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Author: Maroušek Josef
Data Source: [J] Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture, 2013 PubMed
Abstract: BACKGROUND: Waste from public green areas represents large quantities of grassy phytomass. The grass is usually utilised by composting, combustion or anaerobic fermentation. However, the classical composts are time-demanding, the quality of accelerated composts is low, combustion is u...
- ☐ **Two-fraction anaerobic fermentation of grass waste**
Author: Josef Maroušek
Data Source: [J] J. Sci. Food Agric., 2013, Vol.93 (10) Wiley
Abstract: Waste from public green areas represents large quantities of grassy phytomass. The grass is usually utilised by composting, combustion or anaerobic fermentation. However, the classical composts are time-demanding, the quality of accelerated composts is low, combustion is u...
- ☐ **Energy recovery from grass using two-phase anaerobic digestion.**
Author: Yu H W, Samani Z, Hanson A ...
Data Source: [J] Waste Management, 2002, Vol.22 (1), pp.1-5 PubMed
Abstract: Municipal solid wastes are major sources of air, water and soil contamination. There is a need for alternative waste management techniques to better utilize the waste and minimize its adverse environmental impact. A two-phase pilot-scale bio-fermentation system

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Two-fraction anaerobic fermentation of grass waste.

作者: [Maroušek Josef](#)

作者单位: Department of Applied Plant Biotechnology, Agriculture Faculty, University of South Bohemia, Studentská 13, České Budějovice, 370 05, Czech Republic.

刊名: Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture , 2013, Vol. (), pp.

来源数据库: PubMed期刊

DOI: [10.1002/jsfa.6046](https://doi.org/10.1002/jsfa.6046)

英文摘要: *BACKGROUND: Waste from public green areas represents large quantities of grassy phytomass. The grass is usually utilised by composting, combustion or anaerobic fermentation. However, the classical composts are time-demanding, the quality of accelerated composts is low, combustion is under increasing criticism and conventional anaerobic fermentation requires high investment. RESULTS: A new method of two-fraction anaerobic fermentation of grass waste consisting from a hot maceration, up-flow anaerobic sludge blanket reactor, steam explosion, horizontally stirred batch anaerobic fermentors and a charcoal kiln, all run on waste heat from a co-generation unit was investigated on a commercial scale. CONCLUSION: The results shows that due to faster energy utilisation the two-fraction technology r ...*

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fraction	分数
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counterfeit medicines: a systematic review of the

Abstract: To explore the evidence available of poor-quality (counterfeit and substandard) medicines in the literature.; Systematic review.; Databases used were EMBASE, MEDLINE, PubMed and the International Pharmaceutical Abstracts, including articles published till January 2013.; Prevalence...

Legislations combating counterfeit drugs in Hong Kong.

Author: Lai C W, Chan W K

Data Source: [J]. Hong Kong medical journal = Xianggang yi xue za zhi / Hong Kong Academy of Medicine, 2013, Vol.19 (4), pp.286-93 PubMed

Abstract: To understand legislation combating counterfeit drugs in Hong Kong.; This study consisted of two parts. In part I, counterfeit drugs-related ordinances and court cases were reviewed. In part II, indepth interviews of the stakeholders were described.; Hong Kong.; All Hong Kong ...

Counterfeit Goods and Their Potential Financing of International Terrorism

Author: Zachary A. Pollinger

Data Source: [J]. Michigan Journal of Business, 2008, Vol.1 (1), pp.85 DOAJ

Abstract: The production and sales of counterfeit products is an increasingly serious problem in the international trade market. Beyond issues of intellectual property theft and consumer safety, there is the notion that counterfeit sales directly fund terrorist organizations. I use a number...

IDENTIFICATION OF COUNTERFEIT MEDICINES FOR ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION FROM AN ILLEGAL SUPPLY CHAIN

Author: Tomic Sinisa, Milcic Neven, Sokolic Milenko

Data Source: [J]. Arhiv Za Higijenu Rada i Toksikologiju, 2010, Vol.61 (1), pp.69-75 ProQuest

Abstract: The appearance of counterfeit medicines in supply chains is a global public health problem that may seriously affect patients. Counterfeit drugs do not meet quality standards and do not declare their real composition and/or source for the purposes of fraud. They may be generic or...

