บทความที่น่าสนใจประจำเดือน พฤศจิกายน 2555

Title :	Early Behavioral Intervention Is Associated With Normalized Brain Activity in Young Children With Autism
Author :	Geraldine Dawson, et al.
Journal :	Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, November 2012, Volume 51, Issue 11, pages 1150-1159
Abstract :	A previously published randomized clinical trial indicated that a developmental behavioral intervention, the Early Start Denver Model (ESDM), resulted in gains in IQ, language, and adaptive behavior of children with autism spectrum disorder. This report describes a secondary outcome measurement from this trial, EEG activity.
Database :	ScienceDirect

Title :	Polypharmacy and Food–Drug Interactions Among Older Persons: A Review
Author :	Roschelle Heuberger
Journal :	Journal of Nutrition in Gerontology and Geriatrics, November 2012, Volume 31, Issue 4, pages 325-403
Abstract :	Polypharmacy is generally defined as the use of 5 or more prescription medications on a regular basis. The average number of prescribed and over-the-counter medications used by community-dwelling older adults per day in the United States is 6 medications, and the number used by institutionalized older persons is 9 medications. Almost all medications affect nutriture, either directly or indirectly, and nutriture affects drug disposition and effect. This review will highlight the issues surrounding polypharmacy, food-drug interactions, and the consequences of these interactions for the older adult.
Database :	Taylor & Francis Online Journals

Title :	Pre-cooling for football training and competition in hot and humid conditions
Author :	Rob Duffield, et al.
Journal :	European Journal of Sport Science, November 2013, Volume 13, Issue 1, pages 58-67
Abstract :	Pre-cooling studies report positive physiological and performance benefits in laboratory conditions, although research studies have not investigated these reported benefits in ecologically valid team-sport training and competition settings. Accordingly, this study investigated the effect of field-based pre-cooling strategies for professional football players during training and competition in the heat. Ten professional football players from an Australian A-League club performed two training sessions and competitive matches in hot ambient conditions (29±3oC, 78±8% relative humidity) with or without pre-cooling. The pre-cooling intervention involved 20-min of an ice-vest, cold towels and 350 mL ice-slushie drink. Training sessions (n=9) were randomised, and consisted of 2 x 10-min interval training, followed by 6 x 3-min of 5v5 small sided games.

	Competitions (n=7) involved official A-League matches during the 2009–10 season. Player movement characteristics, core temperature (gastrointestinal), skin temperature, nude mass, heart rate, capillary blood (glucose, K+, Na+, haematocrit), perceptual exertion and thermal stress measures were recorded. No significant differences (P>0.05) were present between conditions for any measure of physical performance, although moderate-large effects for a greater total and relative distance covered during training were present (d > 0.8). While mean skin temperature was reduced following cooling, core temperature was only lower until following the warm-up in training and was even less evident during matches (P>0.05; d < 0.6). However, a smaller change in mass (sweat loss) and reduced perceptual exertion and thermal stress were evident during training following cooling (d > 0.9), although again, to a much lesser extent in matches (d = 0.6). In conclusion, equivocal findings were present for the effects of pre-cooling for professional football players during competitive training and matches in the heat. However, performance and thermoregulatory response trends showed similarities to previous laboratory evidence. The field-based nature of the current study may highlight that the transfer of lab findings to field settings is difficult or the strength of the intervention is diminished by the settings.
Database :	Taylor & Francis Online Journals

Title :	The impact of alcohol on Alzheimer's disease: A systematic review
Author :	Anna K. Piazza-Gardner, et al.
Journal :	Aging & Mental Health, November 2013, Volume 17, Issue 2, pages 133-146
Abstract :	Currently, there is discrepancy regarding alcohol's impact on Alzheimer's disease (AD). Consequently, the purpose of this systematic review was to determine whether alcohol serves as a protective agent against the development of AD, as well as whether protective effects are influenced by quantity and/or frequency of drinking. Adapted versions of the Matrix Method and PRISMA guidelines were used in order to identify, organize, and synthesize relevant research. Overall, there is no consensus regarding alcohol's impact on AD. Specifically, seven articles suggested drinking alcohol decreases the risk of AD, three studies found drinking led to an increased risk of AD, and yet another nine reported alcohol had no impact on AD. Validity and consistency of both alcohol and AD measures across studies represents a severe limitation. Prior to the development of standards and/or clinical recommendations, more investigations into the association between alcohol and AD are necessary. Considering the current evidence base, alcohol should not be used as a means to decrease risk of developing AD.
Database :	Taylor & Francis Online Journals

