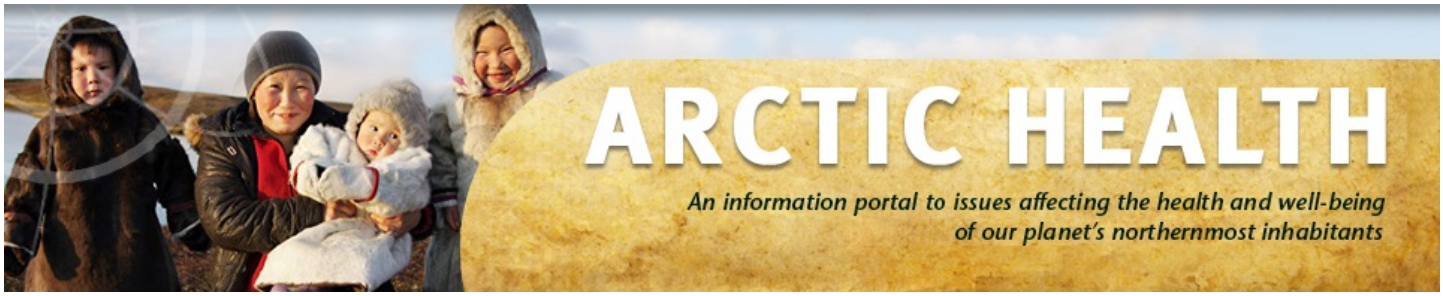

The Arctic as a food producing region. Phase 1: Current status in five Arctic countries.

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature295345

Author: Silje Elde
Ingrid Kvalvik
Bjørg Helen Nøstvold
Rune Rødbotten
Sigridur Dalmannsdottir
Hilde Halland
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Rakel Halldórsdóttir
Óli Þór Hilmarsson
Gunnar Þórðarson
Þóra Valsdóttir
Rebekka Knudsen
David Natcher
Daria Sidorova

Source: Nofima. Report 10/2018. 99 pp.
Date: April 2018
Language: English
Geographic Location: Canada
Denmark
Greenland
Iceland
Norway
Russia
Publication Type: Report
File Size: 5515073
Keywords: Arctic
Food
Production
Industry and market
Possibilities
Challenges

Abstract: The "Arctic as a food producing region" is a project funded by the Nordic Council of Ministries, the Canadian Arctic Council office, the University of Saskatchewan (Canada), the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Nofima – Norwegian Institute of Food, fisheries and Aquaculture Research, the Icelandic Foreign Ministry, and endorsed by the Arctic Council Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG). The project has participation from Canada, Denmark, Greenland, Iceland, Norway and Russia. The aim of the "Arctic as a food producing region" - project is to assess the potential for increased production and added value of food from the Arctic region, with the overarching aim of improving economic and social conditions of Arctic communities. This report is the output from the first phase of the project, providing a description of the main food production and examples of conditions for food production in the Arctic areas of the countries involved.

Documents

Rapport-10-2018.pdf

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Center for International Climate and Environmental Research: Oslo (CICERO)

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature288438

Author Affiliation:	Center for International Climate and Environmental Research: Oslo (CICERO)
Language:	English
	Norwegian
Geographic Location:	Norway
Publication Type:	Database
Digital File Format:	Web site (.html, .htm)
Keywords:	One Health
	Arctic Environmental Health
	Ocean, Atmosphere, & Weather
	Climate change
	Climate
	Research
	International Cooperation
	Public Policy
Abstract:	Conducts research and provide reports, information and expert advice about issues related to global climate change and international climate policy with the aim of acquiring knowledge that can help mitigate the climate problem and enhance international climate cooperation.

Online Resources

http://www.cicero.uio.no/en

Centre for Saami Health Research

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature288445

Source:	The Arctic University of Norway, Department of Community Medicine.
Language:	English
	Norwegian
Geographic Location:	Norway
Publication Type:	Website
Keywords:	Governments and Organizations
	Norway
	Research Personnel
	Inuits
	Research
	Environmental health
Abstract:	The Centre for Sami Health Research (CSHR), Sámi dearvvašvuodadutkama guovvdáš, is an independent centre under the Department of Community Medicine at UiT The Arctic University of Norway. The main aim of the CSHR is to enhance knowledge of the health and life of Sami people in Norway. The emphasis in the CSHR is on interdisciplinary research, mainly population-based studies using quantitative methods. The Population-based Study on Health and Living Conditions – the SAMINOR Study is the most important research project of the centre.

