

MUNI | RECETOX

Prezentace pro Mgr. studenty psychologie

Albert Kšiňan

Proč jsem tady

- Představit výzkumná témata
- Nabídnout vedení diplomových prací

RECETOX

- REsearch CEntre for TOXic Compounds in the Environment
- Přírodovědecká fakulta
- Jeden z nejvyšších podílů na publikacích a mezinárodních grantech v rámci MU
- Studijní program „Životní prostředí a zdraví“



Epidemiologie a veřejné zdraví

- Zkoumá determinanty zdraví v populaci
- Interdisciplinární výzkum
 - Sociologie, psychologie, medicína
- Má vliv na preventivní a intervenční programy





OXFORD

Original Investigation

Identifying the Best Questions for Rapid Screening of Secondhand Smoke Exposure Among Children

Albert J. Ksinan PhD^{1,*}, Yaou Sheng MPH², Elizabeth K. Do PhD, MPH^{1,*}, Julia C. Schechter PhD^{3,*}, Junfeng (Jim) Zhang PhD⁴, Rachel L. Maguire MPH⁵, Cathrine Hoyo PhD^{5,*}, Susan K. Murphy PhD^{6,*}, Scott H. Kollins PhD³, Bruce Rubin MD⁷, Bernard F. Fuemmeler PhD, MPH¹

¹Department of Health Behavior and Policy, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA; ²RAND Corporation, Arlington, VA; ³Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC; ⁴Nicholas School of the Environment, Duke University, Durham, NC, USA; ⁵Department of Biological Sciences, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC; ⁶Obstetrics and Gynecology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC; ⁷Department of Pediatrics, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA

Corresponding Author: Albert J. Ksinan, PhD, Department of Health Behavior and Policy, Virginia Commonwealth University, 830 E Main Street, Richmond, VA 23219, USA. Telephone: 804 628 4649; E-mail: albert.ksinan@vcuhealth.org



Original Article

Unpacking Genetic Risk Pathways for College Student Alcohol Consumption: The Mediating Role of Impulsivity

Albert J. Ksinan✉, Jinni Su, Fazil Aliev, Spit for Science Workgroup, Danielle M. Dick✉

First published: 02 August 2019 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/acer.14157> | Citations: 2

Original research

Job loss and lower healthcare utilisation due to COVID-19 among older adults across 27 European countries **FREE**



Gabriela Ksinan Jiskrova¹, Martin Bobák^{1, 2}, Hynek Pikhart^{1, 2}, Albert J Ksinan¹

Correspondence to Dr Gabriela Ksinan Jiskrova, Masaryk University, Brno 625 00, Czech Republic; gabriela.ksinanova@recetox.muni.cz

Abstract

Background Older adults are at greater risk for becoming severely ill from COVID-19; however, the impact of the pandemic on their economic activity and non-COVID-19-related healthcare utilisation is not well understood. The aim of this study was to examine the prevalence and predictors of COVID-19-related unemployment and healthcare utilisation in a sample of older adults across 27 European countries.

Methods We used data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe COVID-19 Survey, collected between June and August 2020. Participants (n=52 061) reported whether they lost a job, forwent medical treatment and whether their appointment was postponed due to COVID-19. Three-level models were estimated for each outcome to test the effects of individual, household and country-level characteristics.

Results The mean prevalence of reported job loss, and forgone and postponed medical care was 19%, 12% and 26%, respectively. Job loss was associated with female sex, lower education and household income, and older age in women. For example, the OR of job loss, comparing primary versus tertiary (college) education, was 1.89 (95% CI 1.59 to 2.26). Forgone and postponed medical care was associated with older age in men, female sex and higher education. At the country level, postponed medical care was associated with more stringent governmental anti-COVID measures.

Conclusion Job loss and lower healthcare utilisation for non-COVID-19-related reasons were common among older adults and were associated with several sociodemographic characteristics. Job loss appeared to disproportionately affect already economically vulnerable individuals, raising concerns about the exacerbation of social inequalities.

