



Welcome to the 2014 Middlesex University Research Students Summer Conference

This conference spans the Schools of Art & Design, Health & Education, Media & Performing Arts, Science & Technology and the Institute for Work Based Learning. It is an excellent opportunity to facilitate cross fertilisation and sharing of ideas across schools, discover the breath of research being undertaken and discuss and develop ideas.

This year we have taken the cross school interaction of researchers to another level of exploration of common grounds and interests. We are confident that all participants will recognise that we have much in common in terms of critical thinking and asking meaningful research questions.

The conference explores the underpinning principle of the research process across the different disciplines and this year we have chosen to focus on Methodologies, Collaboration, Place-Space-Location, Ethics and Context, and finally Technologies.

It is a forum for researchers to present their work, either as oral or as poster presentations, receive feedback and stimulate discussions.

I would like to encourage you all, to participate fully in the discussion sessions at the end of each oral presentation and engage with the poster presenters during the lunch break.

I hope that you will find the day stimulating and constructive.

Hemda Garelick

Hemda Garelick
Chair of the organising committee

PROGRAMME

College Building, Hendon Campus

9.00-9.30	Registration and coffee	Mezzanine 1 - Quad
9.30-9.45	Welcome and introduction to the day – Room CG76	Professor Hemda Garelick (Chair of Organising Committee)
9.50 – 11.30	Parallel Sessions ‘A’ ‘B’ ‘C’ ‘D’ & ‘E’	Parallel Session ‘A’ Venue – Room C111 Parallel Session ‘B’ Venue – Room C207 Parallel Session ‘C’ Venue – Room C211 Parallel Session ‘D’ Venue – Room C219 Parallel Session ‘E’ Venue – Room C210
11.30	Break	
11.45-13.00	Poster Presentations 1 (23 x 2 minutes)	Venue- Room C115
	Poster Presentations 2 (21 x 2 minutes)	Venue- Room C114
	Presentations by Display	Venue- Mezzanine & Room C206
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch and Poster/Display viewing-	Mezzanine 1 & 2
14.00 – 15.20	Parallel Sessions ‘F’ ‘G’ ‘H’ ‘I’ & ‘J’	Parallel Session ‘F’ Venue – Room C111 Parallel Session ‘G’ Venue – Room C207 Parallel Session ‘H’ Venue – Room C211 Parallel Session ‘I’ Venue – Room C219 Parallel Session ‘J’ Venue – Room C210
15.20– 15.45	Break	
15.45	Prize Presentations and closing remarks– Room CG76	Professor Waqar Ahmed (Deputy Vice- Chancellor)

Oral Presentations

Morning Sessions

Session A 9.50am – 11.30am Room C111 Collaboration	
	Chair: Professor Vanja Orlans
09.50 – 10.10	Paper A1 <i>Tom Mann</i> A study of the perceptions and experiences of students who succeed in a selected school and who are identified as significantly 'at risk' of permanent exclusion and who succeed in secondary
10.10 – 10.30	Paper A2 <i>Magda Evans</i> What happens to psychological depth in brief-term therapy? Clients' experiences of therapy and the therapeutic relationship using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA)
10.30 – 10.50	Paper A3 <i>Frauke Elichhoff</i> A mind of my own' – exploring the experiences of older adults with Autism Spectrum Conditions (ASCs) in the UK
10.50 – 11.10	Paper A4 <i>Patricia Shanahan</i> Pathways to employment for people in a state of recovery from mental illness

Session B 9.50am – 11.30am Room C207 Methodologies	
	Chair: Dr Paul De Mornay Davis
09.50 – 10.10	Paper B1 <i>Barry Hannon</i> How men with traumatic brain injury deal with emotional difficulties: An existential perspective using grounded theory method
10.10 – 10.30	Paper B2 <i>Akile Berfu Zorba</i> Evaluation of AQ-27, HVIC and LOF in Turkish and Greek
10.30 – 10.50	Paper B3 <i>Jackie Richards</i> When phenomenological interviewing is just not enough!
10.50 – 11.10	Paper B4 <i>Nimai Parmar</i> The development of team performance indicators in professional rugby league: a pilot study
11.10 – 11.30	Paper B5 <i>Emma Kell</i> Use of online networks for data collection for the thesis: Shifting identities: A mixed-methods study of the experiences of teachers who are also parents

Session C 9.50am – 11.30am Room C211 Public Health	
	Chair: Dr Lian Lundy
09.50 – 10.10	Paper C1 Karolina Zuk The Therapeutic Potential of Arsenic Trioxide in the Treatment of Epithelial Origin Cancers.
10.10 – 10.30	Paper C2 Bene Afolabi Impact of prebiotics (Inulin) on bile acids induced colon cancer.
10.30 – 10.50	Paper C3 <i>Natasha Oyibo</i> Risk Communication as a Strategy to Combat Maternal Mortality in Nigeria: A Case Study in Rivers State.
10.50 – 11.10	Paper C4 Justin Okoli Decision Making Strategies used by expert Firefighters and the Potential for Training Intuitive Skills.

Session D 9.50am – 11.30am Room C219 Technology	
	Chair: Dr Glenford Mapp
09.50 – 10.10	Paper D1 Shahadate Ahmed Rezvy One Cell One User- A Novel Concept to Boost System Performance in Future Cellular Communication Network
10.10 – 10.30	Paper D2 Yetish Joshi Is Perceptual based Video Coding viable?
10.30 – 10.50	Paper D3 Arindam Ghosh Providing Ubiquitous Communication Using Handover Techniques in VANET Systems
10.50 – 11.10	Paper D4 Frank Sardis Minimising Inter-AS traffic for interactive services on a global scale.
11.10 – 11.30	Paper D5 Phong Nguyen TimeSets: a Timeline Visualization with Set Relations

Oral Presentations

Afternoon Sessions

Session E 9.50am – 11.30am Room C210 Place & Space	
Chair: Professor Anne Massey	
09.50 – 10.10	Paper E1 Daniel Davies Ephemeral Empire: Illustration and Cultural Identity in the P&O, 1892-1898
10.10 – 10.30	Paper E2 Paulius Petraitis Charles Sanders Peirce, 'The Index' and Photography
10.30 – 10.50	Paper E3 Sarah Black Ethics of Home as site
10.50 – 11.10	Paper E4 Anne Elliott Head People or Body People: An investigation into experience in youth and adolescence and exercise uptake in middle age through a life course perspective.
11.10 – 11.30	Paper E5 Nigel Smaller The Lived Experience of Men who Become Therapists Following a Former Career

Session F 2pm – 3.20pm Room C111 Collaboration	
Chair: Dr Annette Fillery-Travis	
14.00 – 14.20	Paper F1 <i>Joshua C. Nwokeji</i> Modelling Change Drivers for Enterprise Agility.
14.20 – 14.40	Paper F2 <i>Jackie Wilkinson</i> Crossing professional boundaries: the reality of the research 'Space'
14.40 – 15.00	Paper F3 <i>Kamran Ali</i> Disaster Management Communication Architecture & Its Concerns
15.00 – 15.20	Paper F4 <i>Joanna Simos</i> Education Psychology and Learning Enhancement Phenomenological Analysis.

Session G 2pm – 3pm Room C207 Methodologies	
	Chair: Professor Vida Midgelow
14.00 – 14.20	Paper G2 <i>Susanne Martin</i> Dancing Age(ing) Differently: what a dancer's perspective can offer to re-think age and ageing
14.20 – 14.40	Paper G3 <i>Victor Fung</i> Developing Creativity in Exceptional Young Dancers: An Investigation of the Dance4 Centre for Advanced Training (CAT) programme
14.40 – 15.00	Paper G4 <i>Shaun Martin</i> Pragmatic (S)election: An eclectic approach to research in art practice

Session H 2pm – 3.20pm Room C211 Public Health	
	Chair: Dr Richard Barry
14.00 – 14.20	Paper H1 Chineme Onyigbuo An exploration of health-seeking behaviour among Nigerian Christians in the UK.
14.20 – 14.40	Paper H2 Mansoor Mir The treatment of sex offenders within HM Prison Service: Responding to the risks and needs of a diverse population
14.40 – 15.00	Paper H3 Deborah Auer A narrative inquiry to explore the underlying motivations of patients seeking elective facial cosmetic surgery
15.00 – 15.20	Paper H4 Josephine Davies A phenomenological exploration into the lived experience of childfree women aged 45-55

Session I 2pm – 3.20pm Room C219 Technology	
	Chair: Professor Chris Huyck
14.00 – 14.20	Paper I1 Ryan Zammit The Impact of Social Networking Technology on Knowledge Management Systems
14.20 – 14.40	Paper I2 Anthony Turner Physical Characteristics Underpinning Fencing Performance in Adolescent Fencers
14.40 – 15.00	Paper I3 Rachel Duffy Developing Board Effectiveness – Opening the Black Box
15.00 – 15.20	Paper I4 Tayo Akindote On the Coverage and Power Allocation of Small Cell Deployment in LTE-Advanced Networks.

Session J 2pm – 3.20pm Room C210 Place & Space	
	Chair: Dr Gordon Weller
14.00 – 14.20	Paper J1 <i>Cornelia</i> Bohalteanu The current experience and training of Romanian Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) professionals
14.20 – 14.40	Paper J2 Wai Kit Chan An investigation of arsenic resistance in fungi from tin-mining soils and the possible interactions between arsenic and antimony.
14.40 – 15.00	Paper J3 Russell Kabir Experiences of the climate change affected coastal people in Bangladesh
15.00 – 15.20	Paper J4 Khadija Isimekhai Speciation and geochemical nature of heavy metals in an e-waste dismantling and recycling site in Lagos State, Nigeria

**Poster Presentations
11.45am to 1pm**

Poster Viewing Mezzanine 1 & Presentations Room C115

Poster Number	Presenter	Title
Poster 1	Alexandra Murphy	An Inert State: Tracing the Death-Drive through Photographic Medium and Representation
Poster 2	Kate Brown	Mapping the Field – the role of community in the treatment of trauma, from Northfield to the Cotswolds.
Poster 3	Sarah Edwards	The efficacy of a victim empathy intervention (RESTORE) in changing attitudes and intentions towards re-offending in secure settings.
Poster 4	Clare O'Donoghue	Learning to Teach: Contexts, Values and Threshold Concepts
Poster 5	Elena Arora	Joyful laughter in the therapy room – a grounded theory study
Poster 6	Evgenia Volkovyskaya	Semantic Priming in Bilingual Adult Russian-English Speakers
Poster 7	Aikaterini – Nina Politimou	Western tonal knowledge in 3- and 4-year-old children
Poster 8	Malgorzata Korke	Inhibitory control and the speech patterns of second language users
Poster 9	Neelam Ghuman	Beyond work-family conflict: work-life balance in employees with different family structures
Poster 10	Ellouise Long	A Proposed Typology of RIP Trolls in Response to the Sandy Hook

		Elementary School Shooting: A Thematic Analysis
Poster 11	Beverley Barnaby & Victoria Burghardt	Teacher Trainer and Trainee Perceptions of Nurturing Thinking Skills in Primary School Children
Poster 12	Beth Gallagher	A case study of the FAST programme as a strategy to ease transition into primary school
Poster 13	Ian Scott	An elusive silence: what is the experience of psychologists when discussing older adult complex cases.
Poster 14	Jilly Pride	“What are the causes of unsafe midwifery practice?” The Role of the Supervision of Midwives
Poster 15	Joanna Simos	Intellectual Space; collaborating through education research
Poster 16	Carla Hamer	An exploration of performance as methodology in photographic research
Poster 17	Rebecca Key	Set Dressing: From Sketchbook to Gallery and Script to Screen: An Investigation into the use of mise-en-scène in Gallery Installation.
Poster 18	Shirley Allen	The professional development of Early Years Teachers: Investigating a curriculum for integrated working practice
Poster 19	Betty Anne Schwarz	Developing a Standardized Tool for Interpretation of Radiology Diagnostic Accuracy Trials
Poster 20	Caroline Sargisson	Developing recruitment and retention processes for Professional Programmes in Higher Education
Poster 21	Jean Waugh	Measuring Metamemory Accuracy: An Evaluation of Three Theoretical Models
Poster 22	Sue Macdonald	Compassionate caring in midwifery

Poster Viewing Mezzanine 2 & Presentations Room C114

Poster Number	Presenter	Title
Poster 23	Azam Shokri	Investigating the implementation of web 2.0 learning tools
Poster 24	Basmah Alotaibi	Assessing social media marketing readiness and maturity in SMEs in Saudi Arabia
Poster 25	Farzad Tahmasebi Aria	Investigating the deployment of Electronic Customer Relationship Management readiness and maturity models in Iranian Banking Industry
Poster 26	Ngozi Ogbonna	A Non-Orthogonal Multiple Access Scheme for Cloud Radio Access Networks
Poster 27	Rafal Mofeed Al-Saag	The Use of Microarrays in the Detection of Diagnostic Biomarker Signatures in Cancer
Poster 28	Ali Olkun	Comparison of Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption Ionization-Time of Flight Mass Spectrometry Protocols for Identification of Pseudomonas spp. Isolates from Cystic Fibrosis Patients
Poster 29	Abdelrouf Ali	Role of Vitamin D in Type 2 diabetes
Poster 30	Rex Osae	Relationship between Dysbiosis of Gut

		Microbiota and Ulcerative colitis
Poster 31	Alex Daulat	An alternative group physiotherapy programme for the management of chronic low back pain in Primary Care
Poster 32	Raphael Okoye	Public Health Intervention Strategies to reduce the incidence of Glaucoma in Nigeria
Poster 33	Christina Constantinou	A Multi-Method Examination of Health-Related Quality of Life (HRQoL) in Paediatric Sickle Cell Disease (SCD)
Poster 34	Manijeh Pir Jalian	The impact of "perceived risks" on British and Iranian women's decisions to donate their eggs
Poster 35	Veronica Flood	An investigation of Black Ethnic Minorities Service Users' perception of their needs within a Mental Health NHS Trust
Poster 36	Angela Scollan	Between theory and practice: early years education and the implementation of the rights to self determination of the child
Poster 37	Floyd Williams	Factors affecting the acquisition of expertise in sport: an investigation of expert

		and non-expert tennis players
Poster 38	Victoria Whitelock	Does Neurocognitive Training Have the potential to Improve Dietary Self-Care in Type 2 Diabetes
Poster 39	Chijioke Agomo	An investigation of strategies enhancing the public health role of community pharmacists – a review of knowledge and information
Poster 40	Andrew Steele	Hearing other voices in collaborative research: Use of learning histories in inquiry.
Poster 41	Hevylen Seenan	Managing the risk of violence and aggression and the impact of stress on staff in mental health institutions.
Poster 42	Ahmed Bolori	Managing Political Risk by Foreign Oil Corporations and Risk Perception of Stakeholders in Nigeria
Poster 43	Luciana Alves	Evaluating the impacts of an urban catchment on water and sediment quality of a receiving river
Poster 44	Khadijah Isimekhai	Risk Assessment at an informal electronic waste recycling site in Lagos State, Nigeria

Presentations by Display, Mezzanine and Room C206

Display 1	Paula Varanda	A customized method to analyse interactive dance artworks that intersect media and performance
Display 2	Daniel Wiedemann	New generation interfaces and user experience evaluation in digital games
Display 3	Simon Limbrick	Performance Space

**ORAL PRESENTATIONS
SESSION A
9.50am – 11.30am
Room C111 (College Building)
Collaboration**

Paper A1

A study of the perceptions and experiences of students who succeed in a selected school and who are identified as significantly 'at risk' of permanent exclusion and who succeed in secondary education.

Presenter – Tom Mann, MannT@hendonschool.co.uk

This paper attempts to provide an understanding of the factors and issues influencing the success of students at risk of permanent exclusion from school. Research suggests that positive teacher-student relationships can serve as a protective factor to such students. A qualitative approach using narrative inquiry was used to draw out students' school experiences and to discover what they felt had helped them succeed. Participants were screened for at-risk factors and their year 11 and post-16 progress was tracked. Results indicate the significance of the development of positive student-teacher relationships as a protective factor for students at risk of permanent exclusion. Such relationships can be an enabler for students faced with myriad challenges inside and outside school. Other issues such as student-student relationships and key adult support were also identified as important protective factors by some participants. In this study, "at risk" is defined as students who have a significant number of the at-risk factors as outlined by the Youth Justice Board of England and Wales, whilst taking into account DFE data on groups more likely to face permanent exclusion and in-school behaviours.

Paper A2

What happens to psychological depth in brief-term therapy? Clients' experiences of therapy and the therapeutic relationship using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA)

Presenter – Magda Evans, magdaevans@blueyonder.co.uk

The purpose of this doctoral research project was to explore the conscious and subconscious thoughts and feelings clients had about their experience of therapy and the therapeutic relationship.

Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) was chosen as it is committed to the particular and examines in systematic depth and detail, the complex, rich and nuanced understandings from individuals making sense of a phenomenon.

Face-to-face, audio-recorded, semi-structured interviews of 1.5hr duration were conducted individually with 10 male and female clients who had recently ended their therapy with trainee integrative practitioners at one low-cost counselling agency. Number of sessions ranged from 8-24. An 'object-tray' of miniature objects was used to trigger metaphorical thinking and facilitate access to participants' out-of-awareness cognitive and emotional processes.

Findings showed how a range of client fears impacted the therapeutic process by preventing full collaborative engagement; demonstrated how clients are active in overcoming their fears (or not!), and how clients interpreted both their therapeutic relationship and psychological change.