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Scale development on consumer behavior toward counterfeit drugs in a developing country: a quantitative study exploiting the tools of an evolving paradigm.
Alfadi Abubakr A.;B Mohamed Ibrahim Mohamed Izham;;Ahmad Hassali Mohamed Azmi
2013
2013-09-12
Although desperate need and drug counterfeiting are linked in developing countries, little research has been carried out to address this link, and there is a lack of proper tools and methodology. This study addresses the need for a new methodological approach by developing a scale to aid in understanding the demand side of drug counterfeiting in a developing country. The study presents a quantitative, non-representative survey conducted in Sudan. A face-to-face structured interview survey methodology was employed to collect the data from the general population (people in the street) in two phases: pilot (n = 100) and final survey (n = 1003). Data were analyzed by examining means, variances, squared multiple correlations, item-to-total correlations, and the results of an exploratory factor analysis and a confirmatory factor analysis. As an approach to scale purification, internal consistency was examined and improved. The scale was reduced from 44 to 41 items and Cronbach's alpha improved from 0.818 to 0.862. Finally, scale items were assessed. The result was an eleven-factor solution. Convergent and discriminant validity were demonstrated. The results of this study indicate that the "Consumer Behavior Toward Counterfeit Drugs Scale" is a valid, reliable measure with a solid theoretical base. Ultimately, the study offers public health policymakers a valid measurement tool and, consequently, a new methodological approach with which to build a better understanding of the demand side of counterfeit drugs and to develop more effective strategies to combat the problem.
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BMC public health

1
Substandard and counterfeit medicines: a systematic review of the literature.
Almuzaini Tariq;;Choonara Imti;;Sammons Helen
2013
2013-08-21
To explore the evidence available of poor-quality (counterfeit and substandard) medicines in the literature. Systematic review. Databases used were EMBASE, MEDLINE, PubMed and the International Pharmaceutical Abstracts, including articles published till January 2013. Prevalence studies containing original data. WHO definitions (1992) used for counterfeit and substandard medicines. Two reviewers independently scored study methodology against recommendations from the MEDQUARG Checklist. Studies were classified according to the World Bank classification of countries by income. Data extracted: place of study; type of drugs sampled; sample size; percentage of substandard/counterfeit medicines; formulations included; origin of the drugs; chemical analysis and stated issues of counterfeit/substandard medicines. 44 prevalence studies were identified, 15 had good methodological quality. They were conducted in 25 different countries; the majority were in low-income countries (11) and/or lower middle-income countries (10). The median prevalence of substandard/counterfeit medicines was 28.5% (range 11-48%). Only two studies differentiated between substandard and counterfeit medicines. Prevalence data were limited to antimicrobial drugs (all 15 studies). 13 studies involved antimalarials, 6 antibiotics and 2 other medications. The majority of studies (93%) contained samples with inadequate amounts of active ingredients. The prevalence of substandard/counterfeit antimicrobials was significantly higher when purchased from unlicensed outlets (p<0.000; 95% CI 0.21 to 0.32). No individual data about the prevalence in upper middle-income countries and high-income countries were available. Studies with strong methodology were few. The majority did not differentiate between substandard and counterfeit medicines. Most studies assessed only a single therapeutic class of antimicrobials. The prevalence of poor-quality antimicrobial medicines is widespread throughout Africa and Asia in lower income countries and lower middle-income countries. The main problem identified was inadequate amounts of the active ingredients.
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1
Legislations combating counterfeit drugs in Hong Kong.
Lai C W;;Chan W K
2013
2013-05-21
To understand legislation combating counterfeit drugs in Hong Kong. This study consisted of two parts. In part I, counterfeit drugs-related ordinances and court cases were reviewed. In part II, indepth interviews of the stakeholders were described. Hong Kong. All Hong Kong ordinances were screened manually to identify those combating counterfeit drugs. Court cases were searched for each of the identified cases. Then, the relevant judgement justifications were analysed to identify sentencing issues. Indepth interviews with the stakeholders were conducted to understand their perceptions about such legislation. Trade Marks Ordinance, Patents Ordinance, Trade Descriptions Ordinance, and Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance were current legislative items combating counterfeit drugs. Sentencing criteria depended on: intention to deceive, quantity of seized drugs, presence of expected therapeutic effect or toxic ingredients, previous criminal records, cooperativeness with Customs officers, honest confessions, pleas of guilty, types of drugs, and precautionary measures to prevent sale of counterfeit drugs. Stakeholders' perceptions were explored with respect to legislation regarding the scale and significance of the counterfeit drug problem, penalties and deterrents, drug specific legislation and authority.

