

# DSpace 7 default Theme (work in progress)

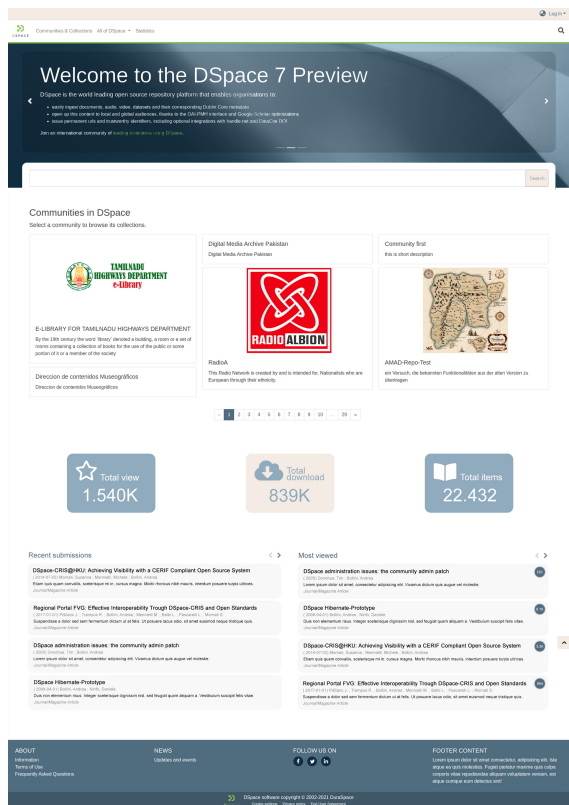
To contribute to the improvement of the default DSpace 7 theme, 4Science has created this page to share and show the work needed in terms of design and information architecture requirements. In particular our work will be focused on :

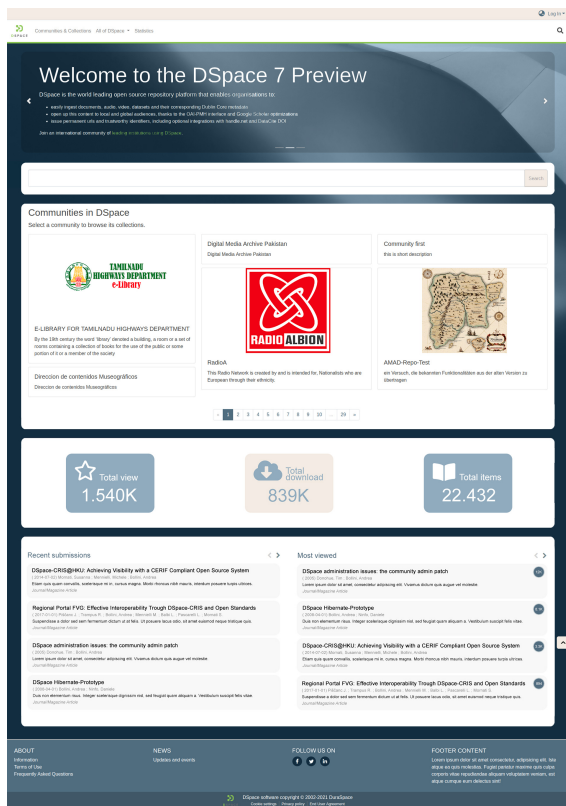
- provide a general proposal for the default DSpace 7 default theme
- provide proposals to better present DSpace 7 key pages :
  - item page (default, publication, person, project, orgunit, journal)
  - community page
  - collection page
  - search page
- standardize the different functionalities of dspace in order to use the same approach in the use of the various UI components – e.g., menus, buttons, colors
- finalize different proposals for visualize and include other information/components in the home page such as:
  - facets (including the option to use a facet as big count - such as the entity types or the dc.type)
  - tag

all the components should be easily enabled or disabled to allow the institution to keep the ones that make more sense for its repository

## General theme proposal

Here two similar examples for the DSpace 7 home page using the new proposed theme

