



underdeveloped CGT services. This cross sectional study was carried out in the form of a survey, targeting three different populations: physicians, cancer patients, and public participants. This volume, the 35th issue of Transactions on Large-Scale Data- and Knowledge-Centered Systems, contains five fully-revised selected regular papers focusing on data quality, social-data artifacts, data privacy, predictive models, and e-health. Specifically, the five papers present and discuss a data-quality framework for the Estonian public sector; a data-driven approach to bridging the gap between the business and social worlds; privacy-preserving querying on privately encrypted data in the cloud; algorithms for the prediction of norovirus concentration in drinking water; and cloud computing in healthcare organizations in Saudi Arabia.

Fully revised and updated edition of this popular book, addressing all issues concerning the diabetic foot, one of the most prevalent problems in diabetes, with a strong emphasis on practical aspects of delivering care.

The Year Book of Pediatrics brings you abstracts of the articles that reported the year's breakthrough developments in pediatrics, carefully selected from more than 500 journals worldwide. Expert commentaries evaluate the clinical importance of each article and discuss its application to your practice. There's no faster or easier way to stay informed! This annual covers all aspects of pediatric care from infectious diseases and immunology, adolescent medicine, therapeutics and toxicology, child development, dentistry and otolaryngology and neurology and psychiatry. The Year Book of Pediatrics publishes annually in December of the preceding year.

Human lactation has evolved to produce a milk composition that is uniquely-designed for the human infant. Not only does human milk optimize infant growth and development, it also provides protection from infection and disease. More recently, the importance of human milk and breastfeeding in the programming of infant health has risen to the fore. Anchoring of infant feeding in the developmental origins of health and disease has led to a resurgence of research focused in this area. Milk composition is highly variable both between and within mothers. Indeed the distinct maternal human milk signature, including its own microbiome, is influenced by environmental factors, such as diet, health, body composition and geographic residence. An understanding of these changes will lead to unravelling the adaptation of milk to the environment and its impact on the infant. In terms of the promotion of breastfeeding, health economics and epidemiology is instrumental in shaping public health policy and identifying barriers to breastfeeding. Further, basic research is imperative in order to design evidence-based interventions to improve both breastfeeding duration and women's breastfeeding experience.

"Despite global progress in understanding the epidemiology of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), knowledge about the epidemic in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) remains limited and subject to much controversy. In the more than 25 years since the discovery of HIV, no scientific study has provided a comprehensive, data-driven synthesis of the spread of HIV/AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) in the region. Consequently, the effectiveness of policies, programs, and resources intended to address the spread of HIV/AIDS has been compromised. This report aims to fill the knowledge gap by providing the first-ever comprehensive scientific assessment and data-driven epidemiological synthesis of HIV's spread in MENA. It is based on a literature review and analysis of thousands of largely unrecognized publications, reports, and data sources extracted from scientific literature or collected from sources at the local, national, and regional levels. The resulting collection of data provides a solid foundation on which efforts to stem the spread of HIV/AIDS can be based. 'Characterizing the HIV/AIDS Epidemic in the Middle East and North Africa' will be of particular interest to policy makers, researchers, development practitioners, and specialists in public health and epidemiology."

Digital integration is the driving force of teaching and learning at all levels of education. As more non-traditional students seek credentialing, certification, and degrees, institutions continue to push the boundaries of innovative practices to meet the needs of diverse students. Programs and faculty have moved from merely using technology and learning management systems to unique and innovative ways to engage learners. The Handbook of Research on Innovative Digital Practices to Engage Learners is an essential scholarly publication that offers theoretical frameworks, delivery models, current guidelines, and digital design techniques for integrating technological advancements in education contexts to enforce student engagement and positive student outcomes. Featuring a wide range of topics such as gamification, wearable technologies, and distance education, this book is ideal for teachers, curriculum developers, instructional designers, principals, deans, administrators, researchers, academicians, education professionals, and students.