This study emphasises the need for therapists to obtain client feedback both early on and continually throughout the course of therapy; and for therapists to work collaboratively according to clients' needs and wants. By highlighting the multi-faceted fears that client have at the start of therapy these findings can potentially help us understand the reasons for drop-outs as well as influencing services, assessment procedures, trainings and therapeutic practice. Finally, the object-tray was a powerful prompt in triggering metaphors, and out-of-awareness cognitions, emotions and relational dynamics; and facilitated the expression of vivid descriptions.

Paper A3

A mind of my own' – exploring the experiences of older adults with Autism Spectrum Conditions (ASCs) in the UK

Presenter - Frauke Elichaoff, F.Elichaoff@mdx.ac.uk

Autism was first medically recognised and diagnosed in the 1960s in the UK. Since then its prevalence has steadily grown, and this has led to a current and growing population of adults and older adults with the condition. Whilst some grow up with the diagnoses, others receive it only later in life and others never receive a diagnosis but recognise the symptoms in themselves. Understanding of the meanings of this condition for children continues to develop but there is a paucity of research about the older adults with Autism.

This study aims to explore the lived experiences of older adults with Autism in the UK through a phenomenologically driven qualitative approach employing a series of studies using semi-structured interviews. An initial scoping study will be used to identify salient themes through IPA, which will then be explored in depth in a complex follow-up study, again utilising interviews with adults with Autism and key informants such as caregivers and/or family members. Throughout the interviewing phase of the scoping study, reflexivity on the intellectual and subjective place of me as the researcher has taken a prominent position. Not only have I considered my own positionality as the researcher but equally that of the participants, particularly in regards to their views on 'being researched'. Although an element of participatory research was envisaged, from the very first interview it became clear that I was presented with participants who actively want to be heard, who are critical of existing Autism research, and who demand research that is meaningful to them. Therefore my negotiating of my place as researcher, of ownership and responsibility, is an ongoing process that constantly challenges the researcher-participant relationship.

Paper A4

Pathways to employment for people in a state of recovery from mental illness

Presenter – Patricia Shanahan, SHANAHANPATRICIA@aol.com

The study sought to identify through the action research process what local employers concerns were in relation to the employment of individuals in a phase of recovery from mental illness, and what were the barriers to employment experienced by service users living in a local North London Borough. The study aimed to raise consciousness and empower participants by encouraging dialogue, the sharing of good practice and coping strategies amongst participants so that appropriate strategies and materials could be provided to challenge misconceptions and support them.

The qualitative study was informed by my professional background where I hold a dual role of managing mental health services in the community and as a lecturer in Cognitive Behavioural Therapy at Middlesex University. Both roles are concerned with promoting the mental health well-being of individuals who experience mental illness. The study adopted an action research design, where six focus groups were held, three with service users and three with employers or employer representatives within a local North London Borough. 15 employer representatives and 28 service users participated across the six focus groups. The content of each focus group was digitally recorded and transcribed verbatim. Thematic analysis was used to identify the main themes and subsequent sub-themes from the data gathered.

The findings from the research indicate that there are many stakeholders that are involved in supporting individuals back into employment. They also show that mental health and mentally ill health are poorly understood in workplace environments. Evident from this study was that while work and employment were thought to be important determinants of mental health those individuals with diagnosed mental illnesses remain at a significant disadvantage in the employment market.

Reference: Shanahan.P.(2014) Leading Recovery Orientated Mental Healthcare

In Press, Due to submit dissertation September 2014, Middlesex University

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
SESSION B
9.50am – 11.30am
Room C207 (College Building)
Methodologies

Paper B1

How men with traumatic brain injury deal with emotional difficulties:
An existential perspective using grounded theory method

Presenter – Barry Hannon, barryhannon@yahoo.co.uk

Individuals with a traumatic brain injury (TBI) typically experience issues relating to emotional difficulties, cognitive deficits, and behavioural problems, which in turn can lead to substantial issues with everyday living. Furthermore, TBI issues relating to cognitive functioning and/or physical disabilities and can be exacerbated by psychological difficulties. As such, psychological difficulties can impede recovery in cognitive and psychosocial functioning and thereby hinder advancements in rehabilitation (Kaste & Erkinjuntti, 2001; Parikh, Robinson, Lipsey, Starkstein, Fedoroff, & Price, 1990; Pohjasvaara, Vataja, Leppavuori, Kaste & Erkinjuntti, 2001). Accordingly, rehabilitation following TBI should include provision for addressing the emotional difficulties experienced by this client group (National Clinical Guidelines, 2003; NICE, 2013). Studies have highlighted gender differences in dealing with brain injury (Colantonio, Harris, Ratcliff, Chase & Ellis, 2010; Guttman, 2000) whereby males tend to refrain from help-seeking and are more susceptible to social isolation, and gender role strain (Guttman, 2000), whereby men are unable to rebuild a post-injury lifestyle congruent with their perceptions of male adulthood. Hinkebein and Stucky (2007) place a strong emphasis on the need to explore the phenomenological and existential reality of the injury for the individual, whilst emphasising the relevance of incorporating an existential phenomenological approach into their therapy. Similarly, Klonoff (2010, p.5-6) asserts that for the brain injury client group

“[t]he relevance of existential psychotherapy . . . is enormous” given the suffering, distress, and uncertainty of post-injury existence. Accordingly, this study adopts a qualitative research approach using twelve semi-structured interviews to capture rich and in-depth accounts of subjective lived experiences of men dealing with emotional difficulties after TBI. Data is analysed using Straussian grounded theory method (Corbin & Strauss, 2008) to develop a theoretical model for understanding related emotional difficulties from an existential perspective.

Paper B2

Evaluation of AQ-27, HVIC and LOF in Turkish and Greek

Presenter – Akile Berfu Zorba, A.Zorba@mdx.ac.uk

The aim of the study was to translate the Attribution Questionnaire-27 (AQ-27), Level of Familiarity (LOF, Holmes, Corrigan, Williams, Canar and Kubiak, 1999) and horizontal-vertical individualism-collectivism Questionnaire (I-C; Triandis, 1995) to Turkish and Greek languages and to assess the reliability of these questionnaires.

The study was an independent groups design. Standard translation/back-translation method was used to translate the questionnaires. Three questions were excluded from the AQ-27 after the agreement with the supervisory team. This was due to repetition and one was thought not to be applicable to Cypriot society. Full versions of the other questionnaires were completed. Ethical approval was obtained from Middlesex University of London. The researcher then recruited 100 participants (51 Turkish Cypriots and 49 Greek Cypriots) through mutual contacts to complete the questionnaires. Once the data collection was completed, the researcher conducted Cronbach's Alpha Reliability analysis in order to estimate the tools reliability.

The analysis showed an acceptable internal consistency for all the scales, AQ-27 Cronbach's alpha value was 0.82. After removing a question from the LOF questionnaire, the reliability level was increased to 0.70. Furthermore, after removing a question from the HVIC scale, its reliability also increased to 0.71.

Once the reliability was established this was used for further analysis in order to look at the attitudes of the two societies towards mental illness.

Paper B3

When phenomenological interviewing is just not enough!

Presenter – Jackie Richards, jackie134@btopenworld.com

This presentation provides insights into my methodology, evolving work and methods I have made my own. My work, methodology and methods needed plurality so they would not confine me. I have interpretations and findings to contribute. I also needed to create boundaries otherwise my research and work could become overwhelming and I want to produce a coherent, influential DProf research report. Having left my fulltime career and began the transition into my next life-phase, I wanted to fulfil university requirements, challenge myself and be purposeful by influencing some decision and policy makers. I have freedom with few constraints incorporating voluntary and professional work. I brought forward successful work, community and life experience but had no recent experience of university study and initially lacked confidence. My positionality gave me access to active older people choosing to participate in creative dance, so initially that was an obvious choice for my research exploring their motivation, understanding and social worlds through social constructivism with in-depth phenomenological interviews. My frustration increased because although this research was progressing well, generating rich qualitative data and insightful outcomes, it only covered an aspect of my evolving experiences. As my new work is cutting edge, I thought it was worthy of research in its own right. Increasingly public health and the arts, demographic change, older people's dance and performance, health and wellbeing and preventing isolation are rising up political and social agendas and my everyday work experiences needed to be incorporated through critical reflection, ethnographic influences, narrative and auto-ethnography.

Paper B4

'The development of team performance indicators in professional rugby league: a pilot study'

Presenter – Nimai Parmar, N.Parmar@mdx.ac.uk

Introduction

Hughes and Bartlett (2002) suggested that the use of ratios, rather than simple action variables in isolation, provide context, thereby allowing more meaningful comparisons. These ratios have the potential to be performance indicators, defined as indicative of successful performance (Hughes and Bartlett, 2002, p.739). Therefore this study will analyse team performance in professional rugby league using ratios to determine performance indicators.

Methods

Opta rugby league data collected from all 27 rounds of the 2013 Super League season, amounting to 189 matches, were processed in Microsoft Excel (v2013, Microsoft, 2013) and analysed using crosstabs in the IBM SPSS statistics package (v21, SPSS Inc., 2012). Games that resulted in draws (n=9) were excluded leaving 180 matches. Ratios for this analysis were breaks per carry, tries per successful passes, completed tackles per missed tackle and metres gained per completed sets. Reliability was conducted inter-operator and analysed through a percentage error test, which indicated high levels of reliability (exact figure cannot be reported due to a commercial confidentiality agreement).

Results

Teams won 71.69% of their games when they performed higher amounts of breaks per carry than their opponents. Similarly, when outperforming opponents on tries per successful passes teams won 89.44% of their games; when outperforming opponents on completed tackles per missed tackle they won 65.00% of games

and when teams outperformed their opponents on metres gained per completed sets they won 56.67% of games.

Discussion and Conclusion

This pilot study of just a few ratios suggests that when a team outperforms their opponent on breaks per carry, tries per successful passes and completed tackles per missed tackle they have a higher chance of winning matches. This suggests that these ratios may be deemed as performance indicators although this work will be extended to include more ratios to identify a more comprehensive list of team performance indicators using logistic regression and reporting effect sizes.

References

Hughes, M. D., & Bartlett, R. M. (2002). The use of performance indicators in performance analysis. *Journal of sports sciences*, 20(10), 739-754.

Paper B5

Use of online networks for data collection for the thesis: Shifting identities: A mixed-methods study of the experiences of teachers who are also parents

Presenter – Emma Kell, emmakell@me.com

My research is a case study of teachers who are also parents in UK state schools. My data collection methods comprise a contemporary collection of focus groups, interviews, netnography and questionnaire. I would like in my presentation to focus on the experience of using online networks to recruit research participants. The particular focus will be on how the use of Twitter resulted in the recruitment of participants way beyond the numbers I had expected. I had anticipated between 100 and 200, and in fact had 1602 respondents to my online questionnaire. I'd like to talk about the implications of this for my methodology and data analysis. This has had implications for possible future publications, as the TES have requested a feature. My presentation would also a focus on the findings of the results about the perceived identity, career-aspiration and well-being of teachers who are also parents, and the practical implications of the findings as a framework for policy and future research.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS SESSION C 9.50am – 11.30am Room C211 (College Building) Public Health

Paper C1

The Therapeutic Potential of Arsenic Trioxide in the Treatment of Epithelial Origin Cancers

Presenter - Anna Karolina Zuk, A.Zuk@mdx.ac.uk

Carcinomas of the cervix and breast cancer are the most common malignancies in both incidence and mortality in women. Recently some studies have claimed that the cause of many of epithelial origin cancers is attributed to HPV infection. More than 99% of cervical cancers contain high risk human papilloma virus (HPV) sequences. HPV viruses that target epithelial tissues have been associated with several other human cancers including breast cancer, vulvar, anal, penile and vaginal cancer and a subset of head and neck cancers. Arsenic trioxide (As_2O_3) is a naturally occurring substance that has been used therapeutically for over 2000 years. It has been effectively used for treatment of acute promyelocytic leukemia, and recently the effect of As_2O_3 on HPV associated cancers showed its beneficial effects. However the mechanisms underlying cancer cell response need further evaluation.

The focus of this work is to establish the prevalence of HPV infections in breast cancers and to evaluate the therapeutic effect of arsenic trioxide in treating cancers of epithelial origin with focus on HPV associated cancers. The underlying mechanisms through which arsenic trioxide works will be elucidated. Moreover, to mimic more closely the *in vivo* situation 3-D *in vitro* models for both cervical and breast cancer were developed.

Breast Cancer samples were analysed for the presence of low and high risk HPV infection. Genomic total DNA was isolated from breast cancer paraffin embedded tissue sections and used as a template for amplification of L1 HPV gene that encodes major capsid protein of the virus and is common for all types of HPV viruses. In further PCR analyses primers annealing to E6 genes of high risk HPV type 16 and 18 were used for amplification.

From the total number of 38 breast cancer tissue samples analysed 15% (5) samples show amplification of L1 gene of which 40% (2) were positive for high risk HPV type 16. All breast cancer samples were negative for HPV18 type. *In Vitro* studies, using both HPV positive cell lines HeLa and CaSki cells show that after the exposure to a range of low concentrations of As₂O₃ (up to 5µM), HPV 18 E7 protein level was down-regulated in HeLa cells and HPV 16 E7 protein was down regulated in CaSki cells. Meanwhile As₂O₃ up-regulated the expression of p53 in HeLa as well as in the three used breast cancer cell lines, MCF 7, C2335 and C2321, which are HPV negative. In addition, As₂O₃ up-regulated Caspase 3 expression in cervical cancers: HeLa, SiHa and C33A as well as in C2335 breast cancer cells.

A 3-D *in vitro* model for both cervical and breast cancer was developed to mimic more closely the *in vivo* situation. Results show that in the cervical model cells were able to stratify and differentiate whilst in the breast cancer model cells were able to grow and differentiate to form structures that resemble ducts and lobules. A list of markers was used to confirm and validate the reliability of cervical and breast *in vitro* models. These models were employed to evaluate the role and mechanism of arsenic trioxide in cancers treatment. Results show that treated breast cancer cells grown in 3-D model and exposed to 1µM of As₂O₃ were able to re-differentiate and re-organise themselves in structures similar to normal ducts or lobules that are found in normal breast tissue. These findings were confirmed by the use of different markers.

Paper C2

Impact of prebiotics (Inulin) on bile acids induced colon cancer.

Presenter – Bene Ekine-Afolabi, B.Afolabi@mdx.ac.uk

Bile acids are normal components of the luminal contents of gastrointestinal tract but have been implicated in oxidative damage via stimulation of reactive species including superoxide and nitric oxide. Superoxide and nitric oxide production are associated with inflammation. NF-κB up regulation is associated with inflammation and provides a critical link between inflammation and cancer. It has also been shown that there is a possible correlation between total activity of nitric oxide synthase and p53 mutation frequency in lung adenocarcinoma. Inulin is an oligosaccharide, classified as a prebiotic, and shown to improve gut health when used in combination with probiotics. Reactive oxygen scavenging ability of inulin has been shown *in vitro* in non-cell based system. However, there is paucity of data on how prebiotics alone affect gut health and by which mechanism of action. The aim of this study is to evaluate the potential of inulin to reduce reactive species generated by bile acids in colon cancer cell lines as well as to investigate its potential to inhibit cell proliferation and apoptosis. HCT116 adenocarcinoma cells were treated with inulin at different concentrations and stopped at various time points ranging from 30 minutes to 3 hours. Modified Greiss reagent was used in the study of reactive nitrogen species. Inulin (5%-40%) significantly inhibited deoxycholic acids (100 µM-500 µM) generated reactive nitrogen species ($p < 0.05$; $n = 6$). The impact of inulin on reactive nitrogen species was observed to be dose and time-dependent. Possible mechanism of action by which inulin could exert protective effect on colon cells against nitric oxide cellular injury might be achievable via nitric oxide synthase inhibition and scavenging of peroxynitrite. In addition to studies on reactive nitrogen species, further work is currently underway to investigate the effect of inulin on bile-acid induced reactive oxygen species, NF-κB and p53.

Paper C3

Risk Communication as a Strategy to Combat Maternal Mortality in Nigeria : A Case Study in Rivers State.

Presenter – Natasha Oyibo, tashaoyibo@yahoo.co.uk

Maternal mortality is a major problem in the developing world; this study was initiated following the observation of a steadily high maternal mortality rate in all the regions of Nigeria. Many of these risks can potentially be addressed by the actions from the women and key stakeholders of the topic. So therefore a better information and understanding of the issue is likely to bring about large rewards. The mental model approach was used as the main methodology of this project, it is an excellent model in exploring the individual's way of thinking about the issue in order to lead to a better-informed stakeholders and a better decision-making process. The purpose of the study was to compare expert and lay knowledge and interpretations about the important components and the perception of the risk of maternal mortality in Nigerian women of childbearing age (15-49). In order to develop a well informed communication protocol for the stakeholders involved. This methodology has a number of important components that has been put into four different phases,

1. Development of expert mental model
2. Development of lay model
3. Structured survey to elicit public knowledge on large scale to elicit key information gaps
4. Development of risk communication instrument

Till date phase 1 and 2 of the methodology has been achieved. The expert mental model has been constructed and this is subject to further refinement. Thematic analysis of the data was undertaken and resulted in 8 major themes that are subject to further analysis.