Online Resources

https://en.uit.no/om/enhet/forsiden?p_dimension_id=88115

Climate change adaptation in Norway.

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature297065

Source:	Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment. Meld. St. 33 (2012–2013) Report to the Storting (white paper). 107 p.
Date:	2015
Language:	English
Geographic Location:	Norway
Publication Type:	Book/Book Chapter
File Size:	12235129
Keywords:	Climate change
	Sami

Documents

stm201220130033000engpdfs.pdf

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Climate change and displacement for Indigenous Communities in Arctic Scandinavia.

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature297122

Author:	Kelman, Ilan
	Næss, Marius Warg
Author Affiliation:	Center for International Climate and Environmental Research—Oslo
Source:	Brookings LSE. Project on Internal Displacement. 35 p.
Date:	January 30, 2013
Language:	English
Geographic Location:	Finland
	Norway
	Sweden
Publication Type:	Report
File Size:	646676
Keywords:	Saami
	Climate change
	Migration
	Reindeer
	Displacement

Documents

30-arctic-scandinavia-kelman-paper.pdf

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Comparison of cancer incidence in Norway and Arkhangelskaja Oblast in Russia.

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature84162

Author:	Vaktskjold, A.
	Lebedintseva, J.
	Korotov, D.
	Podjakova, T.
	Tkatsjov, A.
	Lund, E.

Author Affiliation:	Institutt for samfunnsmedisin, Universitetet i TromsÃ?Â¸, 9037 TromsÃ?Â¸, Norway
Source:	Pages 99-104 in N. Murphy and S. Krivoschekov, eds. Circumpolar Health 2006: Gateway to the International Polar Year. Proceedings of the 13th International Congress on Circumpolar Health, Novosibirsk, Russia, 2006. Alaska Medicine. 2007;49(2 Suppl):99-104
Date:	2007
Language:	English
Geographic Location:	Norway
	Russia
Publication Type:	Article
Digital File Format:	Text - PDF
Physical Holding:	University of Alaska Anchorage
Keywords:	Northern Russia
	Site-specific cancer rate
	Stomach cancer
Abstract:	OBJECTIVES: The aim of this investigation was to estimate the site-specific cancer incidence rates in Arkhangelskaja Oblast (AO), and to make a comparison with the incidence in Norway. STUDY DESIGN: AO is an administrative unit in Northwestern Russia with 1.3 million inhabitants. A population-based cancer registry covering the whole population of the oblast was set up at the central oncological hospital. All new cancer cases in the period 1993 - 2001 among official residents of AO were registered in the registry and included in the study. The annual gender- and age-group-specific population figures for AO were obtained from the regional statistics office. Gender- and site-specific frequencies cancer figures from Norway were obtained from the Norwegian Cancer Registry. RESULTS: A total of 34,697 cases of primary cancers in AO were included. The age-adjusted incidence rate for all sites combined was 164/100,000 for women and 281/100,000 for men. The incidence among women was 31% lower than in Norway, while the rate among men was the same. Among men, the incidence of stomach, lung, oesophagus, larynx, liver and pancreas cancer was markedly higher in AO than in Norway, while the incidence of cancer in the prostate, colon, bladder, testicle and melanoma was markedly lower in AO. For women, of the common cancer sites only the incidence of stomach cancer was higher in AO. Cancers of the lung, colon, rectum and ovaries were markedly lower. CONCLUSIONS: The incidence of most major cancer types appears to have been quite different in a northern Russian population than in Norway. The incidence among women was relatively low, except for stomach cancer.
PubMed ID:	17929616 View in PubMed

Documents

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Competitive binding of persistent organic pollutants to the thyroid hormone transport protein transthyretin in glaucous gull (Larus hyperboreus).

