

บทความที่น่าสนใจประจำเดือน มกราคม 2557

Title :	Gender Egalitarianism and Work–Life Balance for Managers: Multisource Perspectives in 36 Countries
Author :	Karen S. Lyness and Michael K. Judiesch
Journal :	Applied Psychology: January 2014, Volume 63, Issue 1, pages 96–129
Abstract :	<p>Work–life balance has important implications for both personal well-being and work-related outcomes. This study investigated gender differences in multisource ratings of work–life balance, based on self-reports and supervisors' appraisals of 40,921 managers in 36 countries. Based on a combination of theoretical ideas from social role theory (Eagly & Wood, 2012), prior work–life literature, and gender egalitarianism as a cultural dimension related to societal gender roles, the study tested gender egalitarianism as a moderator of cross-national variations in these gender differences. Based on multilevel (HLM) analyses, results showed more cross-national variation by ratee gender in supervisors' appraisals than self-reports, suggesting that supervisors' perceptions reflected greater influence of societal gender stereotypes. Supervisors rated women lower in work–life balance than men in low egalitarian countries, but similar to men in high egalitarian countries, and only appraisals of women varied depending on egalitarian context. Country gender egalitarian values explained the majority of variation in supervisors' appraisals of women's work–life balance, whereas women's self-reported balance was linked to objective gender inequalities. Taken together, the findings show that supervisors' perceptions of employees' work–life balance differed by ratee gender and country context, with important implications for work–life theory and practical implications for global employers.</p>
Database :	Wiley Online Library

Title :	Prothrombotic factors in histologically proven nonalcoholic fatty liver disease and nonalcoholic steatohepatitis
Author :	An Verrijken, Sven Francque, Ilse Mertens, Janne Prawitt, Sandrine Caron, Guy Hubens, Eric Van Marck, Bart Staels, Peter Michielsen and Luc Van Gaal
Journal :	Hepatology: January 2014, Volume 59, Issue 1, pages 121–129
Abstract :	<p>An independent role of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) in the development of cardiovascular disease has been suggested, probably mediated through increased levels of prothrombotic factors. Therefore, we examined whether NAFLD is linked to a prothrombotic state, independently of metabolic risk factors in a large single-center cohort of overweight/obese patients. Patients presenting to the obesity clinic underwent a detailed metabolic and liver assessment, including an extensive panel of coagulation factors. If NAFLD was suspected, a liver biopsy was proposed. A series of 273 consecutive patients (65% female) with a liver biopsy were included (age, 44 ± 0.76 years; body mass index: 39.6 ± 0.40 kg/m²). Increase in fibrinogen, factor VIII, and von Willebrand factor and decrease in antithrombin III correlated with metabolic features, but not with liver histology. Levels of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1) increased significantly with increasing severity of steatosis ($P < 0.001$), lobular inflammation ($P < 0.001$), ballooning ($P = 0.002$), and fibrosis ($P < 0.001$). Patients with nonalcoholic steatohepatitis had significantly higher PAI-1 values than those with normal liver ($P < 0.001$). In multiple regression, including anthropometric and metabolic parameters, steatosis remained an independent predictor of PAI-1</p>