1. Inadequately skilled workers
2. Community sensitization
3. Culture of reliance on unproven recommendation and rumors
4. Poor awareness / lack of information
5. Total reliance on region and religious leaders
6. Education / awareness needs
7. Decline in government's health service provision/responsibilities
8. Conservatism

After further analysis of the themes/concepts derived from phase 2, phase 3 will then commence with a creation of a structured questionnaire for key information gaps and misconceptions. This will then be followed by the development and testing of a communication protocol. This project highlights the areas of concern for practice, policy and research relevant to maternal health care in Nigeria. Most importantly, success in this research will provide a valuable contribution to the body of knowledge for the fight against maternal mortality.

Paper C4

Decision Making Strategies used by expert Firefighters and the Potential for Training Intuitive Skills

Presenter – Justin Okoli, JO547@live.mdx.ac.uk

During fire crises, civilians whose lives and properties are at stake usually expect a lot from incident command teams. It has been shown that responding to more dangerous and un-predictable fires usually requires the skills of more experienced personnel, hence, this study is hinged upon the naturalistic decision making (NDM) framework — where eliciting expert knowledge forms the major interest of researchers. However, in spite of their high level of competence, experts still find it difficult to express what they know; this is mainly because their knowledge is highly resistant to surface articulation and therefore need help telling what they know and do. More so, there is compelling evidence to suggest that experts are not fully aware of about 70% of their own decisions and mental analysis of tasks. Upon this background, the objectives of this research are: (1) to investigate how real experts make critical decisions while performing complex fire ground tasks (2) to discuss the implications for transferring complex skills to novices, using information generated from objective 1 above.

This study adopted a phenomenological (qualitative) approach, which allowed experts to share their real-life experiences. A well-structured knowledge elicitation technique known as the critical decision method (CDM) was used to systematically uncover experts' tacit knowledge. So far, sixteen expert fire-fighters have been interviewed using the critical decision method (CDM) procedure. A total of 65 decision points (DPs) were identified from the 16 incidents, and these formed the basic unit for analysing the variables of interest in this study. Data was analysed using both the emergent themes analysis (ETA) and a qualitative coding process. Findings from this study showed that both intuitive and analytical

decision making strategies seem to be complementary rather than competitive, under time pressure. However, experts tend to use intuition as their default strategy as evident from the finding that 86.2% of the total decision points in this study fell within the prototypical and pattern recognition categories. Findings also revealed some of the skills, knowledge and competencies inherent in the sixteen expert fire-fighters that were interviewed, from which a tacit knowledge assessment checklist was developed. In addition, a decision making model termed the information filtering and intuitive decision making model (IFIDM), which shows how experienced firefighters make sense of multiple cues and information they are bombarded with at the fire scene, was also presented and discussed.

In future, the CDM data which provides information about the skills, cognitive strategies, sequence, action scripts, mental models, prerequisite knowledge and rules, will be coherently organized to develop a framework for complex skill learning — using the four component/instructional design (4C/ID) framework.

**ORAL PRESENTATIONS
SESSION D
9.50am – 11.30am
Room C219(College Building)
Technology**

Paper D1

One Cell One User- A Novel Concept to Boost System Performance in Future Cellular Communication Network

Presenter - Shahadate Ahmed Rezvy, S.Rezvy@mdx.ac.uk

In wireless communication systems fourth generation (4G) technology is being deployed currently in the world. 4G mobile systems focus on seamlessly integrating the existing wireless technologies including GSM, CDMA, WLAN, Bluetooth etc. This contrasts with third generation (3G), which merely focuses on developing new standards and hardware. In research field, the fifth generation (5G) mobile communication technologies are emerging into near future wireless communication arena. An unprecedented numbers of smart and heterogeneous wireless devices will be accessing future fifth generation mobile and wireless communication systems based on the Internet Protocol architecture of 4G communication systems. In 5G communication systems, significantly higher wireless data transmission rates are expected such as 10 Gb/s peak data rates with 8~10 b/s/Hz/cell. Moreover, spectrum efficiency and interference mitigation concepts will be fully integrated into future wireless communication systems. The surest way to increase the system capacity of a wireless link is by getting the transmitter and receiver closer to each other. Using tiny base station in the system is the solution to improve the system capacity and spectrum efficiency to meet the requirements of 5G mobile communication system. In the proposed scheme 'One Cell One User' is a novel concept to boost spectral efficiency, mitigate interferences and the network design in 5G mobile communication system.

Paper D2

Is Perceptual based Video Coding viable?

Presenter - Yetish G. Joshi, Y.Joshi@mdx.ac.uk

Video allows us to fool our sense of sight, make us believe we are elsewhere.

We consume video on our mobiles, computers, the TV and at the Cinema. Many regularly record, share or engage in two-way video chat.

The strive for a more immersive feeling has lead demand for higher video quality. This places a technical burden on video coding. To that end video must be compressed with increasingly efficient means.

Typically this is about two things. First, representing a group of pixel based on another existing group that has already encoded. Second, approximating the remaining differences such they balance the pictures quality against available storage or bandwidth.

In either case, the video encoder must make a judgement call on the picture quality based on simplistic measurements. These measurements are mathematically sound, but are poor at representing the Human Visual System (HVS).

In the field of still pictures (photos), HVS models have been developed. Some even have propagated to video but they be cumbersome when integrated into the video encoder.

Increasingly, a statistical based algorithm, SSIM, is seem promising. SSIM favours the HVS and is less elaborate but still demanding compared to existing simplistic techniques. However, SSIM's main flaw is that it can not be used as a direct replacement.

This research is about how SSIM can be optimised for video coding.

It meant assessing how SSIM operates in a video context.

Generating visualisations to gain understandings.

In turn producing new techniques to bridge the gap of making HVS viable in video coding.

Paper D3

Providing Ubiquitous Communication Using Handover Techniques in VANET Systems

Presenter – Arindam Ghosh, A.Ghosh@mdx.ac.uk

Vehicular Ad hoc Networks are a long-term solution contributing significantly towards Intelligent Transport Systems in providing access to critical life-safety applications and services. Although Vehicular Ad hoc Networks are attracting greater commercial interest, current research has not adequately captured the real-world constraints in Vehicular Ad hoc Network handover techniques. This is necessary in order to provide seamless connectivity for optimal coverage and ideal channel utilization. Our previous work highlighted the challenges in providing ubiquitous communication using Road Side Unit in Vehicular Ad hoc Network. We used some of the concepts of the Y-Comm architecture such as Network Dwell Time, Time before Handover and Exit Time to provide a framework to investigate handover issues concentrating on essential parameters such as beaconing and velocity of the vehicle. The results clearly showed that the Network Dwell Time was affected by the size and frequency of the beacon and as well as the velocity of the vehicle. In this paper we conducted simulation studies to further examine the relation between these parameters. Simulation of VANET systems depends critically upon the calculation of the probability of a successful transmission. The current formulas used to calculate this parameter do not take into account the frequency of the beacon or velocity of the vehicle. This paper shows that these factors are significant and point to the need for a more complete analytical model.

Paper D4

Minimising Inter-AS traffic for interactive services on a global scale.

Presenter - Fragkiskos Sardis, F.Sardis@mdx.ac.uk

Cloud technology is established as an efficient way of delivering services to users. In recent years mobile devices have benefited from the availability of resources for storage and processing provided by Clouds. In recent years the use of Content Delivery Networks has improved on the functionality of regional web caches by providing a more fine grained approach to caching through the use of datacentres within networks or via peering to multiple networks. CDNs and web caches can cache static content such as text, graphics and audio for web pages, however, the world is quickly moving towards interactive content and services provided by Clouds and this type of content is non-cacheable.

We consider a scenario where a mobile thin client is accessing a Virtual Machine in a Cloud and using Cloud technology we attempt to minimise traffic usage by migrating the VM to a datacentre that is local to the client's network. The parameters of the migration include the user's network dwell time, the remote connection's throughput and the utilisation of the VM's storage. Using these parameters we can show that a VM can be migrated in real time to the best possible location for a user's mobility patterns, thus minimising the traffic that crosses the user's network boundaries. This approach has the potential to improve the network performance, decongest the Internet on a global scale and reduce costs for network and service providers alike. A prototype is implemented for evaluation purposes and to demonstrate the plausibility of this approach.

Paper D5

TimeSets: a Timeline Visualization with Set Relations

Presenter – Phong Nguyen, P.Nguyen@mdx.ac.uk

In this paper, we introduce a novel timeline visualization technique, TimeSets, that helps make sense of complex temporal datasets by showing the set relationships among individual events. TimeSets visually groups events that share a topic, such as a place or people, while preserving their temporal order. It dynamically adjusts the level of detail for each event to suit the amount of information and display estate. Various design options were explored to address issues such as one event belonging to multiple topics. A controlled experiment was conducted to evaluate its effectiveness by comparing it to the KelpFusion method. The results showed significant advantage in accuracy and user preference.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS SESSION E 9.50am – 11.30am Room C210 (College Building) Place & Space

Paper E1

Ephemeral Empire: Illustration and Cultural Identity in the P&O, 1892-1898

Presenter – Daniel Davies, dandavies1@live.com

For much of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company (P&O) fostered and sustained a close and commercially beneficial relationship with British empire. It is in the context of this relationship, and drawing on the company's extensive business archive held at the National Maritime Museum, that this paper will examine two of P&O's 'souvenir-books'. Published in 1892 and 1898 respectively, William Whitelock Lloyd's P & O Pencillings, and Harry Furniss' P & O Sketches in Pen and Ink, depict daily life on board P&O steamers. It is argued that running in parallel, nurturing and sustaining the *commercial* relationship with empire, P&O's souvenirs drew equally close relationships with an idea of imperial *cultural* identity. The often humorous depictions of everyday life on board ship present an appealing image of the company that functions on two intentionally resonating levels. On one level, the illustrated characters, scenarios and events represent and uphold the internal organisational structure of the company, and authenticate its characteristic rituals, practices and values. On a second level, and in a way that resonates with the first, these representations can also be understood as instituting, upholding and validating a wider 'imperial culture'. In short, what appear to be modest illustrations of everyday life can also be shown to represent and uphold a shared corporate and imperial vision of what constitutes an effective moral, ethical, religious and social community.

Paper E2

Charles Sanders Peirce, 'The Index' and Photography

Presenter – Paulius Petraitis, projectedyeah@gmail.com

The presentation is set to discuss the role of the notion of the index within the discourse of photography. The concept of index, conceived and initially applied to photography by Charles Sanders Peirce at the end of the 19th century, played a key role in the understanding of the medium and subsequent theorizations of it.

C.S. Peirce's complex theory includes discussion of the dual nature of indexical signs: as traces (e.g. smoke, footprints) and deictic signs (e.g. shifters in language "I", "you", pointing finger). For Peirce, index's facet of pointing – which is developed and supported with numerous examples (including photography) in his theory – is at least as important as physical causality. However, Peirce's highly complex understanding of indexical signs was later not infrequently simplified in theoretical accounts on photography. Subsequent theorists, who utilized Peirce's idea that a photograph exercises an essential link with an object which appears in it, often took the trace-like qualities of the photograph as a voucher for an uncomplicated material connection photographic image presumably holds with reality.

The presentation looks at the genesis of the notion of the index and discusses the context that spawned it. It analyzes how photography is employed by Peirce to serve as an example for semiotic 'proof' of his philosophy, and whether it is correct to claim that he laid the foundation for the understanding of photography as an essentially truthful medium.

Paper E3

Ethics of Home as site

Presenter – Sarah Black, blacksh@hope.ac.uk

My research is located in my family home, and is based within the performance practices of dance and film installation. One of the main issues I am addressing when working in the intimacy of my home is of ethics and the ethical boundaries that arise in particular reference to field work and or live performance research. The main threads of my research explore issues of family identity, gender and memory within in the site of the home in the context of social and artistic practice, which blurs the boundaries of performance, social, family events. With these considerations in mind I wish to share a piece of practice in the making which highlights some of the ethical problems and boundaries I am encountering. The working title of *Solicitude*, I draw from memory photographs that become scores for movement improvisations and which will be filmed and projected into specific interiors of my own home. I aim to discuss the methodological approach to this work which is rooted in the interior and fabric of our family home and engages with issues surrounding memory and imagined places. I aim to begin to untangle the ethical boundaries that I experience when working on this piece of performance practice.

Paper E4

Head People or Body People: An investigation into experience in youth and adolescence and exercise uptake in middle age through a life course perspective.

Presenter – Anne Elliott, A.Elliott@mdx.ac.uk

‘Head people or body people’: An investigation into experience in youth and adolescence and exercise uptake in middle age through a life course perspective.

This study evolved from a phenomenon observed in personal training practice. Anecdotal reports from clients produced a common theme of experience; that of traumatic experience in adolescence led to a lack of physical activity participation until middle age when resultant sedentary life style and its associated conditions forced a reconsideration of exercise adherence. This also brought with it a need to find a corporeal re-association in middle age. This was not recognized in clients who had had good physical activity experiences in their youth.

This presentation updates research progress; from a discussion of the investigative journey through multiple disciplines to locate the phenomenon in the literature; to initial data collection and analysis results using mixed methods; to the implementation of a lifecourse framework, which informs the location of the information within both the client’s entire life and professional practice.

Paper E5

The Lived Experience of Men who Become Therapists Following a Former Career.

Presenter – Nigel Smaller, nigel_s@btinternet.com

The journey to become a psychotherapist following a former career can be arduous and uncertain, yet also appears to be purposeful and meaningful for those who undertake the challenge. Considerably fewer men than women (less than a quarter) take this path and I wonder what their specific experience is like. This presentation is based on a case study, arising from a larger hermeneutic phenomenological project, which explores the experience and qualities of this pilgrimage from the perspective of a single participant. Findings explicate the themes *Not-being-at-home*: uncertainty and confusion; *Dawning*: enlightenment through kindred spirits; *Isolation*: being a marginal other; and *Vantage point*: experience, perspective and purpose. Aspects of becoming a male therapist in mid-life and challenges of the training process are highlighted. The use of the terms *pilgrim* and *pilgrimage* arose out of the findings, having paradoxical qualities that resonate with my own, and the participant in this case study: The pilgrim is away from home, purposefully journeying through uncertain terrain, hoping to find his/her way back to a new home, where they hope to meet themselves clearly and perhaps for the first time.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
SESSION F
2pm-3.20pm
Room C111 (College Building)
Collaboration

Paper F1

Modelling Change Drivers for Enterprise Agility

Presenter – Joshua C Nwokeji

Modern day enterprises are faced with sudden and unanticipated changes, due to the prevalence of change drivers. Broadly defined, change drivers are factors, circumstances, and events that can bring about changes in an enterprise. Common examples of change drivers include varying customer demands, new software and hardware technologies, government regulations, competitors, and business process integration [7, 3, 8]. The effects of change drivers and changes, especially when ineffectively and inefficiently managed, are usually unfavorable to enterprises, and can lead to bankruptcy, financial loss, loss of market share, loss of competitive advantage, among others [1, 2]. Enterprise architecture (EA), a conceptual model that describes the structure and operation of an enterprise in a holistic and integrated view, has been invented to, among other reasons, help enterprises manage changes [8]. In spite of these, managing changes, and curbing the negative consequences of change drivers have been challenging, difficult, elusive, and growing concerns to business and IT executives [1, 5, 10, 9,6].

A major use case of an EA is to make an enterprise agile [8], in other words, to make an enterprise effectively and efficiently manage changes and change drivers, and also respond to and pre-empt changes timely and appropriately. But in order to do these, stakeholders across an enterprise require a deeper understanding of change drivers, and a method to relate a given change driver to the domains of an enterprise. In addition, stakeholders should be able to discern, in advance, the domains and property of an enterprise a given change driver will affect, and the component of the enterprise that will change in order to respond to the change driver. The proposal of this research is that, the

understanding required to manage and pre-empt change drivers can be achieved if there is a technique and a language to model and delineate change drivers. A systematic literature review, conducted in [4], suggests that such language and technique are lacking. Currently, there are no language and technique to model change drivers and relate them to the enterprise. Therefore, enterprise agility, change management, and ability to curb and pre-empt the negative consequences of change drivers are difficult, challenging and elusive. A key contribution of this research is to propose, design, and implement a modeling technique and language for expressing change drivers. Such technique and language can be used by enterprise stakeholders to gain a useful insight into change drivers, potentially help to curb the negative effects of change drivers, facilitate enterprise agility, enhance change management in enterprises, among other benefits.

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Paper F2

Crossing professional boundaries: the reality of the research 'space'.

Presenter – Jackie Wilkinson, jackiewilkinson@nhs.net

This paper explores the 'reality' of both the creation and existence of the research 'space' within a multi-professionally staffed Musculoskeletal (MSK) Chronic Pain Service. The focus of my research is an evaluation of service improvements through the lenses of service performance data and patient/clinician experience. This research necessarily crosses boundaries because of not only the team involved in service delivery but also because of the way in which the research space has been recognised and utilised.

The paper gives voice to the idea that it is 'the questions emerging from the embodied, embedded and mindfully lived clinical experiences' that should frame clinical research (Miller & Crabtree, 2005.p609). The research 'space' will then be created by the unique contextual features of the area in which the questions are being asked, and the choices made by the practitioner researcher in how these questions are asked and results evaluated.

The MSK Chronic Pain Team has health professionals from the disciplines of Pharmacy and Psychological Therapies working together with Physiotherapists, bringing a rich vibrancy to the working environment that has supported the development of unique team praxis. This 'reality' is explored with reference to relevant contributions from the fields of Complexity Science (Stacey, 2011) and Implementation Science (Rycroft-Malone et al 2002 & 2004 and more recently The Health Foundation, 2011) alongside the influence of 'communities of practice' (Shaw, 2002) and Organisational Dynamics (Pawson et al, 2005).

