

Text A

Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the attitudes toward cancer predictive genetic testing in a group of non-high-risk women and men and to analyze the factors that may influence their intention to use these tests. We studied a sample of 859 outpatient women and men attending the four tertiary care hospitals of the ISSSTE (Institute of Social Security and Services for Government Employees) in Mexico City. Subjects between the ages of 30 and 74 years with no present or past history of cancer were asked to answer a questionnaire through face-to-face interview. Two different questionnaires were designed, one for women and the other for men, regarding genetic testing of a high-risk gene for breast and prostate cancer, respectively. Descriptive statistics and univariate comparisons were carried out using chi-square test, Wilcoxon's signed rank test, and Friedman test. Multivariate analysis was performed using logistic regression technique. Results showed that the majority of women attended clinics for regular check-ups and for performing screening tests to detect breast cancer, and men did not follow this pattern regarding prostate cancer. Women were more motivated to get genetic testing, more aware about its benefits, and more concerned about having cancer than men.

Source:

Romero-Hidalgo, S., Urraca, N., Parra, D., Villa, A., Lisker, R. & Carnevale, A. (2009). Attitudes and anticipated reactions to genetic testing for cancer among patients in Mexico City. *Genetic Testing and Molecular Biomarkers*, 13(4): 477-483.

Text B

Abstract

Weilmoringle or Wayilmarrangkalku means 'old man saltbush' in the Muruwari language. It is a remote Aboriginal community and pastoral property two-hours northeast of Bourke and it is where I grew up. This article explores my ambivalent feelings, triggered by returning there after many years away. In collecting oral histories for community/family research, I am faced with many social and ethical issues, as well as personal ones. I am learning much about the impediments to the application of oral history methods and approaches, which arise from the multiple and interchangeable roles and responsibilities of the researcher as a community person, family member, and researcher. Through 'hangin' out' at Weilmoringle, trying to learn about other people's connections and disconnections to place, I have begun my own journey of rediscovery and reconnection.

Barker, L. (2008). "Hangin' out and Yarnin": Reflecting on the experience of collecting oral histories. *History Australia*, 5(1).

Text C

Abstract

This article will attempt to elucidate the concept of the language of peace as a medium through which people can express their peace consciousness. First, peace consciousness is explored in some depth. It is suggested that unfinishedness, dialogicality, and interdependence are aspects of human nature that should be honored to achieve peace consciousness. This article then reviews unfinishedness and the ways it may translate into corresponding verbal and non-verbal elements of the language of peace such as modal verbs and adjuncts, the future-oriented conditional/suppositional mood, ellipses and question marks, the softening of Extreme Case Formulations, and living silence.

Bryzzheva, L. (2009). Understanding peace consciousness and its language: Unfinishedness. *Peace and Change*, 34(1): 62-80.

Text D

Abstract

Mothers who are caregivers of children with disabilities seek to have their children accepted and valued by others in society. This is supported by many reports of studies from different countries that involved mothers of children with disabilities, as well as through publications by disability advocates. In this paper, qualitative research data from interviews with seven mothers of children with disabilities were reanalysed using Bourdieu's theory of practice and van Manen's phenomenological methodology. The results showed that these mothers, who were caregivers of children with disabilities, valued their children despite ongoing challenges, and wanted others to do likewise. This study supports the importance of valuing difference in terms of the insights and understanding gained from those with disabilities and their caregivers. It would be difficult to replicate it exactly; its relevance lies in demonstrating that valuable insights can be gained from extending reflective practice to research that involves re-examining a study from a different theoretical perspective.

Esdaile, S. (2009). Valuing difference: caregiving by mothers of children with disabilities. *Occupational Therapy International*, 16(2): 122-133.

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