CELSPAC



- Výzkumná infrastruktura
- Epidemiologická data pro výzkum vlivů z prostředí na zdraví
- Dotazníková data, biobanka, napojení na externí data (např. ČSÚ)
- 3 studie:

- 1. ELSPAC**
- 2. Young Adults**
- 3. TNG**

ELSPAC

- European Longitudinal Study of Pregnancy and Childhood
 - Kohorta těhotných matek nasbírána mezi lety 1991 a 1992
 - cca 5,000 matek a novorozenců
 - Data z 6 m., 18 m., 3 let, 5 let, 7 let, 11 let, 15 let, 19 let
 - Data od matky, otce, pediatra, učitele, adolescenta
- Zdraví, strava, fyzická zdatnost, učení, škola, diagnózy, temperament, úzkosti, pohlavní dospívání, spánek, expozice z prostředí
- Biologické vzorky (moč, krev, sliny)
- Možnost napojit data z ÚZIS, ČSÚ, brněnská data (znečištění vzduchu, kriminalita)

FSS sbírané proměnné v ELSPAC

Methods - child - adolescent	8	11	13	15	17	19
Interview						
Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children III UK						
The Tree-Drawing Test						
Family roles						
Learning memory test						
Tracing Test						
The Colour Semantic Differential Test						
"Cake of Fear"						
The Playful Creativity Test (THT)						
The Tree Story						
Narrative about Myself						
Parenting styles questionnaire						
Wiener Matrix Test						
Depressive symptomatology						
Body satisfaction						
Inventory of risk behavior						
Little Five personality						
Big Five personality						
Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory - CSEI						
Coping style inventory						
Peer attachment style questionnaire						
The Children's Perception of Interparental Conflict Scale						
Belief in a Just World						
Inventory of parent and peer attachment (parents)						
Clarity of Self						
Dating Questionnaire						
Internet Use + online friendship						
Possible Selves Questionnaire						
Cybersex						
Self-esteem Rosenberg						
IAT gender						
Vocational preference inventory						
Představy o povolání (REP)						
ISI-4						
Political orientations (cynism + efficacy)						



Sleep Quantity and Problems as Mediators of the Eveningness-Adjustment Link during Childhood and Adolescence

Gabriela Ksinan Jiskrova¹ · Alexander T. Vazsonyi¹ · Jana Klánová² · Ladislav Dušek^{2,3}

Received: 3 August 2018 / Accepted: 15 November 2018 / Published online: 4 December 2018
© Springer Science+Business Media, LLC, part of Springer Nature 2018

Abstract

Chronotype, or morningness/eveningness, has been associated with adjustment in both children and adolescents. Specifically, eveningness has been linked to adjustment difficulties; however, the mechanism underlying this association is poorly understood. The purpose of this study was to test whether the associations between eveningness and adjustment difficulties could be explained by an unfavorable impact of eveningness on sleep. Links from chronotype to internalizing problems and problem behaviors via sleep quantity and sleep problems were tested in a sample from the European Longitudinal Study of Pregnancy and Childhood ($N = 3485$; 48.8% female), both when the participants were children (7 years at T1, 11 at T2) and when they were adolescents (15 years at T1, 18 at T2). The findings provided evidence that eveningness predicted greater sleep problems and lower sleep quantity; however, only sleep problems predicted internalizing problems and problem behaviors. Sleep quantity did not mediate the eveningness-adjustment link, and sleep problems did so only in children. The findings show that sleep problems appear to be more important in explaining the eveningness-adjustment link rather than altered sleep quantity, commonly associated with eveningness.

Keywords Chronotype · Sleep · Internalizing problems · Problem behaviors

Child Psychiatry & Human Development (2020) 51:239–253
https://doi.org/10.1007/s10578-019-00926-0

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Childhood Sleep Functioning as a Developmental Precursor of Adolescent Adjustment Problems

Gabriela Ksinan Jiskrova¹ · Alexander T. Vazsonyi¹ · Jana Klánová² · Ladislav Dušek^{2,3}

Published online: 7 September 2019
© Springer Science+Business Media, LLC, part of Springer Nature 2019

Abstract

Sleep has been linked to adjustment difficulties in both children and adolescents; yet little is known about the long-term impact of childhood sleep on subsequent development. This study tested whether childhood sleep problems, sleep quantity, and chronotype predicted internalizing and externalizing problems during adolescence. Latent Growth Modeling using the Czech portion of the European Longitudinal Study of Pregnancy and Childhood ($N = 4393$) was utilized to test the developmental trajectories of sleep characteristics (from 1.5 to 7 years) as predictors of adjustment problems trajectories (from 11 to 18 years). Findings provided evidence that children with higher levels of sleep problems at 1.5 years (and throughout childhood) reported higher levels of internalizing and externalizing problems at age 11. Additionally, greater eveningness at age 1.5 predicted a greater increase in externalizing problems from ages 11 to 18 years. The results emphasize the importance of childhood sleep problems in evaluating the risk of future adjustment difficulties.