The way in which a Professional Doctorate is situated in this research 'space' highlights the complexity faced by practitioner researchers and examples from my own experience evidence this reality.

Paper F3

Disaster Management Communication Architecture & Its Concerns

Presenter – Kamran Ali, KA810@live.mdx.ac.uk

In the past decades, we have learned lessons from serious natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, and storms that organising and maintaining effective communication during the disaster are vital for the execution of rescue operations. Accordingly, designing disaster communication architecture for victims and rescue teams to transmit/receive appropriate information for evacuation should be sought. It has been observed that communication resources are often entirely or partially damaged by disasters. Henceforth, the demand for information and communication technology (ICT) services explosively increases just after the events. These situations instigate serious network traffic congestions and physical damage of ICT equipments and emergency ICT networks if uprooted as a pre-disaster network system. This article proposes a network architecture design by integrating the existing network infrastructure with the reinforcement of layers based techniques and cloud processing concepts. The resilient network architecture is a speed to launch ICT services within a reasonable short time of development. Furthermore, communication in a disaster is sustained by implementing a three-tier fortification of the overall network architecture which would also minimize the physical and logical redundancy for resilient and flexible ICT resources in effect covers the related concerns and challenges for resilient disaster communication architecture. Cloud processing will work as a parallel reinforced infrastructure, the proposed approach and network design will give new hope for the developing countries to consider cloud computing services for effectiveness and better dependability on the architecture to save ICT and humanitarian network at the time of disaster.

Paper F4

Education Psychology and Learning Enhancement

Presenter – Joanna Simos, simosj@arcadia.edu

Together with the emergence of study abroad as a fundamental part of university studies and increased physical mobility with an aim for cross cultural learning in the last decade, there has been a shift in creating value added experiences for the learner in Higher Education by educational institutions.

Holistic and experiential learning have become areas addressed by instructors and institutions through a focus on co-curricular programmed elements. This focus offers the learner the opportunity to acquire and cultivate further skills while in the learning context of study. Is there a way to bring together good practice for learning enhancement?

This presentation seeks to establish how current learning models, strategies and techniques can be developed to focus on learning enhancement for students in higher education. An overview of how the speaker's research has shaped a template aiming to provide education practitioners and learners in the abroad context with a method to capitalize on learning experiences through learner instructor collaboration will be discussed using examples, developments and challenges faced.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
SESSION G
2pm-3pm
Room C207 (College Building)
Methodologies

Paper G1

Dancing Age(ing) Differently: what a dancer's perspective can offer to re-think age and ageing.

Presenter – Susanne Martin, berlin.susanne@googlemail.com

This research begins with the premise that dance can hold an interesting, multi-layered position in relation to ageing. On the one hand, dance appears to be the Western art form most oriented towards youth. Dance often focuses on youthful physicality and therefore takes part in an unquestioned marginalisation of ageing bodies which, according to critical age studies (Woodward 1999, Gullette 2004), pervades Western culture as a whole. Dance, on the other hand, is a potential site for questioning and inventing new ways of moving and composing and for other ways of experiencing and presenting human bodies in movement. I argue that improvisation-based dance forms and the development of working methods and performances that reflect age(ing)critically may offer ways of practicing and performing dance that have the potential to challenge previously unquestioned understandings of age in the field of dance and, potentially, beyond.

The paper examines the particular perspective of the dancer/choreographer/researcher. This perspective allows the research to expose and further develop a particular creative, physical praxis in dance that grapples with questions of age(ing) on a personal, structural and performative level. In this way the research explores how to make a critical view on age part of one's dance praxis but also how to perceive age(ing) as praxis and as performance.

Paper G2

Developing Creativity in Exceptional Young Dancers: An Investigation of the Dance4 Centre for Advanced Training (CAT) programme.

Presenter – Victor Fung, victorfung1120@hotmail.com

This research is an investigation of dance training for exceptional young dancers in the UK with a particular focus on the development of creativity. The Dance4 Centre for Advanced Training (CAT) programme, a pre-vocational training programme for dancers aged 11-18 in the East Midlands, will be used as the main case study. This qualitative research incorporates the investigation of the programme through an ethnographic approach as well as practice-based research of my personal practice as a dance artist-teacher. Through investigation, reflection and development of pedagogical practices, a possible framework of critical analysis could be developed for dance practitioners to reflect upon their teaching practice. This research will contribute to the future development of the Dance4 CAT programme as well as the training for exceptional young dancers both nationally and internationally.

In this paper, the primary focus will be on the analysis of data collected during the Easter Intensive period of the Dance4 CAT programme. Two choreographers were invited to create a new work for two groups of students over the duration of four days. Through non-participative observation of the choreographic process and the analysis of the nuanced interactions between the choreographer and the students, this paper aims to explore the notion of creativity and how it might be nurtured in the Dance4 CAT programme.

Paper G3

Pragmatic (S)election: An eclectic approach to research in art practice

Presenter – Shaun Martin, shaun.martin7@yahoo.com

My *natural* inclination has always been towards gaining a topical 'familiarity' through the eclectic processes of 'grazing on' and 'gleaning from' information - thus acquiring a more generalized 'understanding', rather than an explicit and localized 'knowledge'. By recognizing this inclination, whilst at the same time questioning what constitutes research in art practice, the issue arose as to whether this same inclination could form the basis of an authentic and robust research method - hence adding to the already existing sets of attempts at making inroads into addressing and exposing how practice may count as research.

Contrary to the perceived ambivalence that the processes of 'grazing' and 'gleaning' might imply, Pragmatic Selection is not a haphazard exercise - it necessarily requires that any line of enquiry undertaken and its consequential outcomes must be directly traceable to that line of enquiry which both preceded it and subsequently followed on from it.

Although only in its embryonic stages, Pragmatic Selection is not about constructing a *new* subjectivity - it is grounded in existing theory and is in fact already in place; it is not only inherently embedded within my own practice but it is inferred in other artistic practices also. Neither is it opposed to the binary oppositions found in existing methodological debates across both allied and other disciplines, but instead it offers a kind of auto-experiment and catalyst for further development. It promotes the active engagement in a 'personal epistemology' through which an independent 'way of knowing' is actively constructed.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS SESSION H 2pm-3.20pm Room C211(College Building) Public Health

Paper H1

An exploration of health-seeking behaviour among Nigerian Christians in the UK.

Presenter – Chineme Onyigbuo, conyison@yahoo.com

This study was undertaken to explore the triggers/facilitators and or barriers to health services utilization among Nigerian Christians in the UK. The rationale is based on the dearth of research evidence regarding health-seeking attitudes and health services utilisation among Nigerian Christians living in the UK. The research aims included the uncovering of socio-cultural, religious, and environmental determinants of health-seeking approaches employed by this group, as a guide to further research towards an integrative method that can enhance health services utilisation. The design was based on Thematic Analysis (TA), as a qualitative method to identify important themes raised by participants as they freely discussed sensitive aspects of their responses to illness while adjusting to their new environment. Ten participants from among Nigerian Christians living in the UK, between ages 31-60 were selected (n-5 males, n-5 females), and interviewed using both face-to-face interview (n-2 females, 2-males = 4) and Focus Group discussion (n-3 females, n-3 males = 6). The outcome measures were the raw data transcribed from the audio taped interviews. The result was a broader pattern of influence at the level of community, culture and society that impacted on attitude towards seeking medical help. The themes that gave insight to the research question resulted from Migration Challenges vs. Coping strategy used, Illness perception, Health-seeking methods used vs. barriers and facilitators, and expressed opinion for improvements needed for better health-seeking approaches. In addition unexpected themes emerged, such as enculturation, religious affiliation, preventive medicine, and need for collaboration among caregivers. All these combined to form the theoretical framework for further research on collaboration among clergy and health professionals towards an integrative and acceptable health-seeking method. This research is currently underway.



Paper H2

The treatment of sex offenders within HM Prison Service: Responding to the risks and needs of a diverse population

Presenter – Mansour Mir, M.Mir@mdx.ac.uk

This paper presents selected findings from a qualitative examination of diversity issues in the context of prison-based sex offender treatment. Methodological issues relating to literature review and the development of theoretical frameworks will also be considered.

The principal form of prison-based psychological treatment for adult male sex offenders in the UK is the Core Sex Offender Treatment Programme. Whilst the programme has a strong theoretical and empirical foundation there has been limited evaluation of its effectiveness for prisoners from specific minority groups. For example, gay and bisexual, black and minority ethnic, and physically disabled prisoners.

In-depth interviews were conducted with ten prisoners from these minority populations who had attended the programme, and fourteen members of staff with experience of delivering the programme. Interview transcripts were analysed principally using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis, whilst also drawing on elements of Critical Discourse Analysis where appropriate.

Selected themes emerging from the data will be presented, along with the theoretical frameworks developed in order to interpret them. The process of viewing literature review as an ongoing and dynamic activity (rather than an early and discrete step in a strictly linear research process) will be expounded. The various costs and benefits of this approach will be explored.

Paper H3

A narrative inquiry to explore the underlying motivations of patients seeking elective facial cosmetic surgery

Presenter – Deborah Auer, debsauer21@yahoo.co.uk

This study will increase the amount of literature available on the journeys of cosmetic surgery patients. There are only limited qualitative studies focusing on individual patient experiences and none exploring their motivations for surgery. My experience working as a Personal Assistant (PA) to a Craniofacial, Reconstructive Aesthetic Plastic Surgeon has fuelled my interest in this area. As my job entails spending time with patients preoperatively, they have on a number of occasions discussed their motivations and expectations for surgery with me.

By doing a narrative inquiry I will explore the stories of cosmetic surgery patients and look at the chronological development of events in their lives and their relationship with significant others. Research shows that our early relationships impact the development of our body image and self-esteem therefore; this may become a factor in why they choose to have surgery. I plan to recruit 5 participants from the Surgery where I work. However, to avoid any ethical issues occurring as a result of the dual nature of my position as PA and Researcher I would approach patients under the care of another surgeon.

Government guidelines on cosmetic surgery state patients' psychological wellbeing should play a more central role in their surgery journey. Therefore, involvement of services from psychologists and psychiatrists could be required. Through doing this study and increasing the available literature on the motivations of cosmetic surgery patients', psychologists and psychiatrists will be better informed when seeing patients with appearance concerns.

Paper H4

A phenomenological exploration into the lived experience of childfree women aged 45-55

Presenter – Josephine Davies, josephinedaviez@yahoo.co.uk

One fifth of women in Britain reach 45 without having children, yet much of the literature around this age group views women as primarily mothers and biological specimens whose psychological health is affected by the menopause. This study asks how the decade between 45 and 55 is experienced by women who have chosen to remain childless. Semi-structured interviews were carried out with 10 participants and interpretative phenomenological analysis was used on the data. 20 sub-themes emerged which were clustered into 5 overarching themes. These were; the experience of childfreedom at the current age; understanding the choice; experience of the social world; end of fertility; and perception of the future. This decade was experienced in the main as one of liberation and gladness for being childfree as well as including acceptance of being 'different'. The end of fertility and the menopause were not generally felt to be one and the same. There were some misgivings about a childfree future, but also a sense of pragmatism and planning ahead. Clinical implications for both the theory and practice of existential psychotherapy are discussed.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS SESSION I 2pm-3.20pm Room C219 (College Building) Technology

Paper I1

The Impact of Social Networking Technology on Knowledge Management Systems

Presenter – Ryan Zammit, R.Zammit@mdx.ac.uk

This research looks at how social networking technologies can help IT-based knowledge management systems. Online social networks have changed the way many people communicate and interact as private individuals and as employees. Sharing and communication through this medium has become, for many, a daily habit. The use of technology behind these social networks aims to connect people based on common interest, common connections, or real life relationships, whilst providing a simple way to connect, communicate and share information with others. They also allow its users to seek and find knowledge and expertise from both friends and strangers alike. Despite technology having been used in a variety of ways to support knowledge management systems, the use of social networking technology has been little explored. The famous SECI model highlights socialisation as an important aspect in transferring knowledge, yet IT-based knowledge management systems seem to miss out on this element. This research argues that combining knowledge management systems with social networking technology would bridge this research gap. Social software is becoming part of a commonplace set of tools available within companies – tools that may help IT-based knowledge management systems. Evidence is presented from a review of relevant literature and through a survey, conducted via online social networks, asking respondents about their usage of social networking for knowledge management purposes in both their

private lives and work-related practices. It shows that personal networks are often used as a medium to seek knowledge for personal and for organisational motives. By applying emerging theory into practice through collaboration with two establishments, the research will employ a mixture of qualitative and quantitative methods to collect needed data and evaluate impact of social networking technology within IT-based knowledge management systems. Findings so far corroborate that online social networks, and their enterprise counterparts, are aiding knowledge management initiatives albeit in an ad-hoc manner. Expected results and contribution to knowledge include proving the necessity of social networking technology in IT-based knowledge management systems and identifying a base set of elements, within IT-based knowledge management systems where social networking technology is observed to impact. The research also proposes a concept of shifting personal ties that are aided through social networking technology. This report describes the work in progress and findings so far of this research.

Paper I2

Physical characteristics underpinning fencing performance in adolescent fencers

Presenter – Anthony Turner, A.N.Turner@mdx.ac.uk

Lunge velocity (LV) and change of direction speed (CODS) are fundamental to success during fencing competitions. The former is yet to be examined while the latter has only been investigated over durations unrepresentative of bout demands. Understanding the physical characteristics that influence these is the aim of this study. Seventy-five fencers, from the British Fencing National Academy took part, where the relationship between anthropometric characteristics (height, arm-span and adductor flexibility) and measures of lower-body power (bilateral and unilateral countermovement jump height, standing broad jump and reactive strength index) were examined in their ability to predict LV and CODS. In testing the former, fencers lunged (over a self-selected distance) to and from a force plate so as leg propulsive forces could also be quantified; this distance was divided by time (measured at 480Hz) to establish LV. CODS was measured over 12m, where fencers travelled forward 4m, then back then forwards 2m, and finally back 4m. LV and CODS averaged at 3.3m/s and 5.45s respectively and in both cases, standing broad jump was the strongest predictor ($r = .42$ and $-.67$ respectively) of performance. In conclusion, fencers should train lower-body power, noting that this seems to offset any advantage one would expect fencers of a taller stature to have. The high loads at landing from a lunge, averaging 3-times bodyweight, have likely induced the observed bilateral asymmetry favoring the front leg and averaging 14%. Therefore programmes should look to address this, as a 15% difference is largely regarded as a significant risk factor for injury.

Paper I3

Developing Board Effectiveness – *Opening the Black Box*

Presenter – Rachel Duffy, rachelduffy1000@yahoo.co.uk

The search to develop board effectiveness has stimulated a plethora of research seeking the answer to the ultimate question; *What makes a high performing board?* It is from the answer to this question that we have endeavoured to find ways of improving governance practice and developing board effectiveness.

A significant amount of board research has focused on quantitative methods researching structural aspects and indicators as a focus for improving and understanding board effectiveness. However it is widely believed that focusing on these ‘usual suspects’ does not lead to improved board effectiveness, and that a ‘messier and more complex’ approach focusing on board ‘processes’ is needed to raise our understanding of boards.

Adopting a ‘messier and more complex’ approach requires methodologies that ‘open the black box’ of the boardroom, but researchers face unique challenges to gaining access to the boardroom.

This presentation discusses the rationale and methodology adopted, by one practitioner/researcher, to overcome the barriers to access that present themselves when seeking insight of boardroom effectiveness.

Paper I4

On the Coverage and Power Allocation of Small Cell Deployment in LTE-Advanced Networks.

Presenter – Tayo Akindote, TA620@live.mdx.ac.uk

With the high demands for the very best QoS by mobile users, it is necessary for deploying small cells to extend network coverage at most places. In particular, power allocation within the small cells plays a major role in guaranteeing adequate coverage for mobile devices, especially when taking into account the infrastructure of various buildings in practice. To this end, this research aims at investigating the deployment of small cells for LTE-Advanced networks. We will first theoretically analyse the coverage probability of a practical heterogeneous cellular network consisting of multi-tier cells with various path-loss models by using stochastic geometry modeling. The derived expressions will not only allow us to propose an optimal power allocation at small cells of different tiers but also characterise the effects of building infrastructures and transmission environment on the coverage region in practice. Moreover, the achievable coverage performance will be compared against uniform power allocation technique with grid modelling to show the effectiveness of the proposed solution. Finally, to verify the analytical findings, a simulation program will be built with MATLAB to obtain the numerical results and then further developed with OPNET using its built-in LTE-Advanced network simulation packages.

ORAL PRESENTATIONS
SESSION J
2pm-3.20pm
Room C210 (College Building)
Place & Space

Paper J1

The current experience and training of Romanian Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) professionals.

Presenter – Cornelia Bohalteanu, corneliacwp@gmail.com

The research is part of a study that aims to thoroughly analyze the transformation in the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) field in Romania following the major political, economic, social and cultural transformations that are necessary in the context of Romania's accession to the European Union. The research evaluates the current experience and training needs of Romanian OHS professionals. A review of the changes in the legislation and qualification requirements in Romania will be presented and placed into the context of European legislation and standards.

The study utilised questionnaires distributed to existing Health and Safety professionals via the ARSSM (*Romanian Association for Safety and Health*), in order to estimate the relative preparation of each type of route within the current Romanian OSH Labour form. In addition the survey examined the perception of Romanian OSH practitioners about the quality of their training and preference for delivering of future training and the demand for development of a professional code of ethics for Romanian OSH professionals. The research aims to explain what the current experience and training level of Romanian practitioners is and to establish the future steps which will allow Romanian professionals to compete at a European level. The admittance in the EU, the alignment of national legislation and OSH standardization across Europe, forces us to reach faster the European requirements for quality and competence; the question that arises is: are the Romanian OHS professionals prepared?

