and reading of the dissertation. All rights not granted by the above license are retained by the author. Abstract: Background: Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus(MRSA) is a well-recognized nosocomial agent in hospital setting, but few data about the epidemiology of MRSA in long-term care facilities are available. The aim of the study is to overview the prevalence and risk factors for MRSA carriage in an endemic situation in long-term care facilities (LTCF)settings. Methods: A keyword search was conducted in the PubMed and Medline database(January 2004through May 2014). Titles and abstracts were screened to identify the studies on MRSA prevalence and risk factors for carriage in patients in non-outbreak situations in LTCF settings. The quality of the included studies are evaluated by seven criteria(outcome definition, time unit, target population, participants, observer bias, screening procedure, swabbing sites) and referred as 'good', 'fair' and 'poor'. Results: Twenty one observational papers were included in the review. Two of them were categorized as good quality. MRSA prevalence rates varied over a wide range, from 0% to 58%.Several factors are associated to MRSA colonization, which are host-related (such as advanced age, poor functional status, and comorbidities), antecedents (such as prior MRSA colonization, prior antibiotic therapy, prior hospitalization and transferal between acute-care hospital and LTCF) and facility specific characteristics. Conclusions: This review suggested that a wide variation of MRSA colonization among LTCFs, one of the possible causes was due to different methodological differences between studies. A standardized recommendation on swabbing sites and outcome calculations for prevalence study is needed in order to allow comparison among different healthcare settings. A better understand of risk factors for MRSA in healthcare facilities to develop a targeted infection control strategy for facilities associated colonization. DOI: 10.5353/th_b5320570

Subjects: Staphylococcus aureus

Dizziness Nova Science Publishers

"Vertigo and dizziness are two conditions whose prevalence throughout an individual's lifespan is estimated to range from 20% to 50% with a marked incidence regarding women. Starting from the frequency of these symptoms, the book explores different aspects of the otoneurology field and the vestibular diseases, from the anatomy of vestibular organs to the pharmacological, surgical and rehabilitative treatment of posterior labyrinth disorders. In particular, the benign paroxysmal

positional vertigo (VPPB), Meniere's disease and dizziness in patients suffering from temporomandibular joint disorders and vertebral fractures are described. A focus on specific techniques to evaluate vestibular disorders is included and the video head impulse test (vHIT) and vestibular evoked myogenic potentials (VEMPs) application are shown to study each part of the posterior part of the inner ear. A specific chapter is dedicated to the management of postural disorders in vestibular dysfunctions, from the postural evaluation to the many different protocols of vestibular rehabilitation. The principles of pharmacotherapy are described; medications to treat dizziness and vertigo can include anticholinergics, antihistamines, benzodiazepines and other drugs including antiemetics, sympathomimetic and calcium antagonists. Finally, the principles underlying the surgical strategies in the management of the vertiginous patients, furthermore a general description of the technical aspects of each procedure are provided to show indications, potentials, limits, and contraindications of vestibular surgery"--

A Cross Sectional Study Analysis Nova Biomedical Books

This dissertation, "Prevalence and Risk Factors of Child Victimization in China" by Tingting, Liu, 刘亭亭, was obtained from The University of Hong Kong (Pokfulam, Hong Kong) and is being sold pursuant to Creative Commons: Attribution 3.0 Hong Kong License. The content of this dissertation has not been altered in any way. We have altered the formatting in order to facilitate the ease of printing and reading of the dissertation. All rights not granted by the above license are retained by the author. Abstract: Children are among the most vulnerable to violence. A global problem, child victimization has been extensively studied in the context of public health research. As negative consequences of victimization are demonstrated, estimation of its prevalence and identification of its risk factors are two major concerns of researchers. Intimate partner violence (IPV), a worldwide prevalent family problem in itself, is directly or indirectly demonstrated in association with risk of different child victimizations. However, majority of previous studies on child victimization were fragmented into clusters that center on specific forms of victimization, primarily those involving conventional crime, maltreatment, peer and sibling abuse, sexual violence, and witnessing of violence. Efforts for assessing complete pattern of victimization in children emerged only in recent years. Nevertheless, this initial development that has clear research gaps is far from being enough. In such a context, the present study was conducted, in a comprehensive perspective, to uncover pattern and prevalence, and to identify risk factors of child victimization in the Chinese context. IPV was particularly examined on its relationship with child victimization. The ecological theory and family systems theory were integrated to build the conceptual research framework, a family-based ecological model comprising levels of individual, family, community, and social culture. This study adopts a quantitative approach. Questionnaire survey was successfully conducted among 953 parents of children aged 0-17 years old in Wuhan, China. The respondents were identified through a four-stage stratified sampling method. For the sake of ethical consideration and research requirement, child victimization cases were reported by the parents. The Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire (JVQ) was employed for measuring child victimization. Approximately one in two children was reported having victimization. Of these victims, the proportion of those who suffered from two or more types of victimization was as high as half; children whose parents reported IPV accounted for one-third. Through multiple logistic regression analyses, the hypothesis that prior victimization can increase the risk of other victimizations was confirmed. A series of factors in the ecological model, including IPV, were identified to have association with child victimization. All the ecological factors were further examined using a structured multiphase logistic regression analysis. The results of two regression models were compared. The factors identified to be associated with the risk of child victimization involve all four levels of the ecological model. The finding suggests that occurrence of child victimization and IPV are associated and share common risk factors in the family-based ecological system. The findings emphasize the necessity of a comprehensive screening for child victimization, and highlight cooperation between services for partners and for children. The implications also include the application of family-based ecological perspective in research, and the formulation of family-b