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature297153

Author:	Mortensen, Åse-Karen
Source:	Norwegian University of Science and Technology. Department of Biology. ix, 63, 12 p.
Date:	2015
Language:	English
Geographic Location:	Norway
Publication Type:	Dissertation
File Size:	2569706
Keywords:	Arctic Glaucous gull Persistent orgnic pollutants (POPS) Metabolites Thyroid Svalbard
Abstract:	The glaucous gull (Larus hyperboreus) is one of the largest avian top predators in the Arctic. High levels of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and their metabolites have been detected in the glaucous gull, and several studies indicate that high levels of different POPs can contribute to detrimental effects. The mechanism behind these disruptions could be that chemicals interfere with the endocrine system. Thyroid hormones (THs) are important for thermogenesis, reproduction, growth and differentiation. They are transported in the circulation system of glaucous gull mainly bound to the transport proteins globulin, albumin and transthyretin (TTR). The aim of this study was to use molecular modeling to construct a homology model of the TTR in glaucous gull and to dock several well-known and new emerging POPs in the models to predict the binding affinity of POPs to the TH binding site in glaucous gull TTR...

Documents

10580_FULLTEXT.pdf

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Current trends in arctic medical research in the Nordic countries with special reference to Sweden

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature94088

Author:	Linderholm, H
Author Affiliation:	Department of Clinical Physiology, University of UmeÃ¥, UmeÃ¥, Sweden
Source:	Pages 8-11 in R.J. Shephard and S. Itoh, eds. Proceedings of the Third International Symposium on Circumpolar Health, Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, 1974.
Date:	1976
Language:	English
Geographic Location:	Denmark
	Finland
	Norway
	Sweden
Digital File Format:	Text - PDF
Physical Holding:	University of Alaska Anchorage
Keywords:	Arctic medical research
	Denmark
	Environmental contra-genetic factors
	Ethnic minorities
	Finland
	Greenland
	Human adaptability
	Iceland
	Lapps
	Nordic Council for Arctic Medical Reserach (NCAMR)
	Nordic countries
	Norway
	Sweden

Documents

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Determinants of adolescents' soft drink consumption.

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature162882

Author: Elling Bere
Elin SÃ¸rli Glomnes
Saskia J te Velde
Knut-Inge Klepp
Author Affiliation: Department of Public Health, Erasmus University Medical Centre, Rotterdam, The Netherlands. ellingb@medisin.uio.no
Source: Public Health Nutr. 2008 Jan;11(1):49-56
Date: Jan-2008
Language: English
Geographic Location: Norway
Publication Type: Article
Keywords: Adolescent
Adolescent Behavior - psychology
Attitude to Health
Carbonated Beverages
Drinking
Drinking Behavior
Female
Food Preferences
Humans
Logistic Models
Male
Norway
Questionnaires
Residence Characteristics
Schools
Sex Distribution
Abstract: To identify determinants of adolescents' consumption of carbonated soft drinks (regular and diet), both of total consumption and of consumption at school.

Regular and diet soft drink consumption was measured by food frequency questions that were dichotomised. Several potential environmental and personal determinants of consumption were measured. A total of 2870 (participation rate: 85%) 9th and 10th graders, within 33 Norwegian schools, participated in the study. Multilevel logistic regression analyses were preformed for total soft drink consumption (twice a week or more vs. less) and for consumption at school (once a week or more vs. less).

A total of 63% and 27% of the participants reported to drink respectively regular and diet soft drinks twice a week or more, and 24% and 8%, respectively, reported to drink soft drinks once a week or more at school. Preferences, accessibility, modelling and attitudes were the strongest determinants of both regular and diet soft drink consumption. In addition, gender, educational plans and dieting were related to both total soft drink consumption and consumption at school. Pupils with longer distance from school to shop and those in schools with rules concerning soft drink consumption tended to have lower odds of drinking both regular and diet soft drinks at school.

This study shows that gender, educational plans, dieting, accessibility, modelling, attitudes and preferences all seem to be strong determinants of adolescents' soft drink consumption. Parents and the home environment appear as great potential intervention targets.
PubMed ID: 17582242 View in PubMed

Distribution of apoB/apoA-1 ratio and blood lipids in Sami, Kven and Norwegian populations: the SAMINOR Study.