Title :	Dietary Intake of Specific Fatty Acids and Breast Cancer Risk Among Postmenopausal Women in the VITAL Cohort
Author :	Anna K. Sczaniecka, et al.
Journal :	Nutrition and Cancer, November 2012, Volume 64, Issue 8, pages 1131-1142
Abstract :	Studies of dietary fat intake and breast cancer have been inconsistent and few have examined specific fatty acids. We examined the association between specific monounsaturated (MUFA), polyunsaturated (PUFA), saturated (SFA), and trans-fatty acids (TFA) and breast cancer risk. Participants, 50–76 yr, were

	female members of the VITamins And Lifestyle (VITAL) Cohort, who were postmenopausal at baseline. In 2000–2002, participants completed a food frequency questionnaire. Seven hundred seventy-two incident, primary breast cancer cases were identified using a population-based cancer registry. Cox proportional hazard models estimated hazard ratios (HR) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) for the association between fatty acid intake and breast cancer risk. Intake of total MUFAs (highest vs. lowest quintile: HR = 1.61, 95% CI: 1.08–2.38, P trend = 0.02), particularly myristoleic and erucic acids, was associated with increased breast cancer risk. Whereas total SFA was suggestive of an increased risk (HR = 1.47, 95% CI: 1.00–2.15, P trend = 0.09), strong associations were observed for palmitic, margaric, and stearic acids. Total TFA and PUFA intake were not associated with breast cancer. However, among TFAs, linolelaidic acid was positively associated with risk; among PUFAs, intake of eicosapentaenoic and docosahexaenoic acids were inversely associated with risk. Our findings show that fatty acids are heterogeneous in their association with postmenopausal breast cancer risk.
Database :	Taylor & Francis Online Journals

Title :	Rodent models of alcoholic liver disease: Of mice and men
Author :	Elizabeth Brandon-Warner, et al.
Journal :	Alcohol, 2012, Volume46, Issue 8, pages 715-25
Abstract :	Alcoholic liver disease (ALD) is a major cause of acute and chronic liver disease worldwide. The progressive nature of ALD is well described; however, the complex interactions under which these pathologies evolve remain to be fully elucidated. Clinically there are no clear biomarkers or universally accepted, effective treatment strategies for ALD. Experimental models of ALD are an important component in identifying underlying mechanisms of alcohol-induced injury to develop better diagnostic markers, predictors of disease progression, and therapeutic targets to manage, halt, or reverse disease progression. Rodents remain the most accessible model for studying ALD pathology. Effective rodent models must mimic the natural history of ALD while allowing examination of complex interactions between multiple hepatic, and non-hepatic, cell types in the setting of altered metabolic or oxidative/nitrosative stress, inflammatory responses, and sensitivity to cytotoxic stress. Additionally, mode and duration of alcohol delivery influence hepatic response and present unique challenges in understanding disease pathology. This review provides an overview of rodent models of ALD, their strengths and weaknesses relative to human disease states, and provides insight of the potential to develop novel rodent models to simulate the course of human ALD.
Database :	ProQuest Nursing & Allied Health Source

Title :	Type A Behavior Pattern and Coronary Heart Disease: Philip Morris's "Crown Jewel"
Author :	Mark Petticrew, et al.
Journal :	Public Health, November 2012, Volume 102 Issue 11 pages 2018-2025
Abstract :	The type A behavior pattern (TABP) was described in the 1950s by cardiologists Meyer Friedman and Ray Rosenman, who argued that TABP was an important risk factor for coronary heart disease. This theory was supported by positive findings from the Western Collaborative Group Study and the Framingham Study. We

	analyzed tobacco industry documents to show that the tobacco industry was a major funder of TABP research, with selected results used to counter concerns regarding tobacco and health. Our findings also help explain inconsistencies in the findings of epidemiological studies of TABP, in particular the phenomenon of initially promising results followed by negative findings. Our analysis suggests that these "decline effects" are partly explained by tobacco industry involvement in TABP research.
Database :	ProQuest Nursing & Allied Health Source

Title :	Communication Skills for Biosciences
Author :	Knight, G
Journal :	British Journal of Biomedical Science, 2012, Volume 69 Issue 4, page 187
Abstract :	While the subject is not directly related to communication skills, the authors spend some time outlining the importance of planning for a job interview, including the development of travel itineraries, hotel bookings and the need to take lavatory breaks upon arrival. [...]Comtnunication Skills for Biosciences provides a sound reference source for students new to higher education.
Database :	ProQuest Nursing & Allied Health Source

Title :	MR imaging of subscapularis tendon injury in the setting of anterior shoulder dislocation
Author :	Soterios Gyftopoulos, et al.
Journal :	Skeletal Radiology, November 2012, Volume 41, Issue 11, pp 1445-1452
Abstract :	To evaluate the degree and location patterns of subscapularis tendon injury in patients with prior anterior shoulder dislocation (ASD).
Database :	SpringerLink

Title :	Prebiotics, probiotics and digestive health
Author :	Balakrishnan, Maya; Floch, Martin H.
Journal :	Current Opinion in Clinical Nutrition and Metabolic Care, November 2012, Volume 15, Issue 6, pages 580–585
Abstract :	The human gastrointestinal lumen is inhabited by a wide variety of microbiota. Our understanding of the intestinal microbiota and its full consequences on gastrointestinal health is still evolving. However, it is well accepted that altered colonic flora drives the pathogenesis of many disorders and diseases as seen in antibiotic-associated diarrhea and Clostridium difficile infection. Recent works published in the area of probiotics are reviewed here.
Database :	Ovid คณะแพทยศาสตร์