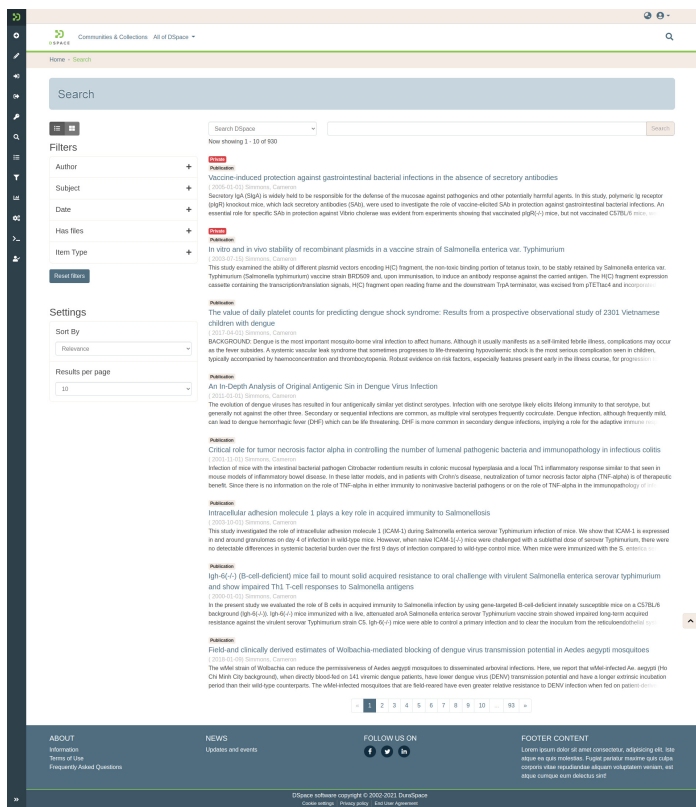
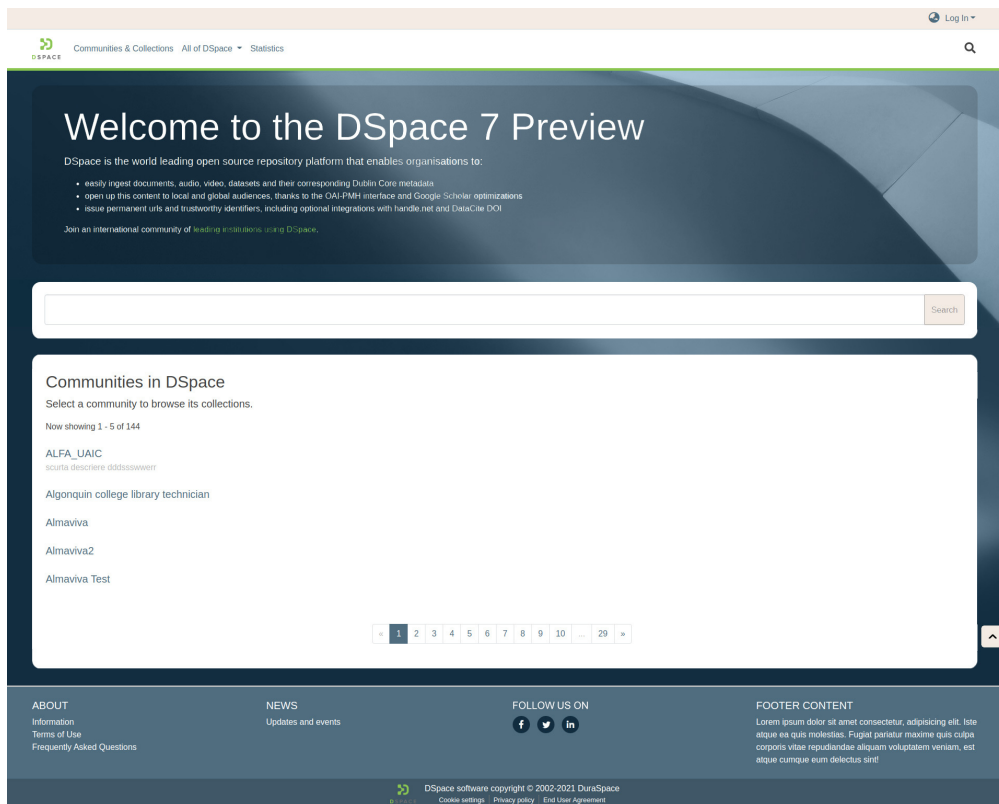