	levels, explaining, together with fasting C-peptide and waist circumference, 21% of the variance in PAI-1. No consistent correlations with histology were found for the other coagulation factors. Conclusion: In obesity, NAFLD severity independently contributes to the increase in PAI-1 levels, whereas other coagulation factors are unaltered. This finding might, in part, explain the increased cardiovascular risk associated with NAFLD. (Hepatology 2014;58:121–129)
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Title :	The twin traps of overtreatment and therapeutic nihilism in clinical practice
Author :	Sílvia Mamede and Henk G Schmidt
Journal :	Medical Education: January 2014, Volume 48, Issue 1, pages 34–43
Abstract :	<p>The modern version of the Hippocratic Oath requires doctors to swear that they will apply, for the benefit of the sick, all measures that are required, avoiding the twin traps of overtreatment and therapeutic nihilism. This paper explores the magnitude of the problem of overtreatment and undertreatment and the potential sources of these treatment errors.</p> <p>Methods We undertook a narrative review of the literature on errors in treatment associated with flaws in doctors' judgements and present evidence from research into clinical reasoning and from psychological research into decision making. Based on evidence from these two research fields, we explored the possible reasons why doctors erroneously withhold or unnecessarily administer treatments.</p> <p>Results Variation in treatment has been documented, even with similar clinical presentations under a variety of conditions, suggesting that overtreatment and undertreatment actually occur, with adverse effects for patients. Both types of error have been demonstrated, even when the doctor arrived at the correct diagnosis. They may be associated with the influence exerted on doctors' treatment judgements by factors that are unrelated to the specific problem, such as patients' socio-demographic characteristics and the doctor's practice culture. Doctors are also subject to commission bias and to omission bias, which have been demonstrated to occur in several domains. Such biases lead doctors to administer unnecessary treatments or to withhold required treatments due to anticipated regret. Little is known about cognitive processes underlying doctors' treatment decisions, but mental representations of diseases that provide the basis for diagnostic reasoning are also probably used for treatment judgements.</p> <p>Conclusions Doctors are at risk of falling into the twin traps of overtreatment and therapeutic nihilism. Further research should explore how to avoid these traps, but it may require deliberate reflection on problems to be solved to counteract the influence of factors that are beyond the patient's problem.</p>
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Title :	The relationship between nurse–patient interaction and meaning-in-life in cognitively intact nursing home patients
Author :	Gørill Haugan

Journal :	Journal of Advanced Nursing: January 2014, Volume 70, Issue 1, pages 107–120
Abstract :	<p>Aim To investigate the associations between nurse–patient interaction and meaning-in-life in a nursing home population.</p> <p>Background Meaning has been found to be a strong individual predictor of successful ageing and life satisfaction as well as an important psychological variable that promotes well-being. Meaning seems to serve as a mediating variable in both psychological and physical health. Connecting and communicating with others have been seen to facilitate meaning-in-life among older individuals.</p> <p>Design Cross-sectional descriptive study.</p> <p>Methods The data were collected in 2008–2009 using the Nurse–Patient Interaction Scale and the Purpose-in-Life test. A total of 250 cognitively intact nursing home patients met the inclusion criteria and 202 (81%) participated. A structural equation model of the hypothesized relationship between nurse–patient interaction and meaning was tested by means of LISREL 8.8.</p> <p>Findings The structural equation model fit well with the data. A significant direct relationship between nurse–patient interaction and meaning-in-life in cognitively intact nursing home patients was displayed.</p> <p>Conclusion Nurse–patient interaction significantly relates to meaning and purpose-in-life among cognitively intact nursing home patients and might be an important resource in relation to the patient's mental health and global well-being. High-quality nurse–patient interaction and in-house activities aiming to increase patients' meaning might increase psychological and physical health, well-being and psycho-spiritual functioning in this vulnerable population.</p>
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Title :	Practice and Challenges of Building a Semantic Framework for Chemogenomics Research (pages 1000–1008)
Author :	Bin Chen and David J. Wild
Journal :	Molecular Informatics (Special Issue: Chemogenomics): December 2013, Volume 32, Issue 11-12, pages 1000–1008
Abstract :	Effective discovery of new drugs for complex diseases demands an integrative analysis of big data aggregated from diverse sources in chemical and biological domains, to help better understand the mechanism of drug actions and to quickly translate discovery to clinical applications. Conventional approaches are confronting critical challenges in the integration of those huge heterogeneous datasets and the rapid transformation from data to knowledge. Semantic technologies aimed at facilitating the building of a common framework that allows data sharing and utilization across applications and domains in the web, have been developed quickly and have been exhibiting a broad impact in life science. Chemogenomics serves as a bridge to connect various chemical and biological data, thus building a semantic framework for chemogenomics research could not

