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Full Text Available Abstract Objectives. To examine the association between physical activity, as measured by the Mini-International Physical Activity Questionnaire (Mini-IPAQ), and changes in blood pressure among the urban and rural populations of Shanghai, China. Methods. A cross-sectional study in two regions of Shanghai, conducted between June and December 2012.

A total of 5802 urban and rural residents aged over 18 years from Nanhui, Pudong and Minhang were recruited by cluster random sampling and asked to complete the Mini-IPAQ. Sociodemographic data and blood pressure were collected by trained health workers. Univariate and multivariable linear regression models were used to evaluate the association of Mini-IPAQ with blood pressure, with adjustments for potential confounding factors. Results. The mean Mini-IPAQ in both regions was 2.93 ± 0.86 (95% confidence interval (CI) (2.89–2.97 for urban residents and 2.53 ± 0.90 (95% CI (2.47–2.61 for rural residents. The unadjusted means of systolic and diastolic blood pressure were lower in urban residents with higher Mini-IPAQ scores.

However, after adjustment for covariates, this association was significant for diastolic blood pressure only ($P = 0.007$). Compared with low-activity individuals, the adjusted mean systolic blood pressure of high-activity individuals was 0.32 mm Hg (95% CI (0.15–0.50, $P = 0.000$, and the adjusted mean diastolic blood pressure of high-activity individuals was 0.10 mm Hg (95% CI (0.05–0.15, $P = 0.000$. Conclusion. Physical activity and lifestyle modification may be effective for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases such as hypertension and diabetes. Reflections on the relationship between psychiatry and psychiatry training in Papua New Guinea. The author argues that the training of psychiatrists in Papua New Guinea is inextricably linked to colonial processes. They discuss the necessity for post-modern critique and how the Laclau-Zizek debate may apply to the field of medicine, particularly psychiatry. They advocate the idea of viewing the dichotomy between training and practice as a means of re-thinking the dominant epistemological paradigms within medicine as they are applied to psychiatry. Mutations in the X-chromosome-linked gene for phosphol

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