May 07-09, 2018 Frankfurt, Germany Key Topics : Health Care, Home Care Safety, Pediatric Ophthalmology, Pediatric Optometry and Research, Low Vision, Refractive Errors and Management, Pediatric Cataracts, Ocular Oncology, Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry, Pharmacological Sciences, Drugs and Regulations, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Types of Pharmaceutical Formulations, Pharmaceutical Nanotechnology, Novel Drug Delivery Systems, Pre-formulation Studies, Bio-Pharmaceutics, Bioinformatics, Genetics & Genetic Engineering, Pharmaceutical Packaging, Radiopharmaceuticals, Pharma Companies, Hospital Pharmacy, Industrial Pharmacy, Ethics in Pharmacy, Pharma Consulting & Services, Nanomedicine and Biomedical Applications,

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From 1987 to 2001, Saudi Arabia enacted a special needs legislation providing for the responsibility of service providers to make all efforts to support people with disabilities according to their needs and to provide all learning and the environment within schools (Al-Jadid, 2013; Alquraini, 2013; & King Salman Center for Disability Research, 2007–2018;). This study investigates Saudi intellectual disability (ID) teachers' perceptions attitude, knowledge, and practice toward cooperative learning (CL) as an instructional strategy in K-12 special needs classrooms in the Qassim region in Saudi Arabia. The study included two types of schools: public schools and institutes of intellectual program. Three-hundred sixty-six ID teachers completed an adapted version of the questionnaire on attitude, knowledge, and practice towards the CL. The results indicated that the attitude and knowledge of teachers towards CL were positive, yet there was a low level of use of this instructional strategy in practice. Statistical analysis revealed that the three variables (i.e., attitude, knowledge, and practice) have a significant impact on CL. A

significant difference was found in the ID teachers' perceived attitude of gender and types of schools toward CL. The study found no statistically significant differences in the perceived knowledge of gender and school types towards CL. Statistical analysis showed that there were no statistically significant differences in the perceived user-practice of gender and school types towards CL. There were statistically significant differences in perceived non-user practice of gender towards CL, but the types of schools did not detect statistically significant differences. Finally, the results specified that ID teachers noted that the lack of training on the CL strategy and lack of support from school administrations prevented them from practicing and implementing CL within the classroom. Therefore, the Ministry of Education needs to work to provide courses and workshops to train teachers on CL, as well as to urge school administrations to direct the required support to teachers.

After graduating from Tripoli, Libya in 1990, Dr Benamer came to the United Kingdom in 1991 to further his training in medicine. He obtained the MRCP in 1994 and trained in neurology in Glasgow. He obtained a PhD and CCST in 2000 and was appointed a consultant neurologist in Wolverhampton and Birmingham the same year. He has been the lead neurologist in New Cross Hospital in Wolverhampton since 2006. Dr Benamer is a general neurologist with special interest in movement disorders. Dr Benamer is honorary clinical senior lecturer in Birmingham University and has an interest in medical education, in which he obtained a postgraduate certificate from Keele University in 2007. He has published more than 35 papers and two books. He is currently a senior editor of the Libyan Journal of Medicine. He was also an examiner of the MRCP Diploma from 2005 to 2009. Dr Benamer's publications relevant to the subject of the book: 1. Benamer HT. 2007. Neurological disorders in Libya: an overview. *Neuroepidemiology* 29:143-9 2. Benamer HT. 2008. The ancestry of LRRK2 Gly2019Ser parkinsonism. *Lancet neurology* 7:769-70; author reply 70-1 3. Benamer HT, de Silva R, Siddiqui KA, Grosset DG. 2008. Parkinson's disease in Arabs: a systematic review. *Movement disorders: official journal of the Movement Disorder Society* 23:1205-10 4. Benamer HT, Ahmed ES, Al-Din AS, Grosset DG. 2009. Frequency and clinical patterns of multiple sclerosis in Arab countries: a systematic review. *Journal of the neurological sciences* 278:1-4 5. Benamer HT, Grosset D. 2009. Stroke in Arab countries: a systematic literature review. *Journal of the neurological sciences* 284:18-23 6. Benamer HT, Grosset DG. 2009. A systematic review of the epidemiology of epilepsy in Arab countries. *Epilepsia* 50:2301-4 7. Benamer HT, Shakir RA. 2009. The neurology map of the Arab world. *Journal of the neurological sciences* 285:10-2 8. Benamer HT. 2010. Neurology expertise and postgraduate training programmes in the Arab world: a survey. *European neurology* 64:313-8 9. Benamer HT, de Silva R. 2010. LRRK2 G2019S in the North African population: a review. *European neurology* 63:321-5 10. Benamer HT, Deleu D, Grosset D. 2010. Epidemiology of headache in Arab countries. *The journal of headache and pain* 11:1-3 11. Benamer HT. 2011. More epidemiological studies of neurological disorders are needed in the Arab countries. *Neuroepidemiology* 36:70.