	only facilitate the development of this field but also advance the intersection among other domains. During the last few years, such framework has been developed and applied in addressing real problems. In the review, we will describe the major techniques needed to build a semantic framework, and will discuss the challenges of having such framework making a broader impact.
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Title :	Eugenol derivatives as potential anti-oxidants: is phenolic hydroxyl necessary to obtain an effect?
Author :	Marília d' Avila Farias, Pathise Souto Oliveira, Filipe S. Pereira Dutra, Thiely Jacobsen Fernandes, Claudio M. P. de Pereira, Simone Quintana de Oliveira, Francieli Moro Stefanello, Claiton Leonetti Lencina, and Alethéa Gatto Barschak
Journal :	Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology: Article first published online: 27 DEC 2013, DOI: 10.1111/jphp.12197 Early View (Online Version of Record published before inclusion in an issue)
Abstract :	<p>Objectives Eugenol, obtained from clove oil (<i>Eugenia caryophyllata</i>), possess several biological activities. It is anti-inflammatory, analgesic, anaesthetic, antipyretic, antiplatelet, anti-anaphylactic, anticonvulsant, anti-oxidant, antibacterial, antidepressant, antifungal and antiviral. The anti-oxidant activity of eugenol have already been proven. From this perspective testing, a series of planned structural derivatives of eugenol were screened to perform structural optimization and consequent increase of the potency of these biological activities.</p> <p>Methods In an attempt to increase structural variability, 16 compounds were synthesized by acylation and alkylation of the phenolic hydroxyl group. Anti-oxidant activity capacity was based on the capture of DPPH radical (2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl), ABTS radical 2,2'-azino-bis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulphonic acid), measure of TBARS (thiobarbituric acid-reactive species), total sulfhydryl and carbonyl content (eugenol derivatives final concentrations range from 50 to 200 µm).</p> <p>Key findings Four derivatives presented an efficient concentration to decrease 50% of the DPPH radical (EC50) < 100 µm, which has a good potential as a free-radical scavenger. Three of these compounds also showed reduction of ABTS radical. Eugenol derivatives presenting alkyl or aryl (alkylic or arylic) groups substituting hydroxyl 1 of eugenol were effective in reducing lipid peroxidation, protein oxidative damage by carbonyl formation and increase total thiol content in cerebral cortex homogenates. In liver, the eugenol derivatives evaluated had no effect.</p> <p>Conclusions Our results suggest that these molecules are promising anti-oxidants agents.</p>
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Title :	Hypoxia Selectively Disrupts Brain Microvascular Endothelial Tight Junction Complexes Through A Hypoxia-Inducible Factor-1 (HIF-1) Dependent Mechanism
Author :	Sabrina Engelhardt, Abraham J. Al-Ahmad, Max Gassmann, Omolara O. Ogunshola
Journal :	Journal of Cellular Physiology: DOI: 10.1002/jcp.24544, Accepted Article (Accepted, unedited articles published online and citable. The final edited and typeset version of record will appear in future.)
Abstract :	The blood-brain barrier (BBB) constitutes a critical barrier for the maintenance of central nervous system homeostasis. Brain microvascular endothelial cells line the vessel walls and express tight junction (TJ) complexes that restrict paracellular passage across the BBB, thereby fulfilling a crucial role in ensuring brain function. Hypoxia, an impaired O ₂ delivery, is known to cause BBB dysfunction but the mechanisms that drive this disruption remain unclear. This study discloses the relevance of the master regulator of the hypoxic response, hypoxia-inducible factor-1 (HIF-1), in hypoxia-induced barrier disruption using the rat brain endothelial cell line RBE4. Hypoxic exposure rapidly induced stabilization of the HIF-1 oxygen-dependent alpha subunit (HIF-1[alpha]) concomitantly with BBB impairment and TJ disruption mainly through delocalization and increased tyrosine phosphorylation of TJ proteins. Similar observations were obtained by normoxic stabilization of HIF-1[alpha] using CoCl ₂ , deferoxamine, and dimethyloxalylglycine underlining the involvement of HIF-1 in barrier dysfunction particularly via TJ alterations. In agreement inhibition of HIF-1 stabilization by 2-methoxyestradiol and YC-1 improved barrier function in hypoxic cells. Overall our data suggests that activation of HIF-1-mediated signaling disrupts TJ resulting in increased BBB permeability. J. Cell. Physiol. © 2013 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.
Database :	Wiley Online Library