Paper J2

An investigation of arsenic resistance in fungi from tin-mining soils and the possible interactions between arsenic and antimony.

Presenter – Wai Kit Chan, W.Chan@mdx.ac.uk

There is increasing interest in the study of fungi that inhabit extreme environments that can provide new biotechnological applications in treating contaminated land. Fungi are versatile biosorbents as many can tolerate extreme levels of metal concentration, nutrient availability, pH and temperature. Since antimony (Sb) and arsenic (As) are metalloids belong to the Group 15 in the periodic table and having chemical similarities, it is hypothesised that arsenic might interact with antimony in soils. Therefore, there is a need to understand the interaction between these elements. In this work, soil samples were collected from Geevor Tin Mine in Cornwall and analysed using ICP-OES acid digestion method. The total metal of As and Sb were found in high concentrations of 18970 ± 227.0 mg/kg and 196.57 ± 1.91 mg/kg in extremely acidic soil pH of 1.13. The fungal strain was isolated from the most polluted and acidic soil sample and based on phenotype and nuclear ribosomal DNA sequences (ITS region, SSU, LSU), the isolate was identified as *Acidomyces acidophilus*. The minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) of As to the fungal strain in Czapek Dox agar and broth were 22500 ppm and 20000 ppm respectively. The MICs of Sb to the fungal strain in both solid and broth were 800ppm. This arsenic-tolerant fungi isolate will be examined for its As remediation capabilities and efficiencies in the presence of antimony. Identifying the biomarker involved in the remediation process will provide a better understanding on the mechanisms of fungal arsenic bioremediation.

Paper J3

Experiences of the climate change affected coastal people in Bangladesh

Presenter – Russell Kabir, R.Kabir@mdx.ac.uk

Background: Recently climate change is threatening human existence on the earth. Changes in climatic pattern and increase frequency of natural disaster events are causing havoc to human life. Bangladesh is considered as one of the high-risk countries to climate change due to its geographical location, topography, population density, poverty and lesser adaptive capacity to climate change. Recent evidences show that climate change is responsible for the frequency of natural disaster like cyclone over the coastal areas of Bangladesh. The coastal part of the country is the most vulnerable and the southwestern part of the coastal area is identified as environmental handicap by climate change. This study originated from experience of recent super cyclone Sidr that hit Bangladesh in November 2007 and cyclone Aila that hit in May 2009. The study aims to explore the experiences of the coastal population of Bangladesh.

Methodology: This study was conducted in cyclone Sidr affected Amtali Upazila of Barguna District and in cyclone Aila affected Koyra Upazila of Khulna district. Primary data collection was done using Focus Group Interview. Two focus groups (one with affected community people and the other one with health service providers and government and non government officials) interviews were conducted in each study area. The interviews were analyzed using thematic analysis.

Results: Three core themes emerged from the analysis are: impact of climate change on socio-economic condition of the people, impact on the health status of the population and impact on vulnerable population. Affected community people perceive climate

change as yet another stressor in their daily struggle. They have been experiencing the severe and rapidly changing climate associated with some natural disasters like cyclone Sidr and Aila. After the disaster, people from this area suffered significantly socio-economically. They lost their agricultural lands and fishing boats and lack of job opportunities have given them a miserable life.

Conclusion: The study reveals that vulnerable situation of the affected population and that climate change impact have serious consequences on their livelihood patterns and on their overall health status. Unfavorable health condition of these affected people making them more vulnerable to various emerging and re-emerging diseases and the health authority of Bangladesh should take immediate measures to bring back normalcy in their life.

Paper J4

Speciation and geochemical nature of heavy metals in an e-waste dismantling and recycling site in Lagos State, Nigeria.

Presenter – Khadija Isimekhai, K.Isimekhai@mdx.ac.uk

The fate of heavy metals in the environment is of great concern as the contamination is on the increase and has consequences for the environment and human health. The soil is a major reservoir for contaminants, which possesses the ability to bind to various chemicals, including heavy metals, which may interact chemically or physically with other compounds and hence change their forms of existence in the environment. It is therefore useful to study these interactions as metal toxicity may depend on the form in which they exist in the environment. The purpose of this study is to identify heavy metals present in a Nigerian e-waste dismantling and recycling site and to establish their environmental impact. Soil samples were collected from the site along a transect with each sampling point 10m apart from each other, up to 20cm depth in March and October, 2013, representing the wet and dry seasons respectively and analyzed for pH, organic matter content, cation exchange capacity and total heavy metal content. Furthermore, chemical speciation of heavy metals in the soil samples was undertaken using a modified sequential chemical extraction procedure to provide further information on metal distribution within different operationally defined geochemical phases. Total heavy metals contents in the soil samples ranged between 2200mgkg⁻¹ and 8800 mgkg⁻¹ for copper. Lead had values from 900mgkg⁻¹ to 4000mgkg⁻¹; cadmium was between 5mgkg⁻¹ and 70mgkg⁻¹. High values of zinc were also found ranging from 800mgkg⁻¹ to 5000mgkg⁻¹ and antimony between 5mgkg⁻¹ and 120mgkg⁻¹. These values are representative of both the dry and wet seasons. With the exception of Cu and Cr, the total mean metal concentrations in samples obtained from the dry season were significantly higher than those from the wet seasons ($p < 0.005$). The speciation

divided the metals into the exchangeable, organically bound and residual fractions. In both seasons, the results indicated chromium, iron, aluminium, manganese were predominantly associated with the residual fraction. Cadmium and antimony were readily available. The soil properties contributed to the relative distribution of the metal fraction studied. The mobility index of the metals had very strong and significant correlation with the organic matter content and cation exchange capacity. The results indicate there was no significant difference of the total mean concentration of the various heavy metals with depth in soil samples. However, there was a significant difference (p -value = 0.000) in the total heavy metals concentration and the distance from the recycling area and the dismantling area.

POSTER PRESENTATIONS GROUP 1
Room C115 (College Building) 11.45am-1pm
Poster Viewing 1pm-2pm

Poster 1

An Inert State: Tracing the Death-Drive through Photographic Medium and Representation

Presenter - Alexandra Murphy, alex@acm-photo.com

This poster presentation explores traces of the death-drive in photographic representations of the museum specimen and taxidermy.

In psychoanalysis, the death-drive theory is discussed with reference to the organic subject compulsively trying to return to a state of entropy, inertia and death (Freud, 2011: 76).

If the organic subject possesses its own death-drive, this characteristic can also be supposed of the photographic image and its subject-representation within the museum environment.

The photograph documents and authenticates fact, leaving the photographic image 'trapped' in the moment of capture. If taxidermy is in defiance of the death-drive, I question whether this leaves a trace in the photograph, so that the recording and representation mirror this defiance against inertia and death – a double defiance.

Photographic representations of inertia, entropy and suspension of specimens in the Cambridge Zoology Museum, Tring Museum and Gordon Museum are explored. This investigation is supported by analysis in Roland Barthes's *Camera Lucida* in terms of the photograph's 'punctum' and 'studium' and the photograph's historical ability to 'capture' death (Barthes, 1981: 93), alongside Sigmund Freud's writings and Robert Rowland Smith's *Freudian Hauntings in Literature and Art*, where the death-drive is identified in the artistic process (Smith, 2010: xii).

Creative development in producing a photograph is unpredictable – from the act of 'shooting', processing and presenting the image; at

each stage the photograph is vulnerable to its own demise. I explore the possibility that an undefined 'death' experience is recorded in the essence of a photograph, through the symbiotic relationship between represented subject, photograph-as-object and medium of representation. This presentation examines the relationship between the former two aspects.

Sources:

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Poster 2

Mapping the Field – the role of community in the treatment of trauma, from Northfield to the Cotswolds.

Presenter – Kate Brown, KB828@live.mdx.ac.uk

The first Therapeutic Communities, such as the Northfield experiment, represent turning points in the history of psychoanalysis. The focus in psychoanalysis can be seen to shift from the individual and the infantile to the group and social concerns in the context of treatment of soldiers in the Second World War. Such endeavours can also be seen to represent a shift in the understanding of trauma, and a move away from viewing trauma as cowardice in need of physical or practical treatment to more humane methods. Work started with soldiers suffering what was called at the time “War Neurosis” by notable pioneers such as Bion and Foulkes, was continued by reformers such as Barbara Dokar Drysdale at the Cotswold community influenced by the psychoanalysts Donald Winicott working with traumatised adolescents and children. Exploring the role of communities in recovery from trauma observes the link between physical space, and the emotional, relational and psychic environment. The work of contemporary trauma researchers such as Judith Lewis Herman highlight the importance of community in recovery from trauma, the need to make links between different types of trauma and how the history of the understanding of trauma has been prone to periods of amnesia. By revisiting the physical and emotional environment of Therapeutic Communities, such as Northfield and the Cotswold community, it maybe possible to discover more of value to those who experience trauma and its devastating effects.

Poster 3

The efficacy of a victim empathy intervention (RESTORE) in changing attitudes and intentions towards re-offending in secure settings.

Presenter – Sarah Edwards, S.Edwards@mdx.ac.uk

AIM: The aim of this study was to consider the effects of a victim empathy intervention (RESTORE) on changing attitudes and intentions towards offending, whilst also exploring if other issues that offenders face (e.g. anxiety, trauma and self-esteem) can influence the efficacy of outcomes in reducing re-offending.

METHOD: A secondary analysis was conducted on data from an evaluation of RESTORE (Adler & Mir, 2012). 51 participants including adult prisoners, young offenders and staff across three secure institutions were incorporated within components of a prospective and retrospective design. Matched pair research and control groups were established to test the effects of the intervention across eight standardised measures. Semi-structured interviews with respective participant groups provided further insight into underlying change.

RESULTS: A series of Analysis of Variances resulted in significant outcomes for attitudes towards re-offending, self-esteem and anxiety; however, due to small sample numbers and high attrition rates, limitations arise in the generalisation of these results. Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis was used to further investigate the phenomenological points of interest arising from the initial evaluation (Adler & Mir 2012). Seven main themes emerged; Eliciting Empathy, A Way Forward, Foundation for Change, Wellbeing, Enabling Participation, Change as a Process and RESTORE. Findings indicated that positive changes were elicited in attitudes towards offending, with several factors increasing prisoners’ participation and the efficacy of the workshops. Psycho-social issues were also seen to have various influences on offenders.

CONCLUSIONS: Victim empathy and forgiveness are promising concepts for use in reducing re-offending and enhancing prison culture.

Poster 4

Learning to Teach: Contexts, Values and Threshold Concepts

Presenter – Clare O'Donoghue, C.O'Donoghue@mdx.ac.uk

This reports the first stage in data collection of a multi-layered investigation into the process of 'becoming' a teacher. This process is in part a result of the external professional training received but also a result of internal personal, conceptual, and emotional changes (Crookes 2009, Goodson 2003). To this end, a sample of novice ELT teachers' placement learning logs were collected into a database for corpus analysis in an effort to identify frequent topics / events written about in the students' first steps in becoming a teacher focusing on areas such as: identity (Kiernan 2010, Johnson & Golombek 2011); effective teacher attributes, More (2004); teacher beliefs and behaviours (Garton 2008; Woods 1996); teacher dispositions, Tsui (2003); character traits and teaching behaviour (e.g. Capretz 2002; Felder 1988).

This is part of the research into a wider exploration of liminal states in novice teachers – either in their own conceptualisation of teaching, or in the teaching of their subject, which particularly address the following research questions:

1. To what extent do all novice teachers go through the same cognitive and emotional processes in learning how to teach their subject, whatever their teaching content and their existing expertise in their teaching subject?
2. Does the learning curve of novice teachers indicate a series of liminal states and threshold concepts through which novice teachers have to pass in order to see themselves as teachers and are these liminal states and threshold concepts common to all contexts examined or specific only to individual contexts?

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Poster 5

Joyful laughter in the therapy room – a grounded theory study.

Presenter – Elena Arora, info@elenaarora.co.uk

The purpose of this research project is to study a therapist's experience of joyful laughter during therapy sessions when it is experienced simultaneously with their clients. In the context of this study joyful laughter is defined as heightened positive affective moments that play an important part in organisation of interactive encounters between individuals. When these moments occur in therapy, many theorists describe them as non linear, surprising and, often, transformative. Furthermore, these moments are considered to be at the core of the process of therapeutic change.

The aim of this research project is to describe and to explain therapist's subjective experience of shared joyful laughter during therapeutic hour; therefore Grounded Theory methodology has been chosen to conduct this study as its principles are aligned with the purpose and aim of this project. An in-depth account of the phenomenon experienced by the participants will be produced with a view to generate a theory that would help other practitioners to understand the place and the role of the phenomenon in question within a therapeutic process.

Furthermore, whilst heightened affective moments have been addressed theoretically within the field of counselling psychology and psychotherapy, no empirical data beyond observational studies of mother and infant interactions has been produced so far. In addition, positive heightened affective moments such as shared joyful laughter and their implications for the process of therapy have not received much theoretical or empirical acknowledgement as opposed to negative heightened affective moments. Therefore, this research project will attempt to fulfil this gap.

Poster 6

Semantic Priming in Bilingual Adult Russian-English Speakers

Presenter – Evgenia Volkovskaya, EV127@live.mdx.ac.uk

There has been considerable debate in psycholinguistic literature as to how the two languages of a bilingual are organized. A question that has been raised is whether the two languages are stored in a single or two separate lexicons (Kroll, van Hell, Tokowicz & Green, 2010). The semantic priming paradigm has been one popular experimental method to examine this question. It has generally been shown that monolinguals recognise a word like *butter* faster if it is preceded by a semantically related word such as *bread* than an unrelated word such as *uncle* (Meyer & Schvaneveldt, 1971; Neely, 1991). In the bilingual version of this paradigm, words in one language are used as the semantic prime of target words in a different language. The interest is to examine whether semantic priming will be observed to the same extent when the two languages are somehow contested in the bilingual version than the monolingual version. The aim of the present experiment is to examine this in the context of Russian- English bilinguals and monolinguals.

In a naming task, bilingual participants are asked to name a target (either in Russian or in English) after seeing a prime (related, unrelated) which is either in Russian or in English and naming RTs and errors are recorded. Monolingual participants undertake all experimental condition in Russian only. It is predicted that if the two languages of the bilingual are stored in one location, there will be the same level of semantic priming in the bilingual version as in the monolingual version. However, if the two languages are stored independently in two separate stores semantic priming will not be observed.

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Poster 7

Western tonal knowledge in 3- and 4-year-old children

Presenter - Aikaterini - Nina Politimou, A.Politimou@mdx.ac.uk

Implicit knowledge of the rules governing music structure in any given culture is acquired through exposure to that particular music and seems to follow a developmental trajectory from infancy to early adolescence. The course of acquisition of this knowledge in preschool children has been understudied and existing findings are somewhat inconsistent, largely depending on the use of either explicit or implicit tasks. Even though 4 and 5-year-old children have been shown to possess knowledge of harmonic rules when tested with implicit measures such as electroencephalography (EEG; Koelsch, Grossmann, & Gunter, 2003) and harmonic priming paradigms (Marin, 2009) they did not seem to perform above chance level in an explicit task which requested them to make judgments about the “goodness” of melodies (Corrigall & Trainor, 2013). In this study we presented 4-year-old children with a simple and engaging task which required them to make judgments of “correctness” in individual tunes (explicit task) as well as a variation of the harmonic priming paradigm (implicit task, e.g. Shellenberg, Bigand, Poulin-Charronnat, Garnier, & Stevens, 2005). We compared their performance to that of 3-year old children, an age group which has not yet been tested with respect to the understanding of Western tonal structure. This investigation sheds light on the developmental acquisition of Western tonal knowledge and discusses methodological considerations in the assessment of preschool children.

Poster 8

Inhibitory control and the speech patterns of second language users

Presenter - Malgorzata Korke, M.Korke@mdx.ac.uk

Inhibitory control (IC) is posited to underlie performance on a variety of cognitive tasks, language processing included. The current work explores the role of the ability to inhibit prepotent responses and to suppress irrelevant information in the production of second language (L2) speech, with a focus on speech fluency. By resorting to a fine-grain analysis of L2 spoken output, we demonstrated how individual variation in inhibitory efficiency accounts for differences in the speech patterns of L2 users. Partial and semi-partial correlation analyses, in which we controlled for age and L2 proficiency respectively, revealed a modest, but significant positive correlation between IC as indexed by average error rate and three out of the seven L2 oral performance measures used: reformulations, frequency and total duration of silent pauses. In addition to providing further support for the claim that IC is an integral part of the L2 production process and identifying its potential behavioural correlates, the results point to the involvement of IC at different processing levels within the L2 production system, such as during lexical selection when a set of competing representations is activated as well as during covert error correction when a conflict is detected between a pre-selected and an intended response. The study has implications for models and theories of language production and specifically for the way in which individual differences in inhibitory control affect spoken language output.