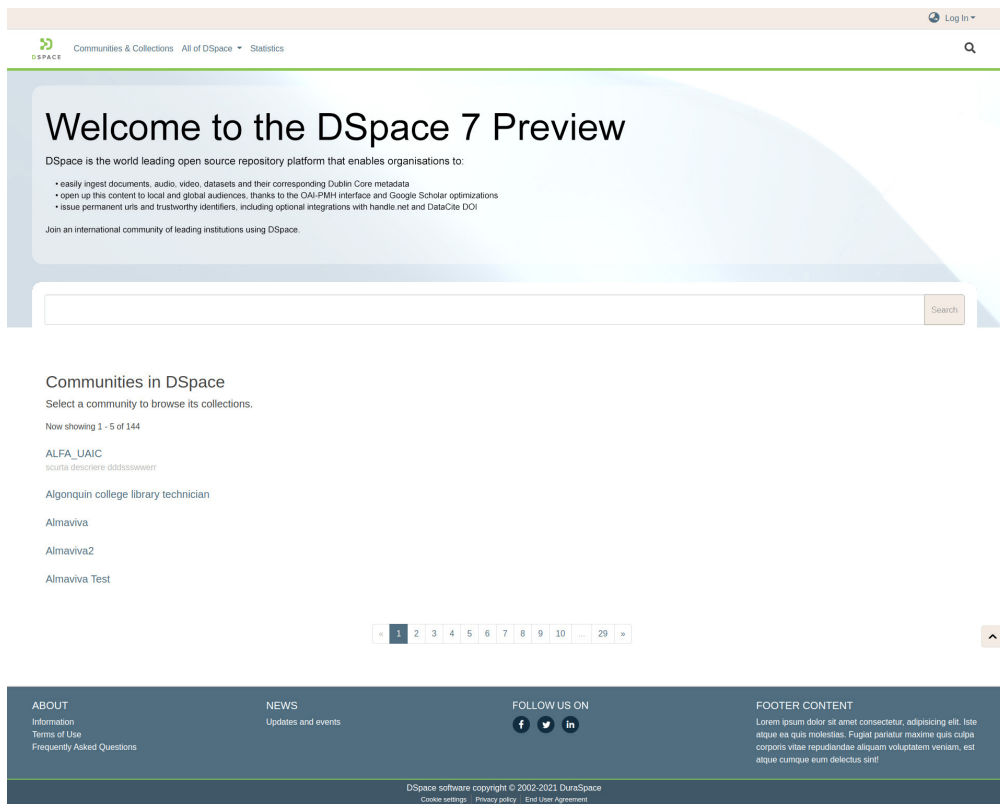
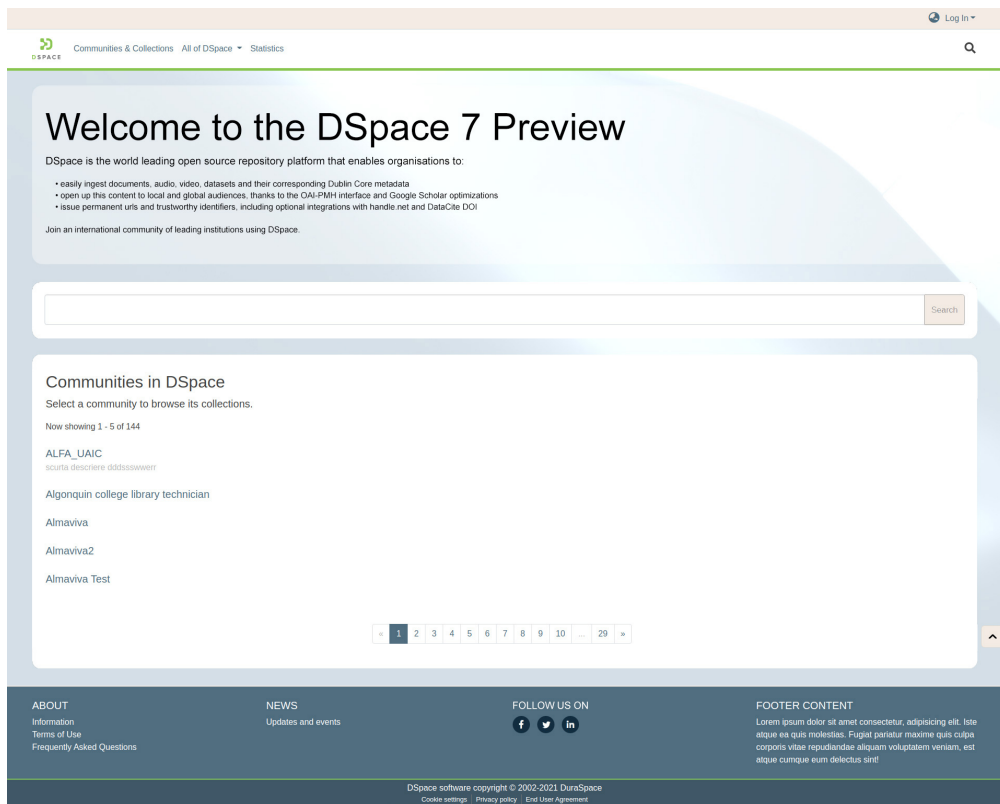
The idea is to allow the institution to show more information about the repository, for this reason we have :

- added some boxes to highlight some statistics like views, downloads and items
- thought of a carousel to scroll through the news
- thought of show the top communities in a more appealing way
- added two widgets to show the recent submissions and the most viewed

Here an example of the home page without new components



Here some examples of a theme using a lighter color :





DSpace

Communities & Collections

All of DSpace

Home - Search

Search

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Now showing 1 - 10 of 800

Search

Filters

Author

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Date

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Results per page

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Abstract

Vaccine-induced protection against gastrointestinal bacterial infections in the absence of secretory antibodies