Informatics and technology have become an intrinsic part of healthcare management in recent years; it is almost impossible to imagine a modern healthcare system without them. This book presents the proceedings of the 14th annual International Conference on Informatics, Management and Technology in Healthcare (ICIMTH), held in Athens, Greece, in July 2016. The conference treats the field of biomedical informatics in a very broad framework, and the 68 full papers included here examine the research and applications outcomes of informatics from cell to population, including a number of technologies such as imaging, sensors, mobile communications, biomedical equipment and management, as well as legal and societal issues related to the application of health informatics. The book is divided into sections: Biomedical Technology; Clinical Informatics; E-learning and Education; Formalisation of Knowledge, Ontologies, Clinical Guidelines and Standards of Healthcare; Health Informatics; Healthcare Management and Public Health; mHealth and Telemedicine; and Social Media and Health. Also included are two keynote speeches. Covering a wide spectrum of applications, the book will be of interest to all those working in the design, management and delivery of healthcare services whose work involves the development or use of biomedical informatics.

This study investigated the extent to which Saudi students were interested in American academic slang terms and expressions. The goal of this study was to examine their knowledge and perceptions of academic slang as L2 learners living in the US. In this study, both qualitative and quantitative methodologies were employed. The data were retrieved via an online survey. A written questionnaire was completed by 50 undergraduate SIUC students from Saudi Arabia. The vocabulary task results showed that Saudi L2 learners do not have sufficient knowledge of American academic slang. Saudi students, especially females, revealed a positive attitude towards learning American academic slang in order to communicate successfully in American universities. This research highlights the importance of presenting international students with academic slang as an important register frequently used in academic life.

"This research used an integrated approach to investigate the research participants' attitudes to standard Arabic, colloquial Arabic and English, and also to examine how the participants actually used these language varieties. In addition, the study aimed to gain an insight into the factors behind such attitudes. The integrated design of the research included a questionnaire to investigate participants' conscious attitudes, a matched guise test to examine their subconscious attitudes, and a focus group protocol to examine the factors behind these attitudes. The research population was based on a random cluster sample of Saudi male undergraduate students at King Saud University. About 260 students took part in the questionnaire and the matched guise test and 17 participants were involved in the focus group protocol. In regard to actual use, the findings showed that standard Arabic and English were 'rarely' used in comparison to colloquial Arabic which was found 'always' to be used, particularly in social interactions. Although the use of standard Arabic was rare, it was used more in the media than in social interactions and in education. Remarkably, the research participants were of the opinion that they used English more than they used standard Arabic. An additional surprising finding was that colloquial Arabic was used widely in informal written discourse. Broadly speaking, the overall results from both the overt and covert investigations of attitudes were similar. While the findings revealed that the participants clearly had a positive attitude to English, their attitudes to the two varieties of Arabic were found to be similar but less positive than their attitude to English. However, in some statements it was found that attitudes were different based on the level of consciousness. That is, whereas the participants overtly agreed that standard Arabic was superior to colloquial Arabic and English, the outcome of the indirect investigation revealed that subconsciously they believed that English was superior. In the direct investigation it was found that the participants generally had a positive

attitude to standard Arabic in all three aspects of attitude: knowledge, emotion and action. This attitude was positively influenced by religious, linguistic and cultural factors. The participants strongly believed that using standard Arabic was important because it is the language of the Qur'an. On the other hand, the participants had a positive attitude to colloquial Arabic for both emotion and action, although their attitude to colloquial Arabic was negative for knowledge. These views had been constructed by the influence of several linguistic, social and cultural factors. It was found that participants had a common belief about the simplicity of colloquial Arabic. As for social factors, the acquisition of colloquial Arabic is an aspect that the participants recognised had positively influenced their attitudes. The knowledge aspect of attitude to colloquial Arabic has been negatively affected by its impact on Arabic culture, identity and pan-Arabism. English was evaluated positively for knowledge, emotion and action. The findings revealed several linguistic, social and instrumental factors behind the participants' favourable attitude to English, including self-image, the prestige associated with using English, and the occupational opportunities afforded by knowledge of English. In the investigation of subconscious attitudes to language, the standard Arabic guises were evaluated positively for both competence and personal integrity but negatively for social attractiveness, which may have been affected by the position of standard Arabic as a high variety of the language used in formal settings. On the other hand, the colloquial Arabic guises received a positive assessment for both social attractiveness and personal integrity but was viewed negatively for competence, due to its position as a low variety of the language. The English guise commonly received a positive judgment for competence and personal integrity but the evaluation was slightly negative for social attractiveness. The results of the investigation into the participants' conscious and subconscious attitudes have implications for language planning in Saudi Arabia." -- Abstract.

