Research training at the School of Population Health

Research projects now available at SPH

As a world-class research university, UWA offers opportunities in postgraduate research of the highest calibre. You will work closely with an expert supervisor on a specific research topic to produce a thesis of significant academic scholarship and originality. Research training at the School of Population Health (SPH) can lead to the award of undergraduate Honours or a postgraduate Masters degree or PhD.

Research training at the School of Population Health

Students will work with both academic and clinical personnel to investigate an important and topical area of health care.

Responsible, conscientious students with well-developed interpersonal and written communication skills are sought for these projects.

It is expected that candidates will draft, under supervision, a paper for publication in a scientific journal. This is the first step in your research career!

Research projects

A wide range of potential projects are available, some of which are listed in the following pages.

- Most projects can be tailored to Honours, 12 point Masters Project, 24 point Masters dissertation or PhD scope. These are indicated by *
- Projects suitable for 24 point Research Dissertation, MPH by research thesis or PhD are indicated by **
- Projects of specific lengths are indicated *** for Honours/12 point Masters **** for Honours

Although some projects use linked data and require a high degree of analytical aptitude, there are many other projects that require different skills.

Given the scope of projects available, a great project can be found to match your own interests and skills.

Want to know more?

Contact: Graduate Research Coordinator:
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Issues and Trends in the Australian Nursing Graduate Workforce: Skills mismatches, migrant assimilation, gender imbalances and earnings*
Supervisors: Asst/Prof Ian Li & Assoc/Prof Rosemary Saunders (SPH)

Background: This research project will examine the Australian nursing graduate workforce in general, with scope for potential focuses on several issues prevalent in the nursing workforce. The project has direct relevance to nursing workforce planning and policy making.

Outline: Labour market trends and outcomes of nursing graduates in Australia are explored in this research project. The scope of this project is diverse, with focuses on post-graduation destinations, earnings, gender imbalances, skills mismatches, migrant assimilation, and institution of graduation differences. The project is suitable for a PhD project, or can be split up into smaller projects for honours or masters dissertations.

Health in Men Air Quality Study*
Supervisors: Prof Jane Heyworth (SPH), Assoc/Prof Andrea Hinwood (ECU) & Assoc/Prof Kieran McCaul (Centre for Medical Research (CMR), UWA)

Background: Numerous studies have shown that high levels of air pollution are associated with adverse health effects, particularly in the elderly.

Outline: The Health in Men Air Quality Study is investigating the health effects of long term exposure to air pollution in a cohort of 12,000 older men residing in Perth, Western Australia. Samples of particulate matter and nitrogen oxides have been collected from 43 sites over 3 seasons across Perth in order to develop a land-use regression model. This model will be used to predict the ambient pollutant concentrations at the home addresses of the cohort. The relationship between air pollution and a range of health outcomes in this cohort will be investigated through the Western Australian Data Linkage System (WADLS).
The aim of this project is to evaluate the impact of RWHs on health, changes in water use and economic impact using a step wedged design. 250 households will be recruited into the study early in 2014 and data collection will occur from April to September 2014 and then again in 2015. Data on water sources, use and treatment and hygiene behaviours will be collected at baseline. During each intervention month, families will be interviewed weekly about health symptoms in the last 24 hours. Similar surveys will again be completed 11 months after RWH installation.

This study will provide a better understanding of the health, changes in water use and economic impacts of installing RWHs in rural Nepalese villages that are facing difficulties with water quality and supply.

Please note the availability of this project may depend upon funding. Currently we have one PhD project allocated to this study but dissertation projects will be negotiated with students who express interest in this work.

Health Impacts of Rainwater Harvesting in Rural Nepal*
Supervisors: Prof Jane Heyworth (SPH), Assoc/Prof Claudia Slimings (School of Pathology and Lab Medicine (PaLM)) & Prof Elizabeth Geelhoed (SPH)

Background: Diarrhoea is the second most common cause of death worldwide. Unsafe water, inadequate sanitation and poor hygiene are the main causes of diarrhoea and other hygiene related illnesses. Greater access to safe water may reduce diarrhoea and increase hygiene behaviours.

Outline: Several non-government organisations are installing domestic rainwater harvesting (RWH) systems in villages across rural Nepal. RWH is relatively low cost, can be implemented by local communities and may be an important climate change adaption strategy. However, there are limited data on human health effects and the cost effectiveness of RWH in developing countries.
Assessment of Community Noise Concerns in Suburbs of Perth*
Supervisors: Prof Jane Heyworth (Environmental Epidemiology (EE) SPH) & Assoc/Prof Alison Reid (Centre for Medical Research/Occupational Respiratory Epidemiology (ORE))

Background: Noise is a health issue that is increasingly becoming one of community concern. Unwanted noise impacts on quality of life by disrupting individual activities including concentration, relaxation and sleep. However there are limited recent data on the extent to which people are concerned about noise and whether this varies by source.

Outline: This project will include a review of the health effects of noise and collation of existing data on noise levels across Perth and noise annoyance in Australia. In addition, a noise questionnaire will be developed and used to survey residents in selected suburbs across Perth. The survey will address main sources of noise in the community and the extent to which these impact on annoyance, quality of life or self-reported health effects.

Projects with the Centre for Genetic Origins of Health and Disease (GOHaD)*
Supervisors: W/Prof Eric Moses. Assoc/Prof Phillip Melton, Assoc/Prof Jennifer Stone, Dr Nina McCarthy, Dr Gemma Cadby & Ms Sarah Ward (GOHaD), Prof Jane Heyworth (SPH) & other SPH academic staff.