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{Reference Type}: Journal Article
{Title}: Scale development on consumer behavior toward counterfeit drugs in a developing country: a quantitative study exploiting the tools of an evolving paradigm.
{Author}: Alfadl Abubakr A
{Author}: B Mohamed Ibrahim Mohamed Izham
{Author}: Ahmad Hassali Mohamed Azmi
{Journal}: BMC public health
{Year}: 2013
{Issue}: 1
{Pages}: 829
{Keywords}:
{Abstract}: Although desperate need and drug counterfeiting are linked in developing countries, little research has been carried out to address this link, and there is a lack of proper tools and methodology. This study addresses the need for a new methodological approach by developing a scale to aid in understanding the demand side of drug counterfeiting in a developing country.;The study presents a quantitative, non-representative survey conducted in Sudan. A face-to-face structured interview survey methodology was employed to collect the data from the general population (people in the street) in two phases: pilot (n = 100) and final survey (n = 1003). Data were analyzed by examining means, variances, squared multiple correlations, item-to-total correlations, and the results of an exploratory factor analysis and a confirmatory factor analysis.;As an approach to scale purification, internal consistency was examined and improved. The scale was reduced from 44 to 41 items and Cronbach's alpha improved from 0.818 to 0.862. Finally, scale items were assessed. The result was an eleven-factor solution. Convergent and discriminant validity were demonstrated.;The results of this study indicate that the 'Consumer Behavior Toward Counterfeit Drugs Scale' is a valid, reliable measure with a solid theoretical base. Ultimately, the study offers public health policymakers a valid measurement tool and, consequently, a new methodological approach with which to build a better understanding of the demand side of counterfeit drugs and to develop more effective strategies to combat the problem.
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{Author}: Almuzaini Tariq
{Author}: Choonara Imti
{Author}: Sammons Helen
{Journal}: BMJ open
{Year}: 2013
{Issue}: 8
{Pages}: e002923
{Keywords}:
{Abstract}: To explore the evidence available of poor-quality (counterfeit and substandard) medicines in the literature.;Systematic review.;Databases used were EMBASE, MEDLINE, PubMed and the International Pharmaceutical Abstracts, including articles published till January 2013.;Prevalence studies containing original data. WHO definitions (1992) used for counterfeit and substandard medicines.;Two reviewers independently scored study methodology against recommendations from the MEDQUARG Checklist. Studies were classified according to the World Bank classification of countries by income.;Data extracted: place of study; type of drugs sampled; sample size; percentage of substandard/counterfeit medicines; formulations included; origin of the drugs; chemical analysis and stated issues of counterfeit/substandard medicines.;44 prevalence studies were identified, 15 had good methodological quality. They were conducted in 25 different countries; the majority were in low-income countries (11) and/or lower middle-income countries (10). The median prevalence of substandard/counterfeit medicines was 28.5% (range 11-48%). Only two studies differentiated between substandard and counterfeit medicines. Prevalence data were limited to antimicrobial drugs (all 15 studies). 13 studies involved antimalarials, 6 antibiotics and 2 other medications. The majority of studies (93%) contained samples with inadequate amounts of active ingredients. The prevalence of substandard/counterfeit antimicrobials was significantly higher when purchased from unlicensed outlets (p<0.000; 95% CI 0.21 to 0.32). No individual data about the prevalence in upper middle-income countries and high-income countries were available.;Studies with strong methodology were few. The majority did not differentiate between substandard and counterfeit

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Tento podklad připravila - kontakt

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- Moravská zemská knihovna v Brně
- Tel.: 541 646 170
- E-mail: machat@mzk.cz
- Poslední aktualizace: 28. listopadu 2014