

Risk And Protective Factors For Child Abuse And Neglect

H. HAFNER Schizophrenia Research Unit, Central Institute of Mental Health, Mannheim, Germany The present volume contains the lectures and invited discussions of the symposium on "Risk and protective factors in schizophrenia - towards a conceptual model of the disease process", which was held at the International Science Forum of the University of Heidelberg from October 25 to 27, 2001. They are supplemented by a "Summary and outlook", in which Peter Jones gives a brief overview of the results and perspectives featured in the presentations and discussions. The contributions and discussions reflect the open-minded and creative atmosphere at the meeting. The systematically structured program of the symposium continued the tradition of the Search for the Causes of Schizophrenia symposia, which were first started in 1986 on the occasion of the 600 anniversary of the University of Heidelberg and which are co-organized with Prof. Wagner Farid Gattaz/Sao Paulo. The aim of these symposia and their proceedings volumes [6,8-10] has been to reflect the state of the art in schizophrenia research at their time, and they have successfully done so. In contrast, the present symposium pursued a more limited objective and was of a different type. It brought together, around a large table at the International Science Forum in Heidelberg, 22 invited speakers and discussants and an equal number of young scientists working in the research fields in question, who were thus given an opportunity to listen and to participate.

The present volume contains the lectures of the symposium on "Risk and Protective Factors in Schizophrenia - towards a conceptual Model of the Disease Process", which was held at the International Science Forum of the University of Heidelberg on October, 2001. The topics of the program were "Genetic risk factors and gene environment interaction", "Psychotic and negative symptoms in the general population as risk-factors", "Etiological risk factors in embryonal life, childhood and adolescence", "Prepsychotic prodromi and stage models of the development of psychosis", "Brain development, structural and functional morphology of the early course", "Urban versus rural life, migration and social chains as causal risk factors?", "Psychological and neurobiological (estrogen, erythropoietine) protective factors". The book covers a wide scope of recent research and knowledge about schizophrenia.

Chapters by distinguished investigators in clinical psychology, psychiatry, and child development, many of whose work led to the new developmental model of psychopathology, provide a unique review of current research on vulnerability and resistance to disorder.

This dissertation, "New Risk Factors and Protective Factors for Cardiovascular Diseases" by Chao, Li, ??, 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: The prevalence of cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) has been increasing steeply due to various reasons, including both modern life style and ancient genes. Traditional risk factors for CVDs, such as obesity, lack of physical activity and smoking, are well known. These known risk factors do not explain a lot of the variance. We need to look at other things. Newer ideas include Human cytomegalovirus (HCMV) infection, hay fever, allergy and fatty acids, which may have potential influence on CVDs. Therefore, I study these related risk factors and protective factors. Inflammation plays an important role in hypertension. Infection, inflammation and allergy are closely related to each other. In my study, the association of hypertension with HCMV infection and hay fever were investigated. HCMV seropositivity is associated with hypertension in women in NHANES population. This association between HCMV infection and hypertension is largely explained by the association of hypertension with age and the increase in past exposure to HCMV with age. In another study, previous diagnosis of hay fever was not associated with hypertension in adults overall. There is an association in subgroup of women aged 20-39 years before or after adjustment but not in other groups. Hay fever is a kind of allergic rhinitis. Allergy was further studied. In both obesity and allergy, inflammation occurs. I explored the association of allergy with obesity. Serum IgE level is associated with waist circumference/body mass index (BMI). The attenuation in the association between IgE and waist circumference/BMI after controlling for liver enzymes and C-reactive protein suggests that hepatic inflammation may account for part of the association. Although allergy may not be the most consequential health risk for adult obesity, it does provide additional motivation to undertake the difficult challenge of fighting obesity. Stroke is a severe outcome in CVDs and prevalent in the hypertensive population. After studying hypertension, I further studied the association of stroke with fatty acids including saturated fatty acids (SFAs) and unsaturated fatty acids (USFAs). The serum levels of the fatty acids including both USFAs (linoleic acid and nervonic acid) and SFAs (behenic acid and lignoceric acid) tested in our study were inversely associated with recent stroke. The inverse association of palmitoleic acid and palmitic acid levels with recent stroke was not significant after controlling for TC and TG, indicating these lipids may play a role in the association. There are several clinical implications to have these new CVD factors-related studies performed. Knowing risk factors of CVDs may help people to avoid them and knowing protective factors may help people to adopt them, which may further reduce the prevalence of CVDs and save the healthcare burden. For example, if there is a causal link between obesity and allergy, efforts to control body weight may also be beneficial for the associated allergic diseases. Knowing both USFAs and SFAs may have beneficial effects in the reduction of stroke risk in the hypertensive population, people are suggested to adopt a balanced diet with both USFAs and SFAs. DOI: 10.5353/th_b5689266 Subjects: Cardiovascular system - Diseases

This paper provides an overview of the risk and protective factors for child abuse and neglect. It is important that practitioners and policy-makers working with children and families operate from a broad understanding of these risk and protective factors and the ways in which they interact.

Risk and Protective Factors in the Development of Psychopathology Cambridge University Press

A systematic international literature review of review-level data on suicide risk factors and primary evidence of protective factors against suicide.

Resource pack, in folder, is intended for promotional display, and to provide easy access to school staff, parents and carers, when they are seeking further information on any of the topics raised in the KidsMatter information sheets.

The staff in probation agencies rely heavily on a long list of case plan agreements to get their clients to obey the laws. Yet, the list of rules create overwhelming challenges for those on probation and parole, especially those who suffer from drug addiction, mental illness, and physical and cognitive disabilities. Though millions of dollars in grants and funding continue to be provided as a solution, the rate of recidivism is still rising. Community Risk and Protective Factors for Probation and Parole Risk Assessment Tools: Emerging Research and Opportunities is an essential research publication that explores tools for predicting recidivism rates among incarcerated individuals. The study provides evidence for an alternative explanation for a still prevailing notion that recidivism is primarily a result of personal/internal failings (such as mental illness or cognitive impairment) versus external/societal ones. Featuring a wide range of topics such as affordable housing, policy reform, and adult education, this book is ideal for criminologists, sociologists, law enforcement, corrections officers, wardens, therapists, rehabilitation counselors, researchers, policymakers, criminal justice professionals, academicians, and students.

This dissertation determined the effect of known and theoretical risk factors for LBP in the Olympic class sailors utilizing a cohort design. A secondary goal was to determine if any factors related to sailors or sailing would provide a protective effect, lowering the risk of LBP. Sailors exposed to hiking (a sailing-specific activity) and non-hiking sailing classes were analyzed for the effect of hiking activity as a risk factor for LBP. Hiking exposure increases risk of LBP. Exposure to more than two hours of unloading the sailors' boats and equipment prior to a regatta was a second unique risk factor for LBP, and worked as an effect modifier on the hiking risk of developing LBP. Hikers also exposed to greater than two hours of unloading time were found to have eight times greater risk of developing LBP than non-hikers. A previous case of LBP in the past 6 months doubled the hiking sailor's risk of developing LBP. An age of 22 years or less increased risk by roughly 2.5 times. Regular training program exposure over the previous 12 months reduced risk of developing LBP by nearly two-thirds. Programs consisting of traditional aerobic and strength training components, along with the addition of sailing-specific training methods were most effective in reducing risk of LBP. A 65% reduction in risk of developing LBP was found by being a National Team member. Comparisons were made between the characteristics and behaviors of the National Team versus non-team affiliated sailors to possibly explain this effect.

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