Author:	Nystad, Tove
	Utsi, Egil
	Selmer, Randi
	Brox, Jan
	Melhus, Marita
	Lund, Eiliv

Source:	International Journal of Circumpolar Health. 2008; 67(1):67-81.
Date:	2008
Language:	English
Geographic Location:	Norway
Publication Type:	Article
File Size:	315938
Keywords:	Sami
	SAMINOR
	apoB/apoA-1 ratio
	Total cholesterol
	Ethnic
	Cardiovascular disease

Abstract: Objectives. To assess the distribution of blood lipids, lipoprotein and apoB/apoA-1 ratio in a multi-ethnic population of Sami, Kvens and Norwegians in Norway. Study design. A population-based cross-sectional study was carried out in 2 003-2004 in an area with a mixed Sami, Kvens/Finns and Norwegian population, the SAMINOR study. Methods. A self-administrated questionnaire was distributed and total cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, triglycerides, apoB and apoA-1 counts were analysed in 6,461 women and 5 ,772 men between the ages of 36 and 79. Results. In 3 6–64 age group, Sami men and women had the highest apoB/apoA-1 ratio of the ethnic groups. The ethnic differences remained after adjustment for waist hip ratio, cigarette smoking, systolic and diastolic pressures, alcohol consumption, physical activity during leisure time and family history of myocardial infarction (MI). There were no significant ethnic differences in apoB/apoA-1 ratio in the older age group. Total cholesterol was significantly lower among Sami men and women, aged 65–79 years, than among the Norwegian. The opposite occurred in the 3 6–49 age group, with higher levels in the Sami population. We found no ethnic differences in HDL cholesterol and triglycerides. Conclusions. Middle-aged Sami women and men have increased levels of apoB/apoA-1 ratio and total cholesterol compared with Norwegians.

Documents

10.1.1.820.4538.pdf

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The epidemiology of injuries in Svalbard compared with Harstad

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature32033

Author: Ytterstad, B
Norheim, A.J
Author Affiliation: Institute for Community Medicine, University of TromsÃ¸, 9037 TromsÃ¸, Norway. boergey@online.no

Source: Pages 184-195 in P. Bjerregaard et al., eds. Part I, Proceedings of the 11th International Congress on Circumpolar Health, Harstad, Norway, June 5-9, 2000. International Journal of Circumpolar Health. 2001;60(2)
Date: Apr-2001
Language: English
Geographic Location: Norway
Publication Type: Article
Digital File Format: Text - PDF
Keywords: Adolescent
Adult
Aged
Arctic Regions - epidemiology
Child
Child, Preschool
Comparative Study
Female
Humans
Infant
Injury
Leisure
Male
Middle Aged
Norway - epidemiology
Population Surveillance
Prevalence
Prevention
Svalbard
Work
Wounds and injuries - classification - epidemiology

Abstract: STUDY OBJECTIVE: To survey all injuries treated in Longyearbyen hospital, Svalbard and to describe the injury epidemiology for Svalbard (residents and visitors), comparing it with Harstad. SETTING: The Norwegian arctic archipelago, Svalbard and the mainland city Harstad during three years from 8 March 1997. PARTICIPANTS: The person years of the study were 4211 for Svalbard residents and 69,014 for Harstad. MEASUREMENTS AND MAIN RESULTS: The variables followed the Nordic system. Of 630 recorded injuries, 107 were snowmobile related. Crude injury rates (per 1000 person years) [corrected] for Svalbard residents were for men 100.9 and for women 76.3. Corresponding rates were not significantly higher for men in Harstad (115.4, p = 0.19) and for women (80.1, p = 0.56). Home injuries were more prevalent in Harstad (30.5%) compared to Svalbard residents (13.1%, p

Notes: Erratum In: Int J Circumpolar Health 2002 May;61(2):184

PubMed ID: 11507968 View in PubMed

Documents

00-02-04.pdf

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Exploration of biomarkers for total fish intake in pregnant Norwegian women.

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature98999

Author: Anne Lise Brantsaeter
Margaretha Haugen
Yngvar Thomassen
Dag G Ellingsen
Trond A Ydersbond
Tor-Arne Hagve
Jan Alexander
Helle Margrete Meltzer

Author Affiliation: Division of Environmental Medicine, Department of Food Safety and Nutrition, Norwegian Institute of Public Health, PO Box 4404 Nydalen, NO-04030 Oslo, Norway. anne.lise.brantsaeter@fhi.no

