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grass waste

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- Use of resistivity measurements to detect urban cave hazards to assess the related hazard
Author: R. G. Antonio-Carpio, M. A. Pérez-Flores, D. Camargo
Data Source: [J]. Natural Hazards and Earth System Science, 2014, Vol.18 (17), pp.2231-2239 Bentham
Abstract: ... Some ground sinkings in adjacent areas alarmed the residents who are worried about this permanent hazard. An association of residents contracted a private company for a geophysical study in order to know the distribution of the caves. Resistivity measurements were taken in...
- Assessing the applicability of formulas to detect hazard trees: Callus wood improvement in red maple (Acer rubrum)
Data Source: [D]. University of Massachusetts Amherst 2002 CNKI
Abstract: Arborists use formulas to estimate the risk of failure in trees with decay. The study investigates the appropriateness of using formulas to determine the risk of tree failure. Two variables were examined, whether trees improve wood toughness in the vicinity of mechanical stress...
- Effect-based Hazard Identification of House Dust by In Vitro Assays Detecting Dioxin-like Compounds, Thyroid and Reproductive Toxicants
Author: Go Suzuki, Nguyen M. Tue, Shin Takahashi
Data Source: [J]. Current Organic Chemistry, 2014, Vol.18 (17), pp.2231-2239 Bentham
Abstract: ... Our research has focused on effect-based approach using in vitro bioassays together with instrumental analyses in an attempt to conduct hazard characterization determining the presence and activity profile of contaminants detected in house dust. This approach will lead to a determination...
- A study on a new hazard detecting and controlling method: The case of coal mining companies in China
Author: Ying Lu, Xingdong Li
Data Source: [J]. Safety Science, 2011, Vol.49 (2), pp.279-285 CrossRef

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Publication Date filters: Any, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006

Language filters: Any, English, Italian

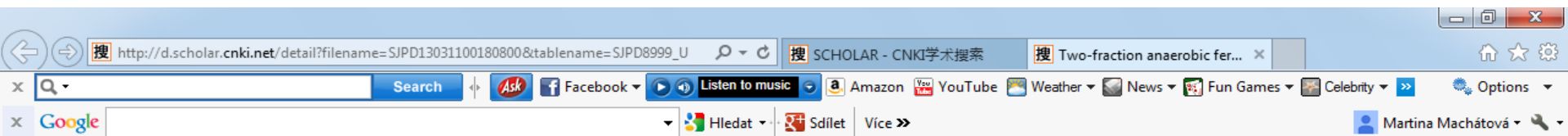
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Two-fraction anaerobic fermentation of grass waste.

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](#)

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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Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture

关键词翻译

anaerobic 无氧的
Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture

fermentation 发酵

grass 牧草

fraction 分数

blanket 表层

reactor 反应器

使用建议

关键词翻译

[http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1002/\(ISSN\)1097-0010](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1002/(ISSN)1097-0010)



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Resource Type: All Journal Thesis Conference Newspaper Patent Standard Year Book Book

Keyword Author: Affiliation: air pollution health

Pub Date: 2012 -2014

Data Source (Journal):

Language: All Language Chinese Foreign Language

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ting change in a hazard regression model with right-censoring

CS 13:13 11.12.2015

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635385238528391250 (chráněné zobrazení) - Microsoft Word

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1
Scale development on consumer behavior toward counterfeit drugs in a developing country: a quantitative study exploiting the tools of an evolving paradigm.
Alfa dl 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.
1
13
829
10.1186/1471-2458-13-829
SJPD
1033
http://scholar.cnki.net/detail/detail.aspx?filename=SJPD13110700137812&tablename=SJPDTEMP_U
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.
8
3
e002923
10.1136/bmjopen-2013-002923
SJPD
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http://scholar.cnki.net/detail/detail.aspx?filename=SJPD13110700194357&tablename=SJPDTEMP_U
BMJ open

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, in-depth 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. In-depth 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.

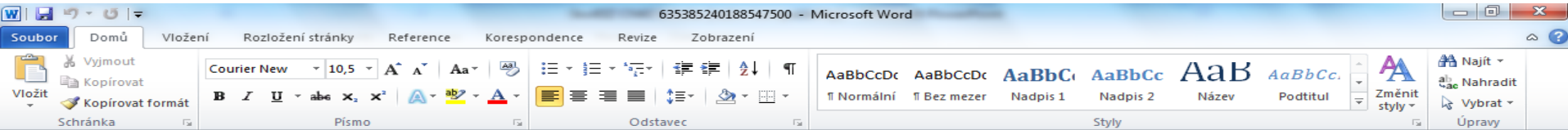
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16.6.2014

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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.
{ISBN/ISSN}:

{Reference Type}: Journal Article
{Title}: Substandard and counterfeit medicines: a systematic review of the literature.
{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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Poslední aktualizace: 11. prosince 2015