Poster 9

Beyond work-family conflict: work-life balance in employees with different family structures

Presenter - Neelam Kaur Ghuman, N.K.Ghuman@mdx.ac.uk

The present research aims to contribute to the area of work-life balance. Although considered a relatively simple concept by some, it has been stated that there is a lack of agreement on how work-life balance should be defined, measured, and researched. Therefore the debate over what constitutes work-life balance, how it develops, and what factors enable or hinder it is still in progress, and much research to-date has focused on employees with families, by examining work-family conflict. It has been argued that it is important to explore the experiences of a wider range of groups rather than just focus on employees with 'traditional' families. For example, individuals without dependent children are not an insignificant minority, although their relative absence from organizational literature in this area might suggest they are. Therefore the aim of this research is to focus on work-life balance experiences of employees with 'non-traditional families' i.e. single people, and those without children, whilst also making comparisons with those with 'traditional' families. The proposed research will initially employ a qualitative approach to focus on the meaning and experiences of work-life balance among members of differing family structures, as well as perceptions of fairness of work-life balance supports among employees and HR professionals. A quantitative approach will then be used to examine and compare key antecedents and health outcomes of work-life balance between employees with differing family structures, whilst also attempting to build work-non work domain boundary management profiles and investigate the work-life balance and health outcomes associated with these.

Poster 10

A Proposed Typology of RIP Trolls in Response to the Sandy Hook Elementary School Shooting: A Thematic Analysis

Presenter – Elouise Long, E.Long@mdx.ac.uk

This research attempts to propose an adequate typology of the phenomenon known as RIP trolling, a recent phenomenon in which offensive comments are posted on various online forums relating to people who have died. Literature on internet trolls is limited, and that which does exist tends to look at trolls' reasoning and justification for their activity (e.g. Bishop, 2013; Phillips, 2011a; 2011b). The aim of this study was to attempt to identify if there are recognisable sub-types of RIP troll activity. Thematic analysis (Braun and Clarke, 2006) was employed to analyse 568 comments posted on six YouTube clips relating to the Sandy Hook Elementary School Shooting in Newtown, Connecticut, on the 14th of December 2012. Five main types of RIP trolling have been identified (from most to least concerning); (1) Fantasy RIP Trolling, (2) Enjoyment RIP Trolling, (3) Praising and Condoning Unacceptable Behaviour RIP Trolling, (4) Conspiracy and Political RIP Trolling and (5) Inappropriate Joke RIP Trolling. Within the main types identified, there were three further subtypes that reflect the language used in the content: (1) discriminatory, (2) violent/aggressive or (3) sexual. The proposed typology reflects a range of severity of trolling activity, and this may assist in identifying which types need to be prioritised in relation to developing interventions and possible legislation. Furthermore, this study has highlighted the distressing and highly explicit content that is regularly posted on the internet, which has the potential to offend, and possibly harm those who encounter it, or at whom it is aimed.

Poster 11

Teacher Trainer and Trainee Perceptions of Nurturing Thinking Skills in Primary School Children

Presenter - Beverley Barnaby and Victoria Burghardt, B.Barnaby@mdx.ac.uk V.Burghardt@mdx.ac.uk

According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, in an increasingly complex world children need to develop higher level thinking skills in order to find solutions to social, emotional and economic problems, both personally and in the context of the wider world (OECD, 2008).

The need to teach creative and critical thinking skills was made explicit in the National Curriculum for England and Wales (DFEE, 1999), and although less obvious in the new National Curriculum coming into force from September 2014, teachers will be required to continue to embed these cognitive skills, as they remain implicit in the Programmes of Study (DfE, 2013).

While research offers evidence that thinking skills programmes and approaches improve children's learning and their performance on cognitive and curriculum tests in school settings (Higgins et al, 2005), there is agreement between education leaders and policymakers that the need for real-world, problem-solving requires education to emphasise critical thinking, and creativity.

This research focuses on the way in which teacher trainers prepare trainee teachers to incorporate thinking skills into the new curriculum. The research project integrates findings from a mixed method approach, using qualitative interviews and questionnaires, to analyze the perceived effectiveness of strategies being used within teacher training to promote thinking skills. Moreover, teachers' perceptions of their understanding of creative and critical thinking skills, and how they are applied to primary practice are to be explored, to invite new critical reflection from other academics and practitioners in view of the new 2014 primary curriculum.

Poster 12

A case study of the FAST programme as a strategy to ease transition into primary school

Presenter - Beth Gallagher, B.Gallagher@mdx.ac.uk

This research aims to explore if, how and in which measures 'Families and Schools Together' (FAST) programme helps to develop emotional intelligence to ease transition into primary school for young children and families from disadvantaged backgrounds.

Save the Children (2013) claims that the achievement gap between rich and poor children at age 16 can be determined at age 7. This suggests that early years strategies need to be in place to alleviate social and economic disadvantage. The Centre for Research Early Childhood (2013) reports on the impact of some early years initiatives, and recent research by Shonkoff et al (2011) recognizes the links between the impact of toxic stress in early years and later learning development and mental well being.

The theoretical framework relies on Bowlby's research on attachment (1951), Goleman's concept of emotional intelligence (1995) and Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory (1994) to support the hypothesis of a connection between toxic stress in early years and emotional and cognitive development.

This research analyzes data collected from FAST reports from a range of programmes to date. Other sources of data consist of group interviews with parents, interview with FAST coordinators, to gain their view of the benefits for children, families and schools of the program. The research aims to verify previous claims that FAST programme benefits children and families from disadvantaged backgrounds as they transition to primary school.

All participants are informed of the purpose of the research and ethical procedures to ensure confidentiality were in place (BERA, 2011).

Poster 13

An elusive silence: what is the experience of psychologists when discussing older adult complex cases.

Presenter – Ian Scott, Ian.Scott@berkshire.nhs.uk

An elusive silence: what is the experience of psychologists when discussing older adult complex cases.

The Consultant Psychologist paused when discussing a case with me. A client appeared to have been evicted by a private residential home as a result of altercations with other residents over her pets and altercations in the doorway of another resident's home. In addition she was being taken to court by the local authority over dozens of unpaid parking fines. On a previous court case for unpaid parking fines, she had appealed to the local Cabinet sitting MP to have her case looked at, and the fines were dismissed on medical advice. We were both unsure how to describe this presentation; was it a case of eccentricity; degeneration of faculties of reasoning, a complex mental health difficulty or the continuation of a pattern of normal (for her) interpersonal difficulties? In constructing a description of her as 'difficult' I noted how we created emotional distance and space from her. We had both met her, and semblances of our encounters were vivid in our minds as we discussed her. Hence I am interested in the position that clinicians hold in relation to older people with complex presentations. I don't enter the research with a theory of what is experienced - I aim to generate a theory offering a perspective, not the truth, as to what exists in those moments of silence when these cases are present.

Poster 14

“What are the causes of unsafe midwifery practice?” The Role of the Supervision of Midwives.

Presenter – Jilly Pride, J.Pride@mdx.ac.uk

Supervisors of midwives are experienced midwives who undergo additional education and training and are appointed by the Local Supervising Authority.

What do we do? They support practising midwives to provide excellence in care. They are also able to support women and are available to discuss any aspects of their maternity care.

How can we help? The supervisory team is committed to the provision of a maternity service that is sensitive and responsive to the diverse needs of the local population. A pregnant woman can contact a supervisor to discuss any aspect of their maternity care.

Philosophy of Supervision The values of the supervisory team aim to enable midwives to be confident and competent practitioners, well equipped to provide the highest standards of evidence based midwifery care which is individualised and family centred.

Other information The role of the supervisor of midwives is complementary to but different from the role of the midwifery manager. Any discussion you have with a supervisor of midwives is separate to the Trust's complaints procedure.

As a modern regulatory system, supervision upholds protection of the public by supporting midwives to practise with confidence, thus preventing poor practice. Supervisors must ensure that the clinical competence of midwives is maintained, making reference at all times to the NMC 'Midwives rules and standards' (2013) and NMC 'The Code - Standards of conduct, performance and ethics for nurses and midwives' (2008). All Supervisors of Midwives must be able to demonstrate that, in order to carry out the above, they meet the competencies for a Supervisor of Midwives.

NMC (2013) *Midwives rules and standards*. NMC, London.

NMC (2008) *The Code - Standards of conduct, performance and ethics for nurses and midwives*. NMC, London

Poster 15

Intellectual Space; collaborating through education research.

Presenter – Joanna Simos, simosj@arcadia.edu

My doctoral research is located between the areas of Education and Psychology, research and practice, learning and experiencing- that of my own and of the learning communities on which I have based my study. In order to examine these spaces, a diverse amalgamation of collaborations has been vital.

Intellectual space is often addressed in terms of Intellectual Property with less emphasis on the notion as a dimension and the impact of this space on how we acquire and use research data. A rising challenge in collaborative research is the operating context of the researcher regarding intellectual freedom and how this is negotiated in the context of work based learning and research on the practical level. Bridging theory and experience to practice, this paper discusses Intellectual Space as an attainable platform that can be supported rather than restricted through collaborative research by providing an analysis of the intellectual dimension and how this is navigated by the researcher. It is imperative that work based researchers consider their own Intellectual Space for independent or collaborative research and this presentation aims to stimulate the audience with examples, strategies and suggestions based on experience and theoretical frameworks.

Poster 16

An exploration of performance as methodology in photographic research

Presenter – Carla Hamer, carlahm1@live.com

While the 'performative turn' after 1950s marked a movement from representational to action based methods in the social sciences, its legacy in 21st century still inspires further exploration from art-based researchers. This project seeks to reflect on the possibility that a performative approach to photographic research can be applied as a qualitative methodology. With the aims of connecting contrasting methodological traditions, a suggestion to look at performance (again) might solve the problem of combining different orders of information. Whether those orders are experiences, actions or processes of communication, their focus on involves diverse epistemological commitments that refer to meaning originated 'inside' or 'outside' the individual-as-perceiving subject. An alternative focus on performance as a methodological approach suggests that meaning originates in the 'liminal point' where the performer (both researcher or participant) is 'not himself' and 'not not himself'. The 'liminal', as a space in-between that connects two sides, allows to cross borders between the 'internal' perceptions and 'external' projections of knowledge.

This project explores a 'performative' approach and its practical and theoretical issues during a fieldwork in Argentina focused on the current situation of a Danish community in Buenos Aires.

Poster 17

Set Dressing: From Sketchbook to Gallery and Script to Screen: *An Investigation into the use of mise-en-scène in Gallery Installation.*

Presenter – Rebecca Key, info@rebeccakey.com

This practice-led investigation is an autoethnographic, qualitative study linking two previously defined creative disciplines to make a new critical contribution to the art and design research paradigm.

The research investigates how the placement of objects and film and television set dressing techniques, are used to create visual illustrations of character narrative in installation.

This poster gives an overview of the entire research project, its rationale, methodology and literary considerations.

As my art practice leads the project as a means of directly exploring set dressing techniques, work currently in production as Artist in Residence at the National Trust, Croome Court, Worcestershire is discussed in detail.

Work that is presently on show and forthcoming exhibitions are also represented.

As the poster explains, this research project uses the overlapping of established theory, fieldwork findings, studio processes, data analysis, evaluations and emerged epistemological knowledge to establish a new contextual framework for fine art practitioners.

Poster 18

The professional development of Early Years Teachers: Investigating a curriculum for integrated working practice.

Presenter – Shirley Allen, S.F.Allen@mdx.ac.uk

Aims

Early Years Teachers' (EYTs) opportunities for professional development form a significant part of quality improvement to practice (Nutbrown, 2012). This research project aims to develop a curriculum that enables EYTs to effectively support children and their families when working collaboratively with other professionals. A 'praxeological paradigm' offers a relevant overarching approach to this project, which "has at its heart an intention for social and political transformation" (Pascal and Bertram, 2012: P. 481).

Methodology

A case-study approach was selected as an appropriate method to realise the project aims; it enables the researcher to draw on "the detail and complexity of intricate social relationships" (Roberts-Holmes, 2011: P.82) and develop a deeper understanding of practice. Purposeful sampling was used to select a London borough for the case study and identify sources of research data.

Relevance to Policy and Practice

The EYT's role is subject to extensive policy regulation and review, which could be construed to exert a negative impact on their professional autonomy (Bates et al, 2011). It is therefore appropriate to consider how EYTs can still be responsive to the diverse individual contexts in which they work (Cable and Miller, 2011). Integrated working is a complex area; the project seeks to identify beneficial measures to support EYTs' knowledge and understanding of ways in which they can address and overcome barriers to integrated working.

Areas for future collaboration

Collaboration is sought with colleagues in the School of Health and Education, who support the development of professionals who work with children and families.

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Poster 19

Developing a Standardized Tool for Interpretation of Radiology Diagnostic Accuracy Trials

Presenter – Betty Anne Schwarz, baschwarz@toh.on.ca

Background/Introduction: The Royal College of Radiology (UK) recommends use of published clinical trials as a guide in achieving standards of accuracy. It is important for radiologists to reflect upon the results from diagnostic accuracy studies. Accuracy is determined by the level of agreement bound by the index test or test under evaluation as it is compared to the reference standard. The STARD (Standards for Reporting of Diagnostic Accuracy) statement is a tool that was developed in 2003 by a group of scientists for clinicians to systematically review the results of diagnostic accuracy trials. The tool consists of a list of 25 items plus flow diagram for authors to utilize to ensure all of the pertinent study information is accurately reported. The use of STARD in the reporting of diagnostic accuracy trials in radiology has been steadily on the rise however the adoption of this tool has been less than favourable.

Methods: The purpose of my work-based Doctoral project is to develop a reporting tool for interpreting the quality of reporting for diagnostic accuracy trials specific to radiology. An action research approach will be undertaken within the radiology department at The Ottawa Hospital, Ontario, Canada. Action research is a well-suited methodology within the health sciences where the goal is to collaboratively improve practice. Initially, eight radiological experts will be asked to participate in a needs assessment and Delphi technique required to develop the revised checklist. Once it is developed it will be piloted and validated with the radiology residents and Fellows.

Poster 20

Developing recruitment and retention processes for Professional Programmes in Higher Education

Presenter - Caroline Sargisson, C.Sargisson@mdx.ac.uk

The ability to recruit and retain competent student nurses and midwives and ensure they complete and pass has become increasingly important as contracted numbers decrease and commissioners are looking for value for their money. The nursing and midwifery contract is currently worth around £14 million annually to the University.

The widening participation agenda has seen an increase in the number of students who apply via FE colleges with non-traditional qualifications such as Access and BTEC but they are often unsuccessful at the short listing, testing and interview stage. Once on the programme, University staff have expressed concerns about the students' knowledge and expectations and report that they spend increasing amounts of time dealing with poor attitude and unprofessional behaviour both in class and in clinical practice and as a result attrition has often reached 25 – 30% within the first year. High levels of attrition from the programmes lead to further problems for the School and University as they contribute to the overall rating received from annual quality monitoring processes by NHSL and a drop in overall ratings. This may lead to the nursing and midwifery programmes being perceived as 'poor' and lead to a drop in recruitment and selection of high calibre candidates. If Trust partners regularly report concerns about the calibre of their students they may then decide to offer their placements to a different University.

Using a case study approach, this work will look at how students from selected FE colleges may be better prepared for application and study on nursing and midwifery programmes by the use of a package of interactive and informative activities.

Poster 21

Measuring Metamemory Accuracy: An Evaluation of Three Theoretical Models.

Presenter - Jean Waugh, J.Waugh@mdx.ac.uk

Metamemory is the knowledge an individual has about his/her own memory. As metamemory monitors information held in memory and control is exerted over actions influencing memory, the accuracy of monitoring is important for learning. Debate in the literature on measurement of metamemory accuracy has focused on whether accuracy is a general, unidimensional construct or consists of two interrelated constructs; absolute and relative metamemory accuracy. There is also little agreement on which measures should be utilized. Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) combines aspects of confirmatory factor analysis with multiple regression to examine the fit of theoretical models to empirical data. An advantage of SEM is that it allows measurement of metamemory accuracy at a latent level and relationships between variables to be simultaneously explored. No study to date has utilized SEM to investigate measured metamemory accuracy. Data from the MCQ exam responses of undergraduate psychology students (N=1014) where they also rated their retrospective confidence in the correctness of each answer, were scored for six measures of metamemory accuracy. Confirmatory factor analyses using AMOS revealed extremely poor fit for a general model and better fit for models consisting of two latent variables.

Poster 22

Compassionate caring in midwifery

Presenter – Sue Macdonald, susanmacdonald1@aol.com

After the Francis report concerning the lack of care and compassion illustrated by hospital staff at the Mid Staffordshire Hospital, professional and media attention has spotlighted the need for competent, compassionate care. Though the Francis report did not find a problem in the maternity services, other reports from user groups, professional associations, research and evidence gleaned from individuals reported in the media suggest that some women do experience a lack of compassion and care within the maternity services. Though there has been considerable research into compassion within nursing, this has not been matched by midwifery. The work is based on an extensive literature review, including literature from nursing, medical, psychological and midwifery sources,

This research is centred on the role of the midwife and her interactions with the mother and family during pregnancy and childbirth.

My central research question is 'How do women and midwives experience compassionate care within the childbearing continuum?'¹

Using an innovative research methodology, I will be exploring the reality of the experience of the dyad of the childbearing woman and her attending midwife. This will be linked with how practitioners understand compassionate caring, whether there are impacting factors to the degree that compassion can be demonstrated, and what factors may enhance and support compassionate care. From this stage of research, an audit tool will be developed to assist in curriculum development and in facilitating practitioners, and student midwives in understanding the components of compassionate care, and what it means for themselves, and for their clients.

¹Childbearing continues the period of pregnancy, labour and birth and the postnatal period.