Keywords Sleep · Internalizing problems · Externalizing problems · Adolescent adjustment

Young Adults

- Přibližně 500 dospělých (30 let)
- Studie navazující na ELSPAC
- Cca 300 participantů jsou původní ELSPACové děti
- Biologické vzorky (moč, krev, stěr z úst)
- Vyšetření (tlak, antropometrie, spirometrie, složení těla, dynamometrie, stavba klenby nohy, test kognice)
- Dotazníky (zdraví, výživa, životní styl a prostředí, psychologie, sociodemografie)

The Next Generation (TNG)

– Cca 1000 matek a dětí (sběr 2017 – 2021) v FN Brno



Studie CELSPAC: TNG

	Před porodem porodnice	Porod porodnice	Po porodu porodnice	2. měsíc doma	6. měsíc doma	9. měsíc doma	12. měsíc doma	18. měsíc doma	2 roky doma	3 roky doma
MATKA										
	doma									
DÍTĚ										
KLÍČ	žilní krev matky	dotazník	moč matky	pupečnicková krev	stolice dítěte	suchá kapka krve dítěte	stěr z úst			

Současná témata

– Gabriela Kšiňanová

- Spánek u dětí a dospívajících (jako prediktor i outcome)
 - Data z ELSPACu
 - 2 publikované články, 1 revise and resubmit
- Vliv chemických expozic na ranný vývoj a riziko vzniku vývojových poruch
 - TNG
 - MSCA grant application
- Longitudinální data

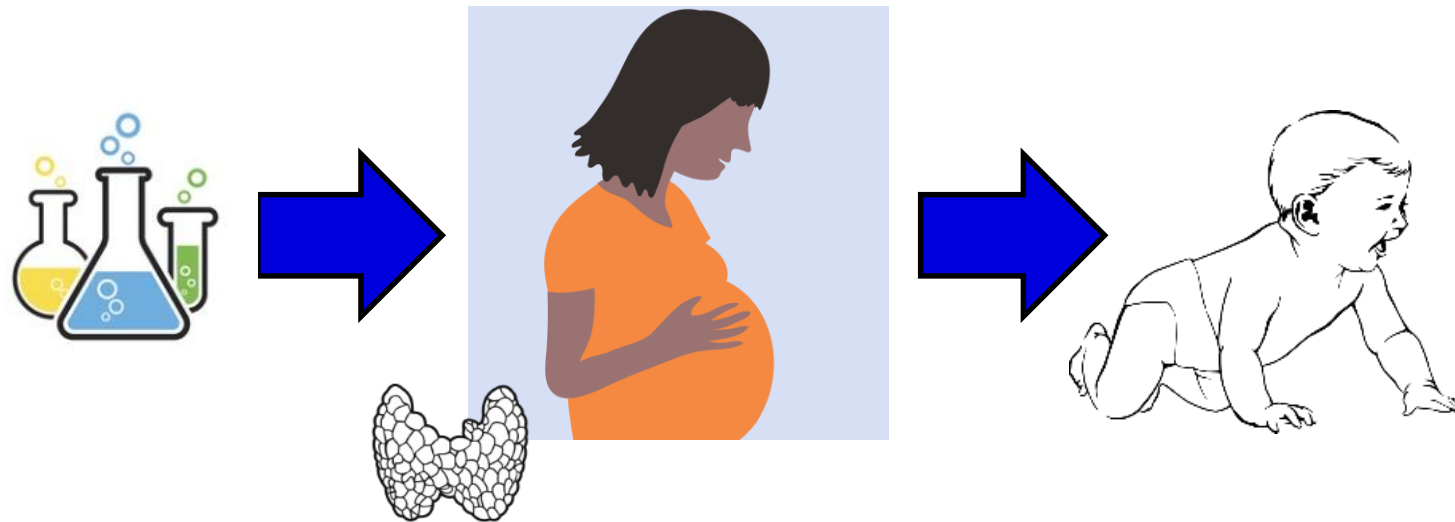


– Albert

- Osobnostní prediktory užívání alkoholu v české populaci
- Vliv širšího prostředí (město) na užívání alkoholu
- Genetické vlivy a problémové chování

Gabriela Kšiňanová - ThyroN

Asociace mezi prenatální expozicí chemikáliím narušujícím hormony štítné žlázy a dětským neuropsychologickým vývojem.



Témata diplomek

- Oba:

- Psychosociální aspekty zdraví, resp. chronických onemocnění

- Albert:

- Longitudinální vývoj problémového chování
- Vliv makro expozic na psychosociální vývoj

- Gábina:

- Raný vývoj dětí

Jako prediktor i jako outcome

Bylo by užitečné, kdyby měl někdo zájem jej psychometricky zpracovat zpracovat v ELSPACu

Vaše témata v ELSPACu?