Vaccine-induced protection against gastrointestinal bacterial infections in the absence of secretory antibodies

2005-01-01

Salmonella, Carcinoma

Secretory IgA (SIgA) is widely held to be responsible for the defense of the mucosa against pathogens and other potentially harmful agents. In this study, polymers Ig receptor (pIgR) knockout mice, which lack secretory antibodies (SAbs), were used to investigate the role of vaccine-induced SIgA in protection against gastrointestinal bacterial infections. An essential role for specific SIgA in protection against Vibrio cholerae was evident from experiments showing that vaccinated pIgR(-/-) mice, but not vaccinated CASTLE6 mice, were protected against V. cholerae infection.

Abstract

In vitro and in vivo stability of recombinant plasmids in a vaccine strain of Salmonella enterica var. Typhimurium

In vitro and in vivo stability of recombinant plasmids in a vaccine strain of Salmonella enterica var. Typhimurium

2005-01-01

Salmonella, Carcinoma

This study examined the ability of different plasmid vectors encoding H2C fragment, the non-toxic binding portion of tetanus toxin, to be stably retained by Salmonella enterica var. Typhimurium (Salmonella typhimurium) vaccine strain BR0200 and, upon immunization, to induce an antibody response against the antigen antigen. The H2C fragment expression cassette containing the transcription/translation signals, H2C fragment open reading frame and the downstream TPA terminators, was assessed from pET28a and pET28a(+).

Abstract

The value of daily platelet counts for predicting dengue shock syndrome: Results from a prospective observational study of 2301 Vietnamese children with dengue

The value of daily platelet counts for predicting dengue shock syndrome: Results from a prospective observational study of 2301 Vietnamese children with dengue

2007-01-01

Salmonella, Carcinoma

BACKGROUND: Dengue is the most important mosquito borne and infection to affect humans. Although it usually manifests as a self-limited febrile illness, complications may occur as the fever subsides. A systemic vascular leak syndrome that sometimes progresses to the thrombrotic hypotensive shock is the most serious complication seen in children, typically accompanied by haemoconcentration and thrombocytopenia. Robust evidence on risk factors, especially features present early in the disease course, for progression to dengue shock syndrome is lacking.

Abstract

An In-Depth Analysis of Original Antigenic Sin in Dengue Virus Infection

An In-Depth Analysis of Original Antigenic Sin in Dengue Virus Infection

2002-01-01

Salmonella, Carcinoma

The evolution of dengue viruses has resulted in four antigenically distinct serotypes. Infection with one serotype elicits strong immunity to that serotype, but generally not against the other three. Secondary or sequential infections are common, as multiple serotypes frequently co-circulate. Dengue infection, although frequently mild, can lead to dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) which can be life threatening. DHF is more common in secondary dengue infections, implying a role for the adaptive immune response in the pathogenesis of DHF.

Abstract

Critical role for tumor necrosis factor alpha in controlling the number of luminal pathogenic bacteria and immunopathology in infectious colitis

Critical role for tumor necrosis factor alpha in controlling the number of luminal pathogenic bacteria and immunopathology in infectious colitis

2005-01-01

Salmonella, Carcinoma

Infection of mice with the intestinal bacterial pathogen Clostridium tetanum results in colonic mucosal hyperplasia and a local Th1 inflammatory response similar to that seen in mouse models of inflammatory bowel disease. In these latter models, and in patients with Crohn's disease, neutralization of tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha) is of therapeutic benefit. Since there is no information on the role of TNF-alpha in other immunity to non-invasive bacterial pathogens or on the role of TNF-alpha in the immunopathology of infectious colitis, we investigated the role of TNF-alpha in the pathogenesis of infectious colitis.

Abstract

Intracellular adhesion molecule 1 plays a key role in acquired immunity to Salmonellosis

Intracellular adhesion molecule 1 plays a key role in acquired immunity to Salmonellosis

2005-01-01

Salmonella, Carcinoma

This study investigated the role of intracellular adhesion molecule 1 (ICAM-1) during Salmonella enterica serovar Typhimurium infection of mice. We show that ICAM-1 is expressed in and around granulomas on day 4 of infection in wild-type mice. However, when naive ICAM-1(-/-) mice were challenged with a sublethal dose of serovar Typhimurium, there were no discernable differences in systemic bacterial burden over the first 9 days of infection compared to wild-type control mice. When mice were immunized with the S. enterica serovar Typhimurium vaccine strain, there were no differences in systemic bacterial burden over the first 9 days of infection compared to wild-type control mice. These results suggest that ICAM-1 is not essential for the development of protective immunity to S. enterica serovar Typhimurium.