Prevalence and Risk Factors The Prevalence and Risk Factors of Metabolic Syndrome Among Adolescents
Prevalence and Risk Factors of Child Victimization in China
Global Burden of Disease and Risk Factors

The U.S Department of Agriculture (USDA) defines food insecurity as uncertainty of having, or unable to acquire enough food to meet the needs of their members because of insufficient money or other resources for food at times during the year. This book discusses patterns, prevalence and risk factors of food insecurity. Chapter One synthesizes the current literature on the prevalence, contributing factors and, the consequences of food insecurity in the United States; and presents a model framework to demonstrate the intersection of these consequences with health in vulnerable populations, as well as the implications for primary health care. Chapter Two explores why it is important for healthcare professionals to learn about food insecurity. Chapter Three commences with a brief description of the concepts and measurements of food insecurity, and presents the burden of food insecurity among the general population, and among HIV- infected, and HIV-affected populations. Chapter Four studies markets, methods, and options for improving safety and supply security of artisanally fished omena in Lake Victoria in Kenya.

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"This book brings together a range of contemporary research contributions of the malnutrition field. Written by leading international experts in the field of socioeconomic, demographic, clinical, and environmental and policy related malnutrition. This book explores the theme of the prevalence, risk factors and outcomes of malnutrition lifecycle and burden of the 21st century's world"--

Domestic Violence

The prevalence and incidence of chronic conditions have implications for policy and healthcare utilization. Valid information about risk factors is important in reducing the burden of chronic diseases. Although systems to rank the strength of the recommendations about effective interventions consider all evidence from observational studies as low, prevalence and risk factors for chronic diseases can be evaluated only in observational studies. Public policy decisions should be based on applicable and unbiased results from high quality studies. Assessing the quality of observational studies is an important part of evidence-based reports made for the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ). An extensive review of all available systems for rating the strength of scientific evidence and concluded that future efforts need to identify valid and reliable quality ratings for observational studies. Different methodological aspects, including selective treatment assignment, access to health care, or provider characteristics may have different importance for studies that examine treatment effects and prevalence of chronic conditions or the association of disease risk factors with patient mortality and morbidity. Therefore, quality evaluation that is part of grading of a body of evidence must be tailored to the methodological aspects and quality standards of nontherapeutic observational studies. The present collaborative project sought to develop valid and reliable quality criteria of observational studies that examine the incidence or prevalence of chronic conditions and risk factors for diseases. We propose criteria for the design, reporting standards, and assessment of nontherapeutic observational studies in systematic reviews and evidence-based reports. We developed two checklists, one for studies of incidence or prevalence and another for risk factors, based on our literature review and in collaboration with experts from other Evidence-based Practice Centers and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The protocol to construct the checklists was based on a conceptual model of the development of indexes, rating scales, or other appraisals to describe and measure symptoms, physical signs, and other clinical phenomena in clinical medicine. We defined external validity as the extent to which the results of a study can be generalized to the target population. Applicability may differ from external validity by the definition of the target population; well designed studies from different countries with good external validity can have low applicability to the U.S. population. We defined internal validity as the extent to which the results of a study are correct for the subjects and the associations detected are truly caused by exposure. We defined biases the checklists should address, but avoided labeling biases in quality evaluation because of differences in definitions of biases and because of applicability of previously labeled selection, information, differential verification, context, treatment paradox, disease progression, and other biases to interventional studies.

Prevalence and Risk Factors of Child Victimization in China

Cardiovascular disease (CVD), once thought to be confined primarily to industrialized nations, has emerged as a major health threat in developing countries. Cardiovascular disease now accounts for nearly 30 percent of deaths in low and middle income countries each year, and is accompanied by significant economic repercussions. Yet most governments, global health institutions, and development agencies have largely overlooked CVD as they have invested in health in developing countries. Recognizing the gap between the compelling evidence of the global CVD burden and the investment needed to prevent and control CVD, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) turned to the IOM for advice on how to catalyze change. In this report, the IOM recommends that the NHLBI, development agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and governments work toward two essential goals: creating environments that promote heart healthy lifestyle choices and help reduce the risk of chronic diseases, and building public health infrastructure and health systems with the capacity to implement programs that will effectively detect and reduce risk and manage CVD. To meet these goals, the IOM recommends several steps, including improving cooperation and collaboration; implementing effective and feasible strategies; and informing efforts through research and health surveillance. Without better efforts to promote cardiovascular health, global health as a whole will be undermined.

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