POSTER PRESENTATIONS GROUP 2
Room C114 (College Building) 11.45am-1pm
Poster Viewing 1pm-2pm

Poster 23

Investigating the implementation of web 2.0 learning tools

Presenter - Azam Shokri, A.Shokri@mdx.ac.uk

Over the past two decades policies and speculations have been evident about the importance of Internet use including the impact of technology in education and learning. Such effects have been investigated both at individual and society levels. The purposes, theories and ways in which technology-assisted learning ought to be conceptualised and functionalised are generating an increased body of literature. With the arrival of Web 2.0 and Semantic Web however not enough is known about the ways in which these technologies affect student's learning experience. There are gaps in our knowledge on the role of social networking on student learning. Social media tools and increased use of learning technologies have become ubiquitous. Students interact seamlessly with platforms such as Facebook, YouTube, Twitter and Linked in while the use daily wikis, bulletin boards, and blogs. Technologies advance in an effort to accommodate the need of younger learners to be connected and be part of a learning community. With the advent of Web 2.0 tools, researchers have shifted towards investigating their role in enhancing teaching and learning. Facebook as an excellent supplementary education framework has replaced some features of traditional classroom learning. Some of the more recent research focuses on social network cross platform /cross device support (e.g. mobile learning, distribution of learning content, learning blogs, quiz-style, learning community building). While its runaway success as a social networking tool is now renowned, the use of Facebook for educational purposes may be considered still at its infancy stage. This study is founded on recent research findings on how learning experience of students at higher and further education level is

influenced by the latest development and technological advancements of social networking sites. In particular, findings indicate the lack of a model or framework for the implementation of social networking tools as a learning aid in higher education. Such a framework may aid lecturers on planning and organising learning experiences for optimising participation and exchange of ideas among learners. This framework probes into the field of cognitive learning theories and implementation of web 2.0 learning tools in education.

Poster 24

Assessing social media marketing readiness and maturity in SMEs in Saudi Arabia

Presenter – Basmah Alotaibi, B.Alotaibi@mdx.ac.uk

There is limited literature related to the use of social media networks for marketing purposes by Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the Middle East and Saudi Arabia in particular. The proposed research will study existing digital marketing practices in the SME sector in Saudi Arabia focusing on Social media. According to Achilleopoulos (2012), social media presence for these organisations makes a big difference towards some obstacles they face, particularly in markets where companies depend on “word of mouth” for promoting their products or services. Marketing readiness and determining maturity levels in Saudi SMEs. The outcome of the research should support organisations in assessing their use of social media and provide guidelines for more effective use of certain technologies. The guidelines for using the maturity framework may assist SMEs in enhancing their marketing performance and may affect the formulation of a social media use strategy. Side benefits may include support towards SME’s business objectives and enhancement of company-customer relationship. The aim for this research comes from stems from the importance of SMEs to the national economy as according to Merdah and Sadi (2011) “the development of the national economy is considered one of the main challenges facing the Saudi Government along with other challenges such as diversifying national income of the economy, low dependence on oil income and creation of jobs and building of skills”.

Poster 25

Investigating the deployment of Electronic Customer Relationship Management readiness and maturity models in Iranian Banking Industry

Presenter - Farzad Tahmasebi Aria, F.Aria@mdx.ac.uk

Information Technology (IT), computers and the emergence of the Internet has changed business activities in organisations across most sectors. These developments have also affected electronic business (e-business) and the way it supports activities by processing business internal and external data. The success of a business relies on its ability to collect and process customer data, something called Customer Relationship Management (CRM). Although CRM has been a priority for many organisations, it seems that the banking sector is particularly dependent on using technology to assess customer behaviour and its changes. The proliferation of the Internet has changed the way businesses interact with their customers, leading to the concept of Electronic Customer Relationship Management (e-CRM) The focus of this research is to on the transition from off-line CRM towards e-CRM. The study investigates how e-CRM may improve customer service by creating strong long-term relationships. It is vital to identify readiness factors that may be used to classify an organisation’s e-CRM before the deployment of any solutions. The aim of this research is investigating e-CRM readiness and maturity models in the Iranian banking industry due to the lack of consistent approaches for assessing e-CRM. Furthermore it is aimed to provide guidelines for the deployment of e-CRM solutions ranging from adoption of technology to the introduction of CRM strategies at an organisational context. This can be achieved by surveying the perception of decision makers, employees and customers.

Poster 26

A Non-Orthogonal Multiple Access Scheme for Cloud Radio Access Networks

Presenter – Ngozi Ogbonna, NO279@live.mdx.ac.uk

Abstract-This project is concerned with multiple access techniques for cloud radio access networks (CRANs), which have recently been proposed to connect all base stations (BSs) via a cloud. We first propose a non-orthogonal multiple access (NOMA) scheme for CRANs to allocate the power at the BSs based on their relative distance to the cloud. The proposed NOMA improves the throughput of CRANs by designing a successive interference cancellation (SIC) mechanism at the cloud to lay multiple BSs over each other in the power domain. Particularly, in this project, we will analyse the achievable throughput of the NOMA for CRANs. By deriving the throughput expressions, we will not only show the effectiveness of the proposed NOMA over the conventional orthogonal frequency division multiple access (OFDMA) but also evaluate the impacts of the BSs' positioning on the throughput performance. Furthermore, a simulation platform will be built with MATLAB and/or OPNET to verify the analytical findings, which can then be used as a basis for evaluating the implementation of SIC-based NOMA and OFDMA in the industry and also for further research in the Academia.

Poster 27

The Use of Microarrays in the Detection of Diagnostic Biomarker Signatures in Cancer.

Presenter – Rafal Mofeed Al-Saag, rmaau@hotmail.com

The detection of a panel of Tumour Associated Antigens (TAAs) and their Autoantibodies (AABs) was proved to be of significant value in screening and early diagnosis of cancer. Nevertheless their medical application has been affected by their relatively low sensitivity and specificity, cost effectiveness and assay time required. We will try to improve the sensitivity by finding new biomarkers that can be added to this panel and provide a more affordable, high throughput multiplexing test by using the NALIA diagnostic microarray system. To achieve this, sera from both cancer patients and age and gender matched controls will be tested for the presence of a novel panel of TAAs and AABs, and those biomarkers with the highest prevalence in cancer serum and the highest significance in discrimination of cancer against normals will be chosen.

Poster 28

Comparison of Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption Ionization-Time of Flight Mass Spectrometry Protocols for Identification of *Pseudomonas spp.* Isolates from Cystic Fibrosis Patients

Presenter – Ali Olkun, A.Olkun@mdx.ac.uk

Matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization-time of flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF MS) has recently been described as a fast and inexpensive method for the identification of clinically relevant *Pseudomonas spp.* The adaptation and persistence of *Pseudomonas spp.* in the Cystic Fibrosis lung requires accurate discrimination of the organism at the species level. The rapid characterization of the causative agent is critical for targeted antibiotic therapy since many strains are responsible for antibiotic resistance. In this study, we tested two simplified protocols for identification at species level. The extraction protocols included direct colony spotting against vortexing and centrifuge in the presence of ethanol. The commercial Bruker database was also augmented with an in-house database composed of seven Type strains. A total of 30 clinical strains, representing seven pseudomand species with 8 serotypes, were correctly identified to the species level at 96 % when extracted using the ethanol protocol and compared to the augmented database (Scores ≤ 2.2 are required in the clinical setting). In contrast, with the direct method only 40% of the strains were identified to the species level by the non-augmented Bruker database, although the use of a lower identification score threshold (≥ 1.7) increased the identification rate to 74%, with two misidentifications that were due to taxonomical changes prior to the construction of the database. The study establishes the advantage of using the ethanol extraction procedure over the direct method and weighs in favour for its incorporation in standard operating procedures.

Poster 29

Role of Vitamin D in Type 2 diabetes

Presenter – Abdelrouf Ali, A.X.Ali@mdx.ac.uk

Introduction: Diabetes mellitus is a chronic disease characterized by increased blood sugar, due to defect insulin secretion, insulin action or both. In type 2 diabetes cells fail to respond properly to circulating insulin and it is characterized by uncontrolled hepatic glucose production, and decreased glucose uptake by muscle and adipose tissue. Elevated levels of blood glucose and hypovitaminosis D were linked to complications associated with type 2 diabetes. Measuring Vitamin D levels and relating Vitamin D deficiency to susceptibility to develop type 2 Diabetes, doesn't justify the whole story of Vitamin D and its role in diseases. Patients with Vitamin D deficiency might develop diseases related to low Vitamin D levels that leads to insufficient of Vitamin D biological function. On the other hand, subjects with normal or high vitamin D levels might have a suboptimal biological functions related to Vitamin D. To obtain the active form of Vitamin D that binds to Vitamin D receptor (VDR) to do its function; a metabolizing enzyme/s are required. If the Enzyme/s is defective, no active form of Vitamin D will be available. In addition, if Vitamin D is converted to its active form but Vitamin D receptor is defective and can't bind to the active form of Vitamin D, there will be no biological function of Vitamin D.

Objectives:

- To measure Vitamin D levels in Patients with Type 2 diabetes and their healthy controls
- To investigate the role of genetic polymorphisms in the metabolizing enzyme CYP27 B1 and Vitamin D receptor

Methodology: Levels of VitaminD (25-hydroxyvitamin D) will be measured in plasma of patients with type 2 diabetes and their

healthy control subjects using Chemi Luminescent immune assay (C.L.I.A). Vitamin D receptor (VDR) and CYP27B1 genes will be typed for known mutations (Rs731236 VDR), (Rs1544410 VDR), (Rs10735810 VDR), (Rs8176345 Cyp27) and (Rs10877012 Cyp27) that has an impact on biological function of vitamin D.

Conclusion:The study might shed the light on possible contribution of vitamin D to both insulin secretion and its action, association between hypovitaminosis D and levels of glucose and to what extent mutations in VDR and CYP27B1 genes can impact biological function of vitamin D in patients with type 2 diabetes.

Poster 30

Relationship between Dysbiosis of Gut Microbiota and Ulcerative colitis.

Presenter – Rex Osae, RO316@live.mdx.ac.uk

Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) is a chronic disease of the gastrointestinal tract that includes Crohn's disease (CD) and ulcerative colitis (Frank *et al.* 2007). Ulcerative colitis is an inflammatory disease that affects mainly the large intestine. Aetiology is uncertain but it appears to be triggered by environmental factors in genetically susceptible people. Whereas the aetiology of these disease (IBD) has been difficult to determine, there has been number of studies that have suggested the implication of genetic, immunologic and environmental factors in the aetiology and pathogenesis of these diseases (Paul, Verma and Verma 2010, Green *et al.* 2006, Lepage *et al.* 2005)). Microbial density and composition in animals varies along the gastrointestinal tract and is influenced by various factors. In humans, the composition of gut microbiota is established at very early age and remains relatively stable throughout life (Paul, Verma and Verma 2010). However, this stability can be disturbed in a variety of ways by various factors leading to imbalance in the composition of the microbiota (dysbiosis). This disturbance or imbalanced has been linked to various gut disorders including cancer, IBS and IBD including ulcerative colitis. Previous studies of human IBD using standard culture or molecular techniques have noted variation in the composition of gut microbiota (Giaffer, Holdsworth and Duerden 1999, Seksik *et al.* 2003, Lepage *et al.* 2005). However, most of these studies have used small numbers of human subjects as well as only one technique or the other which limits the ability to determine the ratio of gut microbiota.

Selection of human subjects: Sample size will largely be determined by availability of patients and volunteers, however the study aim to involve 120 to 150 participants. Participants will be

made up of 40-50 healthy volunteers (controls), 40-50 UC patients from Gastroenterology clinic in St Georges Hospital with IBD and 40-50 family members of patient with IBD used in the study.

Individuals who agree to participate in the study will be consented and giving an extensive questionnaire covering demographics, lifestyle, diet and drug history.

Sample collection: Participants will be given full instructions on sample collection and three (3) faecal samples will be collected in a clean/sterile containers provided to participants at different dates. Samples collected will be collected from the gastrointestinal clinic at George's hospital NHS Trust in Tooting and labelled with codes that have been generated. Samples will then be transported in a carrier and van provided by Middlesex University to Middlesex University campus in Hendon.

Sample Processing: Macroscopic appearance of the specimen such as nature, consistency, colour as well as the pH will be determined and described. A part of samples will be serially diluted immediately and cultured on triplet plates of selective media specific to the organisms being isolated.

Another portion of the samples will be process using Q-PCR using primers specific to bifidobacteria, lactobacilli, *E.coli* and clostridia. The data produced from culture will be compared with those produced from PCR to identify which technique is more effective in quantification of these microorganisms.

The proportion of bifidobacteria-lactobacilli to *E.coli*, *Clostridium difficile* will then be compared in patients and controls to identify if there is any variation in the composition and proportion of these intestinal microbiota. The results produced will be analysed statistically to identify any patterns in microbial composition and variables such as age, sex, diet and ethnicity.

Poster 31

An alternative group physiotherapy programme for the management of chronic low back pain in Primary Care.

Presenter - Alex Daulat, alex.daulat@nhs.net

Objectives: To develop and evaluate a suitable alternative to existing physiotherapy group exercise programmes used for managing chronic low back pain (CLBP).

Introduction: CLBP is a disabling condition with substantial economic and social impact. Several conservative therapies such as supervised exercise have demonstrated some benefit. Group exercise programmes used in physiotherapy are a cost effective treatment for managing CLBP but currently lack a combination of individualized specific exercises, one to one education and manual therapy('Hands On' treatment).

Methods: This thesis consists of two projects; a survey and a mixed methods design study. The mixed methods study will consist of core quantitative and supplementary qualitative phases. The physiotherapy survey was used in project 1 to investigate what type of exercises are prescribed by physiotherapists and which group programmes are used in clinical practice for managing CLBP. The alternative group programme will be compared to a standard group exercise programme in a randomised controlled trial. Focus groups will be used to explore patients' views regarding their treatment in the two group programmes.

Results to date: 97% of physiotherapists surveyed use group programmes. Only 47% of all respondents were able to refer non-English speaking patients to the group programmes. None of the group programmes offered manual therapy. The alternative group physiotherapy programme has been developed using this research, review of the literature and consultation with service providers.

Discussion: These projects may change the way physiotherapists prescribe and deliver exercise for CLBP patients particularly in a group setting. Participant recruitment for project 2 starts in May 2014.

Poster 32

Public Health Intervention Strategies to reduce the incidence of Glaucoma in Nigeria

Presenter – Raphael Okoye, drokoyesr@gmail.com

Background: In many countries especially in the developing world, eye health is often a neglected issue. This pattern of neglect spreads across different sections of the society causing problems which could have ordinarily been avoided. Renewed emphasis by World Health Organisation in recent times has heightened the need for countries to address the issue of eye health with increased effort. This study sets out to identify and examine the risk factors, and also explore possible public health intervention strategies to reduce the incidence of avoidable blindness as a result of glaucoma in Anambra state.

Methods: Interview will be conducted with the main three stakeholders in eye health care in the State viz: the population sample (15-30), the professionals (10-15) and the policy makers (3-5). Information gained from the population sample will help to formulate interview questions for the professionals; while information from the sample and the professionals will help to prepare interview questions for the policy makers. This study will employ participatory action approach which is both collaborative and culturally appropriate. The population sample will be recruited during a free eye screening and tests at designated places in both the urban and rural areas. After the interview, a health promotion packaged will be prepared and delivered to the general population at both urban and rural areas.

Conclusion: People sometimes unknowingly indulge in lifestyles that could put their sights at risk. This results in rising incidence of avoidable blindness, but with health education and some simple public health intervention strategies, this could be addressed thus avoiding unnecessary blindness.

Poster 33

A Multi-Method Examination of Health-Related Quality of Life (HRQL) in Children and Adolescents with Sickle Cell Disease (SCD)

Presenter – Christina Constantinou, C.Constantinou@mdx.ac.uk

Sickle Cell Disease (SCD) is one of the most prevalent genetically inherited haemoglobinopathies. Clinical manifestations include pain syndromes such as vaso-occlusive crisis and serious neurologic complications. Children and adolescents with SCD may also experience psychological distress, social isolation and an impaired Health-Related Quality of Life (HRQL). Clinical manifestations and psychosocial factors may be managed, to a certain degree by engaging in daily health behaviours including a high protein diet, hydration and avoiding excessive exercise and exacerbated by engaging in risky health behaviours such as alcohol consumption and smoking. However, children's ability to engage in healthy behaviours may be undermined by their condition, social influences, their environment and psychological factors. These behaviours have rarely been studied in paediatric SCD populations and have not been examined in relation to HRQL. Moreover, studies have failed to adopt the World Health Organization's (WHO) definition of HRQL as the discrepancy between individuals' perceived self and ideal self. The current research will adopt the WHO's discrepancy definition by applying Gap theory and also examine daily health behaviours using the Theory of Planned Behaviour. The aim is to explore the relationship between and determinants of HRQL and daily health and risky behaviours. A mixed methodological approach will be adopted. Semi-structured interviews using drawings and focus groups involving children and adolescents with SCD and their healthy siblings will be used to identify experiences of HRQL and behaviours. Quantitative questionnaire based studies will ascertain predictors of HRQL and behaviours reported by children and adolescents with SCD and their parents.

Poster 34

The impact of “perceived risks” on British and Iranian women’s decisions to donate their eggs

Presenter - Manijeh Pir Jalian, M.PirJalian@mdx.ac.uk

Objective: To examine British and Iranian women’s decisions to donate their eggs as a result of two different types of information provided, namely one that maintains risks to the donor involved in donating eggs and one that has no mention of risks.