Abstract

IgH-6(-/-) (B-cell-deficient) mice fail to mount solid acquired resistance to oral challenge with virulent Salmonella enterica serovar typhimurium and show impaired Th1 T-cell responses to Salmonella antigens

IgH-6(-/-) (B-cell-deficient) mice fail to mount solid acquired resistance to oral challenge with virulent Salmonella enterica serovar typhimurium and show impaired Th1 T-cell responses to Salmonella antigens

2005-01-01

Salmonella, Carcinoma

In the present study we evaluated the role of B cells in acquired immunity to Salmonella infection by using gene-targeted B-cell-deficient mice on a CASTLE6 background (IgH-6(-/-), IgH-6(-/-) mice immunized with a live, attenuated oral Salmonella enterica serovar Typhimurium vaccine strain showed impaired long-term acquired resistance against the virulent serovar Typhimurium strain CS. IgH-6(-/-) mice were able to control a primary infection and to clear the bacteria from the reticuloendothelial system.

Abstract

Field and clinically derived estimates of Wolbachia-mediated blocking of dengue virus transmission potential in Aedes aegypti mosquitoes

Field and clinically derived estimates of Wolbachia-mediated blocking of dengue virus transmission potential in Aedes aegypti mosquitoes

2005-01-01

Salmonella, Carcinoma

The virulent strain of Wolbachia can reduce the permeability of Aedes aegypti mosquitoes to disseminated arboviral infections. Here, we report that virulent Aedes aegypti (Pho Chi Minh City background), when directly blood-fed on 145 virulent dengue patients, have lower dengue virus (DENV) transmission potential and have a longer extrinsic incubation period than their wild-type counterparts. The virulent Aedes aegypti mosquitoes that we field-sampled have even greater relative resistance to DENV infection when fed on patients with dengue fever.

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issue permanent urls and trustworthy identifiers, including optional integrations with handle.net and DataCite DOI

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Select a community to browse its collections.

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ALFA\_UAIC

scutia descieri dddsswwer

Algonquin college library technician

Almaviva

Almaviva2

Almaviva Test

« 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ... 29 »

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# Welcome to the DSpace 7 Preview

DSpace is the world leading open source repository platform that enables organisations to:

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- open up this content to local and global audiences, thanks to the OAI-PMH interface and Google Scholar optimizations
- issue permanent uris and trustworthy identifiers, including optional integrations with handle.net and DataCite DOI

Join an international community of leading institutions using DSpace.

Search

## Communities in DSpace

Select a community to browse its collections.

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Almaviva

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Almaviva Test

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Search

Filters

Author

+

Subject

+

Date

+

Has files

+

Item Type

+

Reset filters

Settings

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Relevance

Results per page

10

**Publication**

Vaccine-induced protection against gastrointestinal bacterial infections in the absence of secretory antibodies

(2005-10-01) Stevens, Catherine

Secretory IgA (SIgA) is widely held to be responsible for the defense of the mucosae against pathogens and other potentially harmful agents. In this study, polymorphic receptor (IgM) knockout mice, which lack secretory antibodies (SAs), were used to investigate the role of vaccine-elicited SA in protection against gastrointestinal bacterial infections. An essential role for specific SAs in protection against *Vibrio cholerae* was evident from experiments showing that vaccinated *plgM*<sup>0/0</sup> mice, but not vaccinated C57BL/6 mice, were protected against infection.

**Publication**

In vitro and in vivo stability of recombinant plasmids in a vaccine strain of *Salmonella enterica* var. Typhimurium

(2003-07-10) Salmons, Dagmar

This study examined the ability of different plasmid vectors encoding HCC fragment, the non-toxic binding portion of enterotoxin, to be stably retained by *Salmonella enterica* var. Typhimurium (*Salmonella typhimurium*) vaccine strain BRD209 and, upon immunisation, to induce an antibody response against the encoded antigen. The HCC fragment expression cassette containing the transcription/translation signal, HCC fragment open reading frame and the downstream TspA terminator, was excised from pTETTrack and incorporated into a shuttle vector.

**Publication**

The value of daily platelet counts for predicting dengue shock syndrome: Results from a prospective observational study of 2301 Vietnamese children with dengue

(2017-11-03) Stevens, Catherine

**BACKGROUND:** Dengue is the most important mosquito-borne viral infection to affect humans. Although it usually manifests as a self-limited febrile illness, complications may occur in the severe syndrome. A systemic vascular leak syndrome that sometimes progresses to life-threatening hypovolaemic shock is the most serious complication seen in children, typically accompanied by haemorrhagic and thrombocytopenia. Robust evidence on risk factors, especially features present early in the illness course, for progression to severe dengue is lacking.