Source: Public Health Nutr. 2010 Jan;13(1):54-62

Date: Jan-2010

Language: English

Geographic Location: Norway

Publication Type: Article

Keywords:	Adult
	Arsenic - administration & dosage - blood
	Biological Markers - blood - urine
	Cohort Studies
	Diet Records
	Erythrocytes - chemistry
	Fatty Acids, Omega-3 - administration & dosage - analysis
	Female
	Food Habits
	Humans
	Iodine - administration & dosage - urine
	Mercury - administration & dosage - blood
	Norway
	Pregnancy
	Questionnaires
	Seafood - analysis
	Selenium - administration & dosage - blood
	Young Adult
Abstract:	OBJECTIVE: Few biomarkers for dietary intake of various food groups have been established. The aim of the present study was to explore whether selenium (Se), iodine, mercury (Hg) or arsenic may serve as a biomarker for total fish and seafood intake in addition to the traditionally used n-3 fatty acids EPA and DHA. DESIGN: Intake of fish and seafood estimated by an FFQ was compared with intake assessed by a 4 d weighed food diary and with biomarkers in blood and urine. SETTING: Validation study in the Norwegian Mother and Child Cohort Study (MoBa). SUBJECTS: One hundred and nineteen women. RESULTS: Total fish/seafood intake (median 39 g/d) calculated with the MoBa FFQ was comparable to intake calculated by the food diary (median 30 g/d, rS = 0.37, P
Notes:	RefSource: Public Health Nutr. 2009 Dec;12(12):2536-7
PubMed ID:	19490733 View in PubMed

Healthy living, nutrition and food waste in the Barents region.

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature296270

Author:	Rautio, Arja
	Piippo, Sari
	Pongracz, Eva
	Golubeva, Elena
	Soloviev, Andrey
	Grini, Ida S.
	Altintzoglou, Themistoklis
	Helgesen, Hilde
Source:	Nordic Council of Ministers Arctic Cooperation Programme. 35 p.
Date:	2015
Language:	English
Geographic Location:	Finland
	Norway
	Russia
Publication Type:	Report
File Size:	1454021
Keywords:	Barents Region
	Sami
	Food waste
	Nutrition
Notes:	"Healthy food and lifestyle choices in the Arctic"

Documents

REPORT_Lifestyle.pdf

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Interactions between Pollutant Exposure and the Physiology in Adult Kittiwakes (Rissa tridactyla) at Svalbard.

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature297156

Author:	Svendsen, Niels Borup
Source:	Norwegian University of Science and Technology. Department of Biology. xii, 53 p.
Date:	2015
Language:	English
Geographic Location:	Norway
Publication Type:	Dissertation
File Size:	1326344
Keywords:	Svalbard
	Black-legged kittiwakes
	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
	Polybrominated diphenylethers (PBDEs)
	Organochlorine pesticides (OCPs)
	Phosphorous flame retardants (PFRs)
Abstract:	The present study investigated the use of feathers as a useful non-destructive biomonitoring tool for novel organic pollutants in black-legged kittiwakes (Rissa tridactyla), and evaluated the interaction of both novel and legacy pollutants on body condition and thyroid hormones. In July and August 2014, feather and blood samples were collected from 20 black-legged kittiwakes (Rissa tridactyla) at two colonies (Blomstrandhalvøya and Krykkjefjellet) in Kongsfjorden, Svalbard. Samples were analyzed for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polybrominated diphenylethers (PBDEs), organochlorine pesticides (OCPs) and phosphorous flame retardants (PFRs).
	All compound classes were detected and quantified in feathers ranging from

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Interior surface materials in the home and the development of bronchial obstruction in young children in Oslo, Norway