While Saudi Arabia's economy remains dominated by its hydrocarbons sector, several other sectors have emerged in recent years as key propellers of economic growth. The Kingdom's financial services industries have continued to expand steadily despite the liquidity challenges posed by falling oil prices. Trade and investment are being treated as key priorities as the government looks to negotiate this altered economic landscape, aiming to leverage its large population, high per capita income and many sea and air links. The country's capital markets sector meanwhile is poised for a period of significant growth on the back of the opening of Tadawul to international investors in 2015 and the raft of regulatory upgrades implemented as result. The domestic insurance industry, which remains dominated by the motor and medical segments, has enjoyed double-digit growth over the past five years in both revenue and net profit. Elsewhere the targets outlined in Vision 2030 indicate that a period of greater opportunity and integration is on the horizon for private players operating in core sectors such as health care, utilities, industry and ICT.

Advancements in cancer diagnosis and treatment have extended the lives of many patients facing numerous types of cancer over the years. Research on best practices, new drug development, early identification, and treatment continues to advance with the ultimate goal of uncovering a cure for cancer in all its forms. Oncology: Breakthroughs in Research and Practice features international perspectives on cancer identification, treatment, and management methodologies in addition to patient considerations and outlooks for the future. This collection of emerging research provides valuable insight for researchers, graduate-level students, and professionals in the medical field.

March 01-03, 2018 London, UK Key Topics : Nursing Education & Research, Healthcare, Pediatric Nursing, Midwifery and Women Health Nursing, Cancer Nursing, Cardiac Nursing, Nursing Practice, Critical Care & Emergency Nursing, Clinical Nursing, Psychiatric and Mental Health, Geriatric Nursing, Medicine, Surgical Nursing, Legal Nursing, Occupational and Environmental Health Nursing, Public Health, Tele Medicine & e-health, Dental Nursing, Neuroscience Nursing, Nursing Informatics, Family Nursing, This Reader is about the changing trends in mental health care and research in Ghana. The book includes a brief history of Department of Psychiatry at the University of Ghana Medical School and Mental Health Care in Ghana through the eyes of professionals who have lived this history. There is also a revised situation analysis of mental health services and legislation from 2005. These are followed by three main sections on Conceptualization of Mental Illness (depression, religion and illness, autism, substance use disorders and schizophrenia), Mental Health Practice in a teaching hospital setting (referrals to Korle-Bu, how psychiatric illnesses manifest, how people's lives are affected and what skill sets and resources are available for dealing with them) and finally the Department's focus on research includes the Mental Health Information System, Sickle Cell Disease, Medical Ethics, and Liaison Psychiatry. In the concluding paragraph, read about the way forward in mental health care and research.

For many years, concern has been expressed about the quality of gifted education offered around the world. In response to these concerns, many countries, including Saudi Arabia, have introduced gifted education programmes in primary, intermediate and secondary schools. Current international research suggests that the attitude and knowledge of teachers regarding gifted pupils and their education is a key factor that determines the success of such programmes. However, little is known about the success of the Saudi government initiative as there is a dearth of studies that focus on teacher attitudes and knowledge of gifted pupils and their education. The aim of this study is to investigate the attitudes and knowledge, training needs and attitudes towards in-service gifted training programmes of regular teachers (RTs) and gifted programme teachers (GPTs) towards gifted pupils and their education in primary schools in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The researcher has used mixed methods for collecting data obtained from questionnaires distributed to, and semi-structured interviews with, a sample of 233 GPTs and 700 RTs for the questionnaire and 20 GPTs and 20 RTs for the semi-structured interview, both based on a multi-stage sampling technique. The overall findings indicated that both groups of primary teachers held overall 'slightly' positive attitudes towards gifted pupils and their education, with higher positive attitudes among GPTs than RTs. However, there were significant differences between RTs and GPTs in overall knowledge and training needs regarding the gifted and gifted education, with higher knowledge in all topics for GPTs and high training needs for RTs in most gifted knowledge topics. In addition, there

were significant differences between RTs and GPTs in their attitudes regarding in-service gifted training programmes, with an 'ambivalent' attitude level from GPTs and a 'very negative' attitude level from RTs. There were significant positive relationships between teacher attitudes and teacher knowledge regarding the gifted and gifted education. The analysis of semi-structured interview data provided evidence of the validity of the questionnaire results and illustrated the reasons behind positive or negative teacher attitudes and high or low teacher knowledge. Based on the findings, the researcher makes several recommendations and offers possible directions for future research.

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