**Publication**

An In-Depth Analysis of Original Antigenic Sin in Dengue Virus Infection

(2013-04-04) Stevens, Catherine

The evolution of dengue viruses has resulted in four antigenically similar yet distinct serotypes. Infection with one serotype elicits lifelong immunity to that serotype, but generally not against the other three. Secondary or sequential infections are common, as multiple viral serotypes frequently co-circulate. Dengue infection, although frequently mild, can lead to dengue haemorrhagic fever (DHF) which can be life threatening. DHF is more common in secondary dengue infections, implying a role for the adaptive immune response in disease severity.

**Publication**

Critical role for tumor necrosis factor alpha in controlling the number of luminal pathogenic bacteria and immunopathology in infectious colitis

(2005-11-03) Stevens, Catherine

Infection of mice with the enteric bacterial pathogen *Citrobacter rodentium* results in colonic mucosal hyperplasia and a local Th1 inflammatory response similar to that seen in mouse models of inflammatory bowel disease. In these latter models, and in patients with Crohn's disease, neutralization of tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha) is of therapeutic benefit. Since there is no information on the role of TNF-alpha in either immunity to noninvasive bacterial pathogens or on the role of TNF-alpha in the immunopathology of infectious colitis, we investigated the role of TNF-alpha in this model.

**Publication**

Intracellular adhesion molecule 1 plays a key role in acquired immunity to Salmonellosis

(2005-10-03) Stevens, Catherine

This study investigated the role of intracellular adhesion molecule 1 (ICAM-1) during *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium infection of mice. We show that ICAM-1 is expressed in and around granulomas on day 4 of infection in wild-type mice. However, when naive ICAM-1(-/-) mice were challenged with a sublethal dose of serovar Typhimurium, there were no detectable differences in systemic bacterial burden over the first 8 days of infection compared to wild-type control mice. When mice were immunized with the S. enterica serovar Typhimurium strain CS, IgH-4(-/-) mice were able to control a primary infection and to clear the inoculum from the reticuloendothelial system.

**Publication**

IgH-4(-/-) (B-cell-deficient) mice fail to mount solid acquired resistance to oral challenge with virulent *Salmonella enterica* serovar typhimurium and show impaired Th1 T-cell responses to *Salmonella enterica*

(2004-01-02) Stevens, Catherine

In the present study we evaluated the role of B cells in acquired immunity to *Salmonella enterica* infection by using gene-targeted B-cell-deficient inbred susceptible mice on a C57BL/6 background (IgH-4(-/-)). IgH-4(-/-) mice immunized with a live, attenuated and *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium vaccine strain showed impaired long-term acquired resistance against the virulent serovar Typhimurium strain CS. IgH-4(-/-) mice were able to control a primary infection and to clear the inoculum from the reticuloendothelial system.

**Publication**

Field- and clinically derived estimates of Wolbachia-mediated blocking of dengue virus transmission potential in *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes

(2014-04-03) Stevens, Catherine

The wild strain of *Wolbachia* can reduce the permissiveness of *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes to disseminated arboviral infections. Here, we report that wild-infected *Ae. aegypti* (the Chikita City background), when directly blood fed on 14C-labeled dengue patients, have lower dengue virus (DENV) transmission potential and have a longer extrinsic incubation period than their wild-type counterparts. The wild-infected mosquitoes that we field-reared have even greater relative resistance to DENV infection when fed on patient blood.

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The value of daily platelet for predicting dengue shock syndrome: Results from a prospective observational study of 2301 Vietnamese children with dengue

The value of daily platelet for predicting dengue shock syndrome: Results from a prospective observational study of 2301 Vietnamese children with dengue

Journal/Magazine Article

Overview

Details



Files

me000418.pdf (804 KB)

Date

2017-04-01

Authors

Simmons, Cameron

URI

<https://demo.dspace.org/handle/123456789/83>

Collections

Articles

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Dengue is the most important mosquito-borne viral infection to affect humans. Although it usually manifests as a self-limited febrile illness, complications may occur as the fever subsides. A systemic vascular leak syndrome that sometimes progresses to life-threatening hypovolaemic shock is the most serious complication seen in children, typically accompanied by haemoconcentration and thrombocytopenia. Robust evidence on risk factors, especially features present early in the illness course, for progression to dengue shock syndrome (DSS) is lacking. Moreover, the potential value of incorporating serial haematocrit and platelet measurements in prediction models has never been assessed. METHODOLOGY/PRINCIPAL FINDINGS: We analyzed data from a prospective observational study of Vietnamese children aged 5-15 years admitted with clinically suspected dengue to the Hospital for Tropical Diseases in Ho Chi Minh City between 2001 and 2009. The analysis population comprised all children with laboratory-confirmed dengue enrolled between days 1-4 of illness. Logistic regression was the main statistical model for all univariate and multivariable analyses. The prognostic value of daily haematocrit levels and platelet counts were assessed using graphs and separate regression models fitted on each day of illness. Among the 2301 children included in the analysis, 143 (6%) progressed to DSS. Significant baseline risk factors for DSS included a history of vomiting, higher temperature, a palpable liver, and a lower platelet count. Prediction models that included serial daily platelet counts demonstrated better ability to discriminate patients who developed DSS from others, than models based on enrolment information only. However inclusion of daily haematocrit values did not improve prediction of DSS. CONCLUSIONS/SIGNIFICANCE: Daily monitoring of platelet counts is important to help identify patients at high risk of DSS. Development of dynamic prediction models that incorporate signs, symptoms, and daily laboratory measurements, could improve DSS prediction and thereby reduce the burden on health services in endemic areas.