Design: A questionnaire based study

Participants: A total of 100 women, 50 women university students from the UK (mean age 25.54, SD = 4.64) and the same number from an Iranian University (mean age 24.88, SD = 3.26). **Materials:** A 326 word document regarding procedural aspects of egg donation (version A) and a 379 word of the same text with the addition of an extra paragraph on possible medical consequences of donation (version B). In addition there were probe questions on a separate page as to whether or not the participants would be willing to donate their eggs, sign the paper if they wish to donate and to write down the reasons for their decision.

Procedure: Half of the participants received the version with risk included and the other half with no risk mentioned.

Results: The results showed an overwhelming negative attitude to donation their eggs regardless of the information provided (version A vs version B) and ethnicity. Overall, 55% of the Iranian and British participants said a definite no to donation whilst 35% were unsure. Once confronted with a statement to sign their intention to donate their eggs only 20% agreed to sign and 80% refused to sign. The exact breakdown for nationality of a definite yes to egg donation for the Iranians was 14% of the sample and 6% for the Western participants.

Implications: These findings contradict recent studies suggesting generally positive attitudes towards egg donation and have implications for medical practitioners, family planners and particularly egg donors.

Poster 35

An investigation of Black Ethnic Minorities Service Users’ perception of their needs within a Mental Health NHS Trust.

Presenter – Veronica Flood, vmflood@hotmail.com

Inherent within Mental Health Practice is the drive to ensure that each person who come into contact with a mental health service receive a good quality assessment of their need and the formulation of a programme of care which states how those needs will be met. This ethos has been supported by many organisations such as the Department of Health, Care Quality Commission, Mental Health Foundation, Sainsbury Centre for Mental Health and other interested voluntary organisations. However within the literature there is evidence which shows that people from an ethnic minority background don’t always feel that their needs are being met when they are cared for in a mental health setting.

Therefore this project will discuss a qualitative research study which was done within a participatory framework to explore whether service feel that they are involved when a needs assessment was carried out. Semi Structured interviews were carried out with 24 service users. All the service users consented to take part in the study.

Poster 36

Between theory and practice: early year's education and the implementation of the rights to self determination of the child

Presenter – Angela Scollan, A.Scollan@mdx.ac.uk

According to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), children have the right “to say what they think in all matters affecting them, and to have their views taken seriously” (art.12), “to seek and receive information” (art.13), “to meet with other children and young people and to join groups and organizations” (art.15). These prescriptions have legal value since the UK agreed to obey the UNCRC (1991) and are in line with developments in socio-educational research which, since the 1990s, have been placing emphasis on socialising children towards a sense of responsibility and skills in planning and managing social contexts (James et al., 1998; Matthews, 2003).

While there is a drive within education to promote ‘rights based schools’, research indicates there are limited findings available regarding current ‘rights based nursery provision’ (Osler&Starkey, 2010). This research aims to analyse if children are understood as active participants (Jones, 2009) within a rights-based approach in early years practice (UNICEF, 2006)

The research follows a qualitative approach consisting of semi-structured interviews and focus groups with early childhood practitioners in different areas of England. Data is to be analysed within an interpretive paradigm giving importance to social context and subjective meanings, in order to identify, formulate and discuss trends in the meanings of children’s right to self-determination among perspective and early practitioners. The presentation aims to give voice to practitioners, enriching the sometimes prescriptive framework of literature on the promotion of children’s participation, underpin future professional training opportunities and research.

Poster 37

Factors affecting the acquisition of expertise in sport: an investigation of expert and non-expert tennis players

Presenter – Floyd Williams, floyd.williams@virgin.net

The acquisition of expertise in sport has been a focal point amongst researchers in psychology for several decades (Ericsson, Krampe & Tesch-Romer, 1993; Ericsson & Charness, 1994; Duffy, Baluch & Ericsson, 2004; Mann, Williams, Ward & Janelle, 2007). Empirical investigation of expertise in sport is providing more detailed scientific evidence of the influence of both the nature (Stojan, 2007) and nurture (Unierzyski & Osiński, 2005; MacCurdy, 2006) elements in sport domains such as tennis. In this context an investigation of factors affecting levels of expertise amongst expert and non-expert tennis players is of importance as it is one of the worlds’ most popular sports. Considering this, there is a dearth of published research detailing how players in this particular sport learn and develop their skills, particularly psychological, enabling them to excel in competition.

As physical attributes in tennis are a factor to consider when investigating overall playing performance it is necessary to first investigate how these physical attributes differ amongst expert and non-expert players. Therefore the first study of this thesis will examine the contribution of physical differences to the level of tennis playing one may acquire. Expert and non-expert tennis players will be investigated on a number of physical attributes namely; height, weight, reach and endurance (using fitness tests developed by the Lawn Tennis Association and the United States Tennis Association). It is expected that findings following study 1 will contribute to follow up research which aims to investigate the contribution of innate ability and acquired skills in relation to the acquisition of elite tennis playing.

Keywords: Expertise, sport, tennis, nature and nurture.

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Poster 38

Does Neurocognitive Training Have the potential to Improve Dietary Self-Care in Type 2 Diabetes

Presenter – Victoria Whitelock, V.Whitelock@mdx.ac.uk

Treatment and intervention for diabetes requires a large amount of self-care. Of the different aspects of self-care that people with diabetes are expected to perform, controlling the diet is found to be particularly difficult and can reduce quality of life. Recent neuroimaging research suggests that dietary self-care is related to the extent of activity in prefrontal inhibitory control brain regions. In particular, greater activity in these regions is related to better self-reported dietary self-care. This suggests that if inhibitory control can be improved, dietary self-care may improve. Working memory is located within the same brain region as inhibitory control, thus training one may improve the other. Supporting this, a recent study successfully used working memory training to reduce alcohol intake in people with alcohol consumption problems. In this study, 48 participants with type 2 diabetes will receive 25 sessions of either active or control working memory training over a period of 2 months. Participants complete the training online, in the comfort of their own home. These patients will be overweight, have poor control of their diabetes and have difficulty following a healthy diet, but have no other health complications. Before, after and 3 months after the training, assessment sessions will be conducted. Measurements will include height and weight, blood tests, questionnaires and neuropsychological tests, as well as completing a lunch buffet and 24hr food recall task to look at eating behaviour. Semi-structured interviews at the post-assessment session will enable us to understand people's experiences of the training.

Poster 39

An investigation of strategies enhancing the public health role of community pharmacists – a review of knowledge and information

Presenter – Chijioke Oliver Agomo, c.agomo@ucl.ac.uk

Purpose: To review the literature about strategies that can enhance the public health role of community pharmacists in the UK; to identify main themes emerging from the literature as well as identify gaps there from.

Methods: Relevant literature from both the UK and overseas was identified, through electronic database searches. The search was limited to the period from January 2007 to May 2012.

Results: There are numerous opportunities for community pharmacists in public health. Following the review of knowledge and information, a wide range of strategies that could help enhance the public health role of community pharmacists in the UK were identified. The dominant themes included strategies to enhance the public health role community pharmacists through: enhancing the effectiveness of communication techniques of students and pharmacists; advancing pharmacy practice experience of students in public health; enhancing the public health content of pharmacy curricula; managing legitimate medication needs of the public to identify/prevent drug-related problems; as well as promoting patients' self-management capacities.

Conclusions: Although, a wide range of strategies that could help enhance the public health role of community pharmacists in the UK were identified, there were, however, gaps in the UK evidence base. There is a need to enhance among other things, the public health training and skills of pharmacists, enabling the development of a mixed market in community pharmacy practice by contracting public health services directly to individual pharmacists, as well as, pharmacists using newer technologies, including the social media to enhance public health practice.

Poster 40

Hearing other voices in collaborative research: Use of learning histories in inquiry.

Presenter – Andrew Steele, andrew@cnet.org

Learning Histories are a research and reflection tool developed to help organisations learn from their own learning and change efforts. The method was developed by Kleiner and Roth at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The approach attempts to foreground multiple and sometimes divergent voices in an organisation to present what Van Maanen calls a “jointly-told tale.” The learning history is specifically designed to help organisations become better aware of their own learning and change efforts and is noteworthy for its unusual format – side-by-side columns of text, one column representing the words and stories of the organisational participants, and the other column typically the analysis of a learning history team.

I am using a Learning Histories approach to capture the contributions of the communities of practice within which I work. The approach offers a developed method of raising the key issues and in particular for the transfer of knowledge within an organisation or network of individuals. Learning Histories, as a genre, encourage community ownership which will assist the transfer of knowledge generated within the project as whole.

Learning histories as an approach to inquiry has typically been used by researchers as ‘outsiders’ but I am using the approach as an ‘insider-outsider’ building on the methods capacity to recount the ‘jointly told tale’.

This poster will present Learning Histories as an approach to action inquiry, identifying its strengths as a research method and offering comparisons to other similar approaches.

Poster 41

Managing the risk of violence and aggression and the impact of stress on staff in mental health institutions.

Presenter – Hevylen Seenan, hevy14@hotmail.com

Introduction

Patient violence is the most dangerous occupational hazard that health professionals must contend with. The number of mental health staff members experiencing violence from patients is on the rise. These attacks may not only cause bodily injury but can also have post-traumatic consequences.

Aim

The aim is to evaluate work related stress in forensic mental health hospital (FMHH) resulting from violence and aggression to clinical staff from patients.

Objectives

Analyse past incidents and near misses from the incident reporting (IR1) of violence and aggression.

Examine institutional responses including existing policies and procedures, training available to staff in relation to their safety and the reliability and relevance of the contents in order to have a better understanding of the existing measures in place and how they can be improved.

Elicit staff experiences of such incidents, the effect that they have and their perceptions of the risk and create a risk mitigation model which applies to violence, aggression and stress;

Further develop existing risk management and training and make recommendations to improve safety at work.

Methodology

- Existing data from the Incident reporting system (IR1 form) for a minimum of seven years will be used to analyse past incidents in relation to violence and aggression where the trends and pattern will be observed.

- Data will be collected by asking clinical staff to complete the Management of Aggression and violence Attitude Scale (MAVAS) and the Impact Event Scale revised (IES-R).
- After completion of the questionnaires and interpretation of the data for both MAVAS and IES-R, the critical decision method (CDM) will be used to elicit decision making during the incident.

Poster 42

Managing Political Risk by Foreign Oil Corporations and Risk Perception of Stakeholders in Nigeria

Presenter – Ahmed Bolori, ahmedbolori@gmail.com

Managing political risk, a task for ensuring stability of business, is increasingly becoming critical to foreign oil corporations in Nigeria. It is for the oil corporations to deal with the interests and concerns of stakeholders on oil operations in order to mitigate risk on stakeholders and to avoid adverse actions of stakeholders. The oil corporations mainly engage in environmental clean-up and provide compensations through payments and development projects to the stakeholders, as measures for managing political risk. Acceptance or disapproval of such measures by stakeholders, as argued by many, is subject to stakeholders' risk perceptions of the involved corporations and operations. The perceptions are thought to be driven by feelings of severity of consequences, risk and benefit equity, voluntariness, and trust. This study aims to evaluate how risk perceptions of the stakeholders on the oil operations influence their judgments on the political risk management of the foreign oil corporations in Nigeria. The few studies relating to managing political risk by foreign oil corporations in Nigeria, were largely carried out in the perspectives of corporate social responsibility and development. This study will be carried out in the perspective of risk management, and is expected to demonstrate the role of risk perception in determining stakeholder acceptance or disapproval of the measures for managing political risk by the foreign oil corporations in Nigeria's oil business and the general extractive industry elsewhere. Field work for the study will be conducted in three oil producing communities in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria, of which data will be collected through the use of semi-structured method of interview.

Poster 43

Evaluating the impacts of an urban catchment on water and sediment quality of a receiving river

Presenter – Luciana Alves, L.Alves@mdx.ac.uk

The European Union Water Framework Directive (EU WFD) requires that all surface waters throughout the EU attain 'good status' by 2025, an integrated measure based on a combined assessment of a water body's physico-chemical, ecological and hydro-geomorphological components. Within this integrated water management approach, the role of river sediments is an important issue, as they can be a sink and source of a range of pollutants which can both directly and indirectly impact on the status of a receiving water body. However, whilst the environmental behaviour of a range of pollutants within surface waters have been extensively studied, the behaviour of many pollutants both within river sediments and between sediments and overlying waters has received considerably less attention. It is within this context that the current research project, using the Lower Lee catchment as an example, focuses on evaluating the levels of risk posed by *in situ* river sediments on receiving water quality through a combination of theoretical (e.g. substance flow analysis, GIS platform), field sampling and laboratory-based column studies. Target pollutants include heavy metals (e.g. cadmium, lead, mercury, nickel), persistent organic pollutants (e.g. naphthalene, benzo(a)pyrene, and benzo(b)fluoranthene) and the pharmaceutical diclofenac to determine the presence of these substances at a range of sites under various weather conditions. The outputs will help stakeholders, such as Local Authorities, develop a clear understanding of the sources/activities within a catchment area releasing substances likely to be the principal cause for concern in relation to contaminated aquatic systems.

Poster 44

Risk Assessment at an informal electronic waste recycling site in Lagos State, Nigeria

Presenter - Khadija Isimekhai, K.Isimekhai@mdx.ac.uk

Due to its economic benefits, informal e-waste recycling has been thriving in Lagos State, Nigeria. This is because of the valuable materials obtained from the process. Activities carried out include dismantling of the different electronic waste, sorting out of various parts and burning of wires and other parts to get valuable metals. However, e-waste also contains substances which could be deleterious to the environment as well as human health. Risk assessment is a conceptual framework that provides the mechanism for a structured review of information relevant to estimating health or environmental outcomes. This study was carried out to assess the implication of the informal activities on the soil as well as human exposure of the populace at the recycling site. The study site was Alaba rago, Alaba international market and lies between latitude 06027.731'N and longitude 03011.492'E. Soil samples were collected along a transect, digested and analyzed for Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Ni, Sb and Zn using an ICP-OES. Chronic daily intake through oral ingestion and dermal contact of contaminated soil were calculated using USEPA model for risk assessment. Standards and values used were also adopted from USEPA. The results of the risk assessment indicated high risks for Cu and Pb. The cumulative hazard quotient which is also the hazard index (HI) showed that the workers in the study area were at very high health risk as the acceptable limits were exceeded.

PRESENTATION BY DISPLAY Mezzanine & Room C206

Display 1

A customized method to analyse interactive dance artworks that intersect media and performance

Presenter – Paula Varanda, paulavaranda.pt@gmail.com

My PhD project is entitled “Dance performance in cyberspace: transfer and transformation” and concerns new media dance artworks that are instantiated in intangible ‘places’. This research undertaking aims to identify a group of practices, using the juxtaposition of two sets of criteria: a first triangular framework qualifies these as professional, artistic and dance proposals, and a second one dictates their technological conditions as being new media, interactive and made for virtual electronic environments.

From that intersection a field has been delineated, which calls for a corpus of theoretical writing that provides contextualization by disclosing historical and cultural references; technical comprehension by reviewing the development and use of these technologies; and extends conceptualization by addressing central issues that concern the practice. Finally I propose the examination of three case studies in order to understand how they transfer logics that are conventionally operating in the dance medium (and theoretically discussed in dance studies) and how they simultaneously draw innovative transformations that result from the contact of expert dance knowledge with digital technologies and cyberculture (theoretically discussed in new media studies).

My objective is to analyse, from an expert spectator perspective, the significance of a marginal, and yet emergent area of artistic practice, considering its groundbreaking compositional methods and the experience and discourse they enable. For this systematic examination I have gathered a group of tools that combine dance analysis with the concept of techno-aesthetics, involve technical testing and give phenomenological accounts of personal contact with the artworks.

Display 2

New generation interfaces and user experience evaluation in digital games

Presenter - Daniel Wiedemann, d.wiedemann@mdx.ac.uk

In the most recent years the market for digital games experienced a massive growth. A major part of this development is a result of advancements in the field of new generation input output interface technologies. The mass accessibility of mobile devices with usable touch screens for instance, opened up a whole new segment for games. Furthermore did it support the possible connectivity between “stationary” games and their expansion on mobile devices. In addition to that Oculus VR, with its headset called Rift, revived the whole movement around virtual reality and a huge development effort for further accessories can be observed in this area. But what will be the “next big thing” for games in terms of interface technology and how can it be evaluated? One might argue that looking into user experience is a suitable way to perform this testing.

For this reason I will present an outline of the Presence-Involvement-Flow-Framework (PIFF2) by Takatalo et al. and some of its subcomponents like Presence, Involvement and Flow. Furthermore I will demonstrate different input output interface technologies with one of the example games I developed. This will include remote controlling the game via an iPad that serves as an extension to the main game, and with hand gestures via the Leap Motion controller. Additionally observers will be able to stereoscopically experience the application via an Oculus Rift head mounted display.

Display 3

Performance Space

Presenter – Simon Limbrick, simon@marimbo.com

A musical performance plays on a video-screen, the sound and images captured at some other location, at a moment now past. The images of the performer’s movements are closely observed through the camera lens, the sounds are direct without any suggestion of the acoustical environment of the performance space. The directness of the camera shots allows a closer look at the place where the sound is being made, the instrument details can be observed close-up. The sounds produced are detailed and very clearly related to the movements. It is possible to get some understanding of how the performer produces the different subtleties and nuances necessary to create the sounds. The structure of the musical composition is linked to the sequence of the images. Yet there is more happening. Images overlap and it is possible to have multiple visual perspectives on the same performance, the movements becoming layered, producing a possible internalised sense of the music. The sounds are also built over each other. Then there is a realisation that the movement and positions of the observers are controlling the changes in both image and sound; the presentation responds to the audience, joining the performer from the other recorded remote space in a new realisation.