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature33500

Author: Jaakkola, JJ
Oie, L
Nafstad, P
Botten, G
Samuelsen, SO
Magnus, P
Author Affiliation: Department of Population Health Sciences, National Institute of Public Health, Oslo, Norway.
Source: American Journal of Public Health. 1999 Feb;89(2):188-192
Date: Feb-1999
Language: English
Geographic Location: Norway
Publication Type: Article
Keywords: Bronchial Diseases - etiology
Case-Control Studies
Child, Preschool
Constriction, Pathologic - etiology
Construction Materials - adverse effects
Environmental Exposure - adverse effects - analysis
Floors and Floorcoverings
Follow-Up Studies
Housing
Humans
Infant
Infant, Newborn
Interior Design and Furnishings
Logistic Models
Norway
Odds Ratio
Polyvinyl Chloride - adverse effects
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Risk factors
Textiles - adverse effects
Urban health
Abstract: OBJECTIVES: This study assessed the role of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastics and textile materials in the home in the development of bronchial obstruction during the first 2 years of life. METHODS: The study was a matched pair case-control study based on a cohort of 3754 newborns in Oslo in 1992 and 1993 who were followed up for 2 years. The case group consisted of 251 children with bronchial obstruction; the control group was matched one-to-one for date of birth. RESULTS: In conditional logistic regression analysis, the risk of bronchial obstruction was related to the presence of PVC flooring (adjusted odds ratio [OR] = 1.89; 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.14, 3.14) and textile wall materials (adjusted OR = 1.58; 95% CI = 0.98, 2.54). The reference category was wood or parquet flooring and painted walls and ceiling. Further analysis revealed an exposure-response relationship between the assessed amount of PVC and other plasticizer-containing surface materials and the risk of bronchial obstruction. CONCLUSIONS: This study provides new evidence of the role of PVC and textile wall materials in the development of bronchial obstruction in young children.
PubMed ID: 9949747 View in PubMed

Online Resources

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1508530/pdf/amjph00002-0046.pdf

Is increase in malignant melanoma a likely outcome of ozone depletion at northern latitudes? A behavioural perspective.

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature102196

Author:	Aase, A
	Bentham, G
Author Affiliation:	Department of Geography, University of Trondheim, Norway
	Centre for Social and Economic Research on the Global Environment (CSERGE), School of Environmental Sciences, University of East Anglia, Norwich, England

Source:	Pages 393-396 in G. PÃ©tursdÃ³ttir et al., eds. Circumpolar Health 93. Proceedings of the 9th International Congress on Circumpolar Health, ReykjavÃk, Iceland, June 20-25, 1993. Arctic Medical Research. 1994;53(Suppl.2)
Date:	1994
Language:	English
Geographic Location:	Norway
Publication Type:	Article
Digital File Format:	Text - PDF
Keywords:	Epidemiology
	Incidence
	Melanoma
	Norway
	Ozone depletion
	Ultraviolet radiation
	UV radiation

Abstract: Norway has the highest incidence of malignant melanoma in Europe in spite of the general trend of an increase towards the equator. This anomaly may be due to a combination of genetic and behavioral characteristics. Within the country, however, there is a decrease towards the north. No impact of ozone depletion on disease incidence has so far been observed. A future risk zone may be in environments far enough to the north for ozone depletion to be significant, yet warm enough for body exposure during leisure.

Documents

93-08-01.pdf

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Levels and Effects of Organohalogens on Corticosterone Hormones in glaucous gulls (Larus hyperboreus) from Kongsfjorden, Svalbard.

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature297158

Author:	Løseth, Mari Engvig
Source:	Norwegian University of Science and Technology. Department of Biology. vii, 85 p.
Date:	2014
Language:	English
Geographic Location:	Norway
Publication Type:	Dissertation
File Size:	1691408
Keywords:	Svalbard
	Glaucous gull
	Organohalogenated contaminants (OHCs)
	Corticosterone
	Stress

Abstract: Long-range atmospheric transport, ocean currents, sea ice and rivers are transporting environmental contaminants into the Arctic. Some of these contaminants can reach high concentrations in the upper trophic levels in the Arctic food web due to processes of bioaccumulation and biomagnification. The present study indicates a sex-specific pattern of levels and effects of selected organohalogenated contaminants (OHCs) in the avian top predator, glaucous gull (Larus hyperboreus), breeding in Kongsfjorden, Svalbard. The aim of this present study was to report levels of OHCs and investigate whether the high levels detected in glaucous gulls can induce stress and thereby influence the stress response (measured by corticosterone concentration). No statistical differences were recorded for stress-induced or baseline corticosterone concentrations for males and female glaucous gulls. In females, a significant negative association was reported for lipid weight in blood plasma and baseline corticosterone. In male glaucous gulls, positive associations were found between levels of twenty-two OHCs and elevated baseline levels of corticosterone; indicating for the first time a “cocktail” effect of specific OHCs in blood plasma associated with high baseline levels of corticosterone in male glaucous gulls. It is suggested that the high levels of OHCs may act as a chronic stressor. The OHCs may interfere with the Arctic seabirds’ ability to respond to environmental stressors, such as climate change and food availability, by disrupting the baseline levels of corticosterone and weakening the feedback mechanisms of the stress axis. Elevated baseline levels may lead to suppression of immune parameters and reduced survival rate. Due to a small sample size assessed in the present study, more research is needed to confirm a possible relationship between the disrupted stress axis and environmental contaminants in the Arctic seabirds.