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## The value of daily platelet for predicting dengue shock syndrome: Results from a prospective observational study of 2301 Vietnamese children with dengue

Journal/Magazine Article

[Overview](#) [Details](#)

Field	Lang	Value
dc.contributor.author		Simsom, Cameron
dc.date.accessioned		2018-09-14T11:14:52Z
dc.date.available		2017-07-12T01:39:42Z
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dc.date.available	en_US	2017-03-17
dc.date.available	en_US	2017-03-17
dc.date.available	en_US	2017-03-17
dc.description.abstract		BACKGROUND: Dengue is the most important mosquito-borne viral infection to affect humans. Although it usually manifests as a self-limited febrile illness, complications may occur as the fever subsides. A systemic vascular leak syndrome that sometimes progresses to life-threatening hypovolaemic shock is the most serious complication seen in children, typically accompanied by haemoconcentration and thrombocytopaenia. Robust evidence on risk factors, especially features present early in the febrile course, for progression to dengue shock syndrome (DSS) is lacking. Moreover, the potential value of incorporating serial haematocrit and platelet measurements in prediction models has never been assessed. METHODOLOGY/PRINCIPAL FINDINGS: We analyzed data from a prospective observational study of Vietnamese children aged 5–15 years admitted with clinically suspected dengue to the Hospital for Tropical Diseases in Ho Chi Minh City between 2001 and 2009. The analysis population comprised all children with laboratory-confirmed dengue enrolled between days 1–4 of illness. Logistic regression was the main statistical model for all univariate and multivariable analyses. The prognostic value of daily haematocrit levels and platelet counts were assessed using graphs and separate regression models fitted on each day of illness. Among the 2301 children included in the analysis, 143 (6%) progressed to DSS. Significant baseline risk factors for DSS included a history of vomiting, higher temperature, a palisade liver, and a lower platelet count. Prediction models that included serial daily platelet counts demonstrated better ability to discriminate patients who developed DSS from others than models based on enrollment information only. However inclusion of daily haematocrit values did not improve prediction of DSS. CONCLUSIONS/SIGNIFICANCE: Daily monitoring of platelet counts is important to help identify patients at high risk of DSS. Development of dynamic prediction models that incorporate signs, symptoms, and daily laboratory measurements, could improve DSS prediction and thereby reduce the burden on health services in endemic areas.
dc.identifier.uri		http://oai.ehost.8080.space?handle=12345678983
dc.language	en_US	English
dc.title	en_US	The value of daily platelet counts for predicting dengue shock syndrome: Results from a prospective observational study of 2301 Vietnamese children with dengue
dc.type		Journal Article
relation.isAuthorOfPublication		k1bzL78B bczdL448e-a073 k541eHb24q9
relationship.type		Publication

Collections  
Articles

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Here an example of how the Person item page could appear

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HomeRelated ObjectsPeopleRudolph, Konrad

Rudolph, Konrad

Person

OverviewDetails

First Name

Rudolph

Job Title

Researcher

Last Name

Konrad

Staff ID

837643-23A

Birth Date

1983-06-16

Email Address

rudolph.konrad@gmail.com

ORCID

0000-3333-0000-5564

Research Projects

20412  
Research Project  
615584  
Research Project  
FP7/2010-2014  
Research Project  
WT098051

Organizational Units

Organizational Unit  
Functional Morphology (FUNMORPH)

Search Publications

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Search DSpace

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Publications

Codon-Chosen Translational Efficiency Is Stable across Diverse Mammalian Cell States  
(PLOS, 11/05/19) Rudolph, Konrad ; Maslow, John ; Schmitt, Bianca M ; Wilke, Diego ; Wilke, Robert J ; Kuster, Claudia ; Functional Morphology (FUNMORPH) ; Evolutionary Ecology Group (EVO-ECG)

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HomeRelated ObjectsPeopleRudolph, Konrad