Title :	Oxytocin enhances brain reward system responses in men viewing the face of their female partner
Author :	Dirk Scheele, Andrea Willea, Keith M. Kendrick, Birgit Stoffel-Wagner, Benjamin Becker, Onur Güntürkün, Wolfgang Maier, and René Hurlemann
Journal :	Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America: December 10, 2013, vol. 110 no. 50
Abstract :	Significance Sexual monogamy is potentially costly for males, and few mammalian species along with humans exhibit it. The hypothalamic peptide oxytocin (OXT) has been implicated in mediating pair bonds in various species, but as yet, we know little about neurobiological factors that might act to promote fidelity, especially in men. Here we provide evidence for a mechanism by which OXT may contribute to romantic bonds in men by enhancing their partner's attractiveness and reward value compared with other women.
Database :	PubMed Central

Title :	Computerized Liver Volumetry on MRI by Using 3D Geodesic Active Contour Segmentation
Author :	Hieu Trung Huynh, Ibrahim Karademir, Aytekin Oto1 and Kenji Suzuki
Journal :	American Journal of Roentgenology: January 2014, Volume 202, Number 1
Abstract :	OBJECTIVE. Our purpose was to develop an accurate automated 3D liver segmentation scheme for measuring liver volumes on MRI.

	<p>SUBJECTS AND METHODS. Our scheme for MRI liver volumetry consisted of three main stages. First, the preprocessing stage was applied to T1-weighted MRI of the liver in the portal venous phase to reduce noise and produce the boundary-enhanced image. This boundary-enhanced image was used as a speed function for a 3D fast-marching algorithm to generate an initial surface that roughly approximated the shape of the liver. A 3D geodesic-active-contour segmentation algorithm refined the initial surface to precisely determine the liver boundaries. The liver volumes determined by our scheme were compared with those manually traced by a radiologist, used as the reference standard.</p> <p>RESULTS. The two volumetric methods reached excellent agreement (intraclass correlation coefficient, 0.98) without statistical significance ($p = 0.42$). The average (\pm SD) accuracy was $99.4\% \pm 0.14\%$, and the average Dice overlap coefficient was $93.6\% \pm 1.7\%$. The mean processing time for our automated scheme was 1.03 ± 0.13 minutes, whereas that for manual volumetry was 24.0 ± 4.4 minutes ($p < 0.001$).</p> <p>CONCLUSION. The MRI liver volumetry based on our automated scheme agreed excellently with reference-standard volumetry, and it required substantially less completion time.</p>
Database :	Free Medical Journals

Title :	A small-molecule AdipoR agonist for type 2 diabetes and short life in obesity
Author :	Miki Okada-Iwabu, Toshimasa Yamauchi, Masato Iwabu, Teruki Honma, Ken-ichi Hamagami, Koichi Matsuda, Mamiko Yamaguchi, Hiroaki Tanabe, Tomomi Kimura-Someya, Mikako Shirouzu, Hitomi Ogata, Kumpei Tokuyama, Kohjiro Ueki, Tetsuo Nagano, Akiko Tanaka, Shigeyuki Yokoyama & Takashi Kadowaki
Journal :	Nature: November 2013, 503, 493–499 28
Abstract :	<p>Adiponectin secreted from adipocytes binds to adiponectin receptors AdipoR1 and AdipoR2, and exerts antidiabetic effects via activation of AMPK and PPAR-α pathways, respectively. Levels of adiponectin in plasma are reduced in obesity, which causes insulin resistance and type 2 diabetes. Thus, orally active small molecules that bind to and activate AdipoR1 and AdipoR2 could ameliorate obesity-related diseases such as type 2 diabetes. Here we report the identification of orally active synthetic small-molecule AdipoR agonists. One of these compounds, AdipoR agonist (AdipoRon), bound to both AdipoR1 and AdipoR2 in vitro. AdipoRon showed very similar effects to adiponectin in muscle and liver, such as activation of AMPK and PPAR-α pathways, and ameliorated insulin resistance and glucose intolerance in mice fed a high-fat diet, which was completely obliterated in AdipoR1 and AdipoR2 double-knockout mice. Moreover, AdipoRon ameliorated diabetes of genetically obese rodent model db/db mice, and prolonged the shortened lifespan of db/db mice on a high-fat diet. Thus, orally active AdipoR agonists such as AdipoRon are a promising therapeutic approach for the treatment of obesity-related diseases such as type 2 diabetes.</p>
Database :	Nature Journals Online