Stabilita a změna v základních temperamentových dimenzích od narození do mladé dospělosti

Kumulativní vliv negativních dětských zkušeností na víru ve spravedlivý svět

Souvislost mezi zapojením otce do výchovy a školním prospěchem

Vliv chronického onemocnění v dětství na sebepojetí v adolescenci

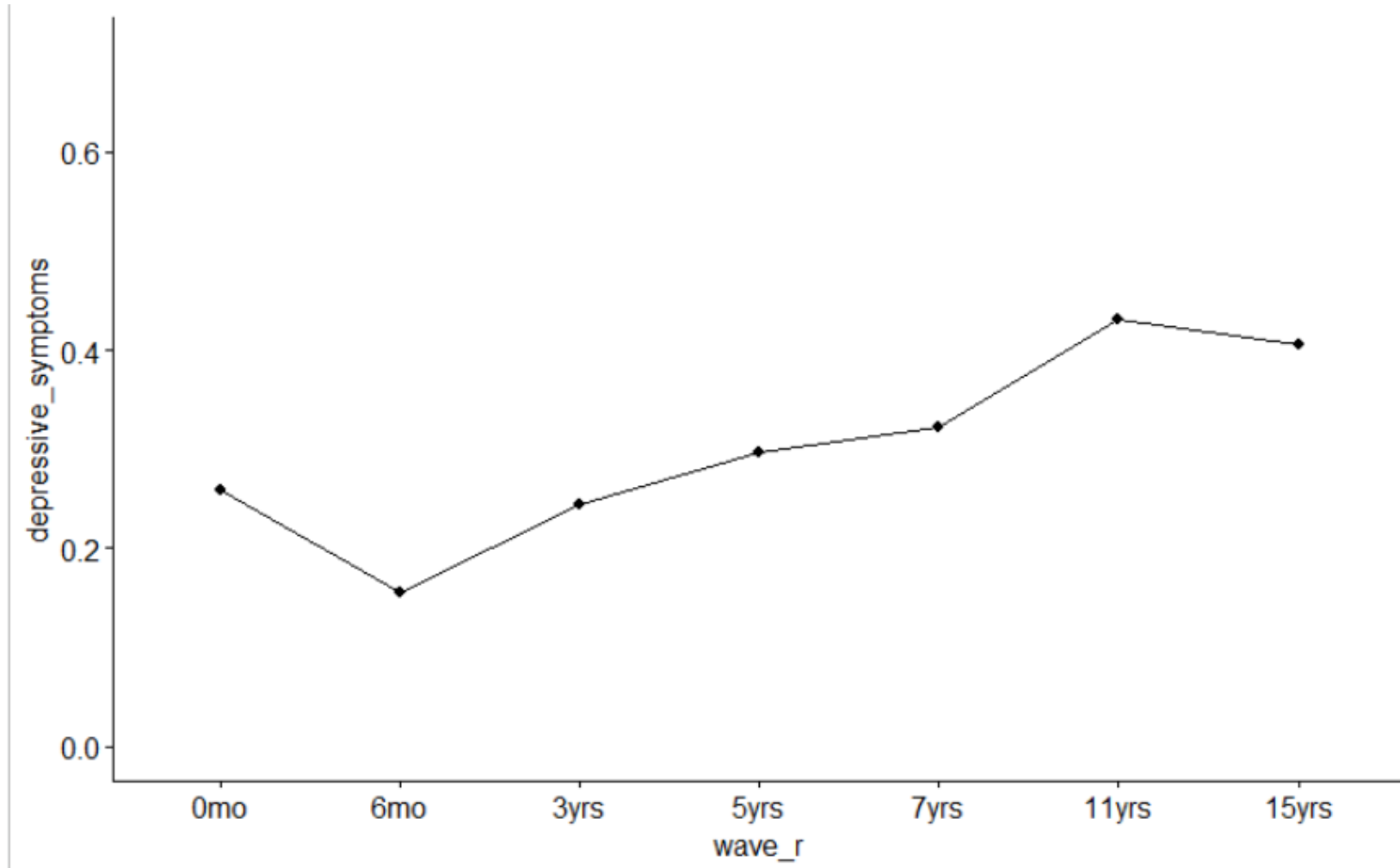
Vliv prenatální deprese na kognitivní vývoj dítěte

Výživa v rodině jako prediktor body image v adolescenci

Rodičovské chování a osobnost dítěte: longitudinální studie obousměrného působení

Spojitost mezi delikventním chováním a fyzickým prostředím

Toto jsou jen příklady témat, které se dají zkoumat v ELSPACu



Kontakt

- Albert Kšiňan (206577): albert.ksinan@recetox.muni.cz
- Gabriela Kšiňanová (217228): gabriela.ksinanova@recetox.muni.cz