Documents

733656_FULLTEXT01.pdf

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Lower respiratory tract infections among Norwegian infants with siblings in day care

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature34633

Author:	Nafstad, P
	Hagen, JA
	Botten, G
	Jaakkola, JJ
Author Affiliation:	Department of Public Health, University of Helsinki, Finland
Source:	American Journal of Public Health. 1996 Oct;86(10):1456-1459
Date:	Oct-1996
Language:	English
Geographic Location:	Norway
Publication Type:	Article
Keywords:	Cohort Studies
	Comparative Study
	Day Care
	Environmental Exposure
	Family Health
	Hospitalization
	Humans
	Infant
	Infant, Newborn
	Logistic Models
	Norway - epidemiology
	Nuclear Family
	Reproducibility of Results
	Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
	Respiratory Tract Infections - epidemiology - etiology
Abstract:	OBJECTIVES: The purpose of this study was to assess the role of siblings in day care as a determinant of infants' risk of lower respiratory tract infections. METHODS: A total of 3238 children (86%) out of 3754 Oslo, Norway, newborns recruited in 1992/93 were followed for 1 year. RESULTS: In logistic regression analysis, the risk of infection was increased in (1) infants with one or more siblings compared with infants without siblings (adjusted odds ratio [OR] = 2.3; 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.84, 2.85) and (2) infants with one or more siblings in day care compared with infants with siblings not in day care (adjusted OR = 1.7; 95% CI = 1.21, 2.26). CONCLUSIONS: The results suggest that siblings in day care outside the home increase infants' risk of lower respiratory tract infections.
PubMed ID:	8876520 View in PubMed

Online Resources

http://ajph.aphapublications.org/cgi/reprint/86/10/1456.pdf

Man and polar bear in Svalbard: a solvable ecological conflict?

Author: Risholt, T.
Persen, E.
Solem, O.I.
Author Affiliation: Longyearbyen Hospital, Norway

Source: Pages 532-534 in R. Fortuine et al., eds. Circumpolar Health 96. Proceedings of the Tenth International Congress on Circumpolar Health, Anchorage, Alaska, 1996. Int J Circumpolar Health. 1998;57 Supp 1.
Date: 1998
Language: English
Geographic Location: Norway
Publication Type: Article
Digital File Format: Text - PDF
Physical Holding: University of Alaska Anchorage
Keywords: Injury prevention
Norway
Polar bear-human interaction
Svalbard

Abstract: The objective of this study is twofold. First, it is to assess the nature and magnitude of the polar bear-human conflict with respect to injuries to man and bear. Second, a major concern has been to minimize injurious interactions in order to safeguard the people who live and work in the Arctic, and, at the same time, secure the future of the polar bear in one of the last relatively unspoiled habitats on earth for big carnivores. From 1971 to 1995, approximately 80 bears were involved in serious bear-human interactions. Of these, 77 bears were killed and 3 escaped after having injured people. During the same period, 10 people were injured, 4 of them fatally, in 7 separate interactions, each involving a single bear. None of the victims carried an appropriate firearm. The circumstances leading up to the confrontations give strong reasons for supposing that the majority of the attacks were predatory in nature. Seven of the injured, including the four who were killed, sustained bites to the head and neck. Correct use of firearms could probably have prevented all the fatalities. However, the keeping and use of firearms caused two accidental deaths in the same period. We conclude that alertness, the absence of attractants (food, garbage), and appropriate bear repellents to secure field camps are important items in preventing conflicts and should always be available. However, as a last but indispensable resort, a firearm (rifle or shotgun) carried by an experienced user is the only safe precaution for avoiding injuries in polar bear country. Killing a bear on the rare occasions when humans are in danger presents no threat to the bear population. With regard to physical injury to people, the problem is a minor one. Bears have a dual impact on everyday life in the Svalbard settlements. While there is some anxiety related to the presence of bears, the polar bear is a source of breathtaking adventure highly valued by both residents and visitors.

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