Rudolph, Konrad

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Field	Value
dc.date.accessioned	2019-04-25T10:18:18Z
dc.date.available	2019-04-25T10:18:18Z
dc.description	0000-0002-9866-7051
dc.identifier.uri	https://demo.dspace.org/handle/atmire/308
person.contributor.other	Functional Morphology (FUNMORPH)
person.familyName	Rudolph
person.givenName	Konrad
person.jobTitle	Researcher
relation.isOrgUnitOfPerson	a7e2ca60-5d0e-4d41-9457-9ab04702e18b
relation.isProjectOfPerson	0e05fc75-a5b3-44bd-adb2-f5589e811d4e
relation.isProjectOfPerson	252bff75-9dd6-4a8c-9b6c-05c06f1c5c08
relation.isProjectOfPerson	3e2e0ccf-3e13-46da-a7e6-6f2ff7df3d8e
relation.isProjectOfPerson	7996c0ae-a0f5-4924-85dc-2d6a9a70465
relation.isPublicationOfAuthor	8d60686a-cfad-427b-88b0-33a482fa3346
relation.isPublicationOfAuthor	4519b427-c6bd-4155-ac44-b63fdd8ed67a
relationship.type	Person

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People 2

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Environmental & Architectural Phenomenology

Journal

OverviewDetails



ISSN

1083-0194

Publisher

Kansas State University

Editor-in-Chief

Dr. David Seamon

Description

Environmental & Architectural Phenomenology, published two times a year, is a forum and clearing house for research and design that incorporates a qualitative approach to environmental and architectural experience and meaning. One key concern of EAP is design, education, and policy supporting and enhancing natural and built environments that are beautiful, alive, and humane. Realizing that a clear conceptual stance is integral to informed research and design, the editor is most interested in phenomenological approaches but also gives attention to related styles of qualitative research.

Journal Volumes

Journal Volume

Environmental & Architectural Phenomenology Volume 28 (2017) (18)

Journal Volume

Environmental & Architectural Phenomenology Volume 29 (2018) (19)

Journal Volume

Environmental & Architectural Phenomenology Volume 30 (2019) (19)

Journal Volume

Environmental & Architectural Phenomenology Volume 31 (2019) (19)

Search Publications

Filters

Author

Subject

Date

Has Titles

Item Type

Search DSpace

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Search

Publication:

Practitioner Profile: An Interview with Beth Crittenden (2019) Glenn, Martie

Beth Crittenden offers financial wellness coaching to people who want growth both professionally and personally. Beth has been working with finances as a focus since 2008, after training in somatic psychology, healthy communication in relationship, and mindful meditation practices and theory.

Publication:

The pathogenesis of dengue (2019) Glenn, Martie

Dengue is an important cause of childhood and adult morbidity in Asian and Latin American countries and its geographic footprint is growing. The clinical manifestations of dengue are the expression of a constellation of host and viral factors, some acquired, others intrinsic to the individual. The virulence of the virus plus the flavivirus infection history, age, gender and genotype of the host all appear to help shape the severity of infection. Similarly, the characteristic of the immune and acquired host response subsequent to infection are also likely.

Publication:

Promoting Savings at Tax Time through a Video-Based Solution-Focused Brief Coaching Intervention (2019) Glenn, Martie

Solution-focused brief coaching, based on solution-focused brief therapy, is a well-established practice model and is used widely to help individuals progress toward desired outcomes in a variety of settings. This paper presents the findings of a pilot study that examined the impact of a video-based solution-focused brief coaching intervention delivered in conjunction with routine tax preparation services at a volunteer income tax assistance location (n = 210). Individuals receiving tax preparation assistance were randomly assigned to one of four groups.

Publication:

Ethical Issues and Decision Making in Collaborative Financial Therapy (2019) Glenn, Martie

The purpose of this article is to introduce potential ethical challenges that may arise when a financial and mental health professional collaborate to provide financial therapy and recommendations on how to effectively address these concerns. The development of ethical and professional practices requires extensive dialogue from practitioners in the emerging field of financial therapy; however, it is important to first develop an awareness and sensitivity to the ethical and professional issues across disciplines. This article examines the differences.

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Environmental & Architectural Phenomenology

Journal

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Field	Lang	Value
creativework.editor		Kristy L. Archuleta
creativework.publisher		Kansas State University
creativeworkseries.issn		1945-7774
dc.contributor.editor		Glenn, Christina
dc.contributor.editor		Gillen, Martie
dc.description		The Journal of Financial Therapy primarily publishes clinical, experimental, and survey research that examines the empirical link between personal financial knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors and personal and family well-being. The journal also accepts cross-sectional survey research, longitudinal and panel study research, case studies, financial therapy practice management tutorials, and literature reviews. Articles from financial therapists, both those working in academia and in practice, are welcomed.
dc.title	en_US	Journal of Financial Therapy
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