

SC Larsson et al. *Int. J. Cancer* (2006) Vol.119 p 2186 – 2189

Coffee consumption and stomach cancer risk in a cohort of Swedish women

This was a prospective study of 61,433 Swedish women with a mean follow-up period of 15.7 years. A hazard ratio of 1.86 (95% CI 1.07–3.25) was found for those who drank 4 or more cups per day.

This finding is consistent those of other studies. Most likely the coffee was filtered. There was no information on helicobacter pylori status or smoking.

S Coon et al. *Env Health Persp* (2006) Vol.114 p 1872 – 1876

Whole-Body Lifetime Occupational Lead Exposure and Risk of Parkinson's Disease

Risk of PD was elevated by > 2-fold [odds ratio = 2.27 (95% confidence interval, 1.13–4.55)] for individuals in the highest quartile for lifetime lead exposure relative to the lowest quartile, adjusting for age, sex, race, smoking history, and coffee and alcohol consumption. There was discernable dose response effect. The highest exposure category was ≥ 80 μ g per gramme of bone.

E Carragee et al. *Spine* (2006) Vol.31#25 p 2942 – 2949

Does Minor Trauma Cause Serious Low Back Illness?

In a five year prospective study of 200 people, back pain related disability was predicted by an abnormal psychological profile [depression and somatic complaints] **and** previously disputed compensation claim, correctly identifying 41 of 44 (93%) disability events (OR = 8.34; 95% CI 4.31–16.16). Prediction was not improved by adding minor trauma [625 events altogether] to the models.

MA Nunno et al. *Child Abuse & Neglect* (2006) Vol. 30 p 1333–1342

Learning from tragedy: A survey of child and adolescent restraint fatalities

In the 23 [fatal] cases in this study where information is available, none of the child behaviours or conditions that prompted the restraint would meet the standard of danger to self or others: the commonly accepted criteria for the use of a restraint. Inappropriate restraint could be regarded as a form of abuse.