A variety of projects are available, with joint supervision between the UWA Centre for Genetic Origins of Health and Disease and the School of Population Health. Projects will investigate the genetics of common, complex diseases, and could include:

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancers
- Neuropsychiatric disorders
- Pregnancy disorders

Projects will use contemporary methods of genetic analysis, utilising bioinformatics and high throughput technologies, to unravel the genetic and environmental contribution to these diseases.
Environmental Issues in Aboriginal Remote Communities*
Supervisors: Assoc/Prof Lisa Wood (CBEH), Assoc/Prof Peter Franklin & Assoc/Prof Graeme Zosky (Telethon Institute for Child Health Research (TICHR))

Background: Which communities have greatest environmental issues and how is health related? The environments in which we live, work and play impact on health behaviours and outcomes in many ways and this is particularly evident in Aboriginal remote communities. The Environmental Health Needs Survey, conducted by WA Health every three years, collects data on a range of environmental health determinants including access to clean water, sewage, dust control, rubbish management, housing stock type, major perceived environmental health issues and provision of community services. The most recent survey collected this data from 232 communities, most of which are in remote east, central and northern parts of WA.

Outline: Project options include using this dataset to develop a community environmental quality score, then analysing it in relation to health data to determine relationships between environmental measures and health outcomes. Analysis may be done cross-sectionally on the survey data or the student could investigate changes over time. Spatial mapping techniques may also identify clustering patterns of environmental and/or health issues as a profile of communities of greatest vulnerability.

The Social, Community and Mental Health Benefits of Dog Ownership*
Supervisor: Asst/Prof Hayley Christian (Centre for the Built Environment & Health (CBEH))

Background: Pet ownership is associated with higher self esteem and decreased loneliness, social isolation, stress and depression. Pet benefits are seen at the individual, family and community level. Further study of the links between dog ownership and social, community and mental health is needed, as well as investigation of the mediators of these relationships.

Outline: The project aims to examine the association between dog ownership, dog walking and measures of community health, social capital and cohesion, and mental health. Longitudinal data from the RESIDential Environments (RESIDE) and Dogs And Physical Activity (DAPA) projects data will be used to explore the effect of acquiring or losing a dog on social, community and mental health. Qualitative research with community groups will complement quantitative findings.
Benefits of Nature-Based Play Spaces**
Supervisors: Assoc/Prof Lisa Wood & Asst/Prof Karen Martin (CBEH)

Background: Research shows a high proportion of youth today have less physical activity and more mental health issues than previous generations. Many schools and councils are installing nature-based play spaces (NBPS) in response to children’s desire for more natural elements in their play environments and the benefits of supporting physical activity, mental wellbeing and social interactions that these spaces may provide. More evidence on the benefits of NBPS vs traditional pre-fabricated playgrounds is needed.

Outline: This project explores the impact of NBPS on children’s physical activity, mental wellbeing, creative play and/or bullying. Details can be negotiated, with a range of data collection options (e.g., observation, objective activity measures (pedometer), survey data and interviews with children) to establish activity, wellbeing, play type and/or bullying in prefabricated vs NBPS. The project may be undertaken with a school or in collaboration with a local council.

Tobacco outlet density and smoking among adolescents*
Supervisors: Assoc/Prof Lisa Wood, Asst/Prof Sarah Foster & Ms Rosie Barnes (CBEH)

Background: Despite declining rates of smoking in Australia, many adolescents still experiment with smoking. Widespread availability of retail cigarettes is at odds with tobacco remaining the largest preventable cause of death and disease. US-based studies have found schools and homes with the highest density of close proximity tobacco outlets had higher prevalences of tobacco use among adolescents. The density of tobacco outlets near areas with higher populations of children and schools is also of concern as 2011 WA Health data showed that 39% of retailers were prepared to sell tobacco to children. Evidence on tobacco outlet density and adolescent smoking is needed to support measures to reduce tobacco availability.

Outline: This project is an opportunity to research a current public health issue with policy implications. The project will explore relationships between access to tobacco outlets and adolescent smoking behaviour, and will examine outlet density in school locations. It will involve a literature review, analysing WA data from a national survey of high school students and geocoded outlet data and exploring the policy implications. There is opportunity for research translation through the Smarter than Smoking project. The project lends itself to the student co-authoring a publication.
Housing Vulnerability and Homelessness and its Relationship to Mental Health*
Supervisors: Assoc/Prof Lisa Wood & Asst/Prof Sarah Foster (CBEH)

Background: Housing is a recognised social determinant of health and housing vulnerability and homelessness can significantly impact on health inequalities. Mental illness and chronic disease risk factors are more prevalent among people in homeless or unstable housing circumstances, and transient housing reduces the likelihood of preventative behaviours or early help-seeking, resulting in greater use of costly emergency and tertiary health services.

Outline: We are involved in several research projects relating to housing and homelessness that would lend themselves to a student honours project. These range from a study looking at how support programs for homeless people may influence mental and other health outcomes, through to an evaluation of some innovative accommodation and service delivery models for homelessness in Perth.

Students interested in this topic area are encouraged to contact us to discuss possible projects.
Fly In Fly Out (FIFO) Families With Young Children: Challenges, adaptations and connectedness in communities*
Supervisors: Assoc/Prof Lisa Wood & PhD candidate Cecily Strange (CBEH)

Background: Families that are nurtured within communities are associated with better health and education outcomes, whereas lack of social support and poor community engagement are related to poorer health outcomes. FIFO families with young children are a growing population in WA; part of the fastest growing state in Australia. FIFO families have challenges that include disruptions to family life, rosters that can result in lengthy absences from family life and ‘lone’ parenting for extended periods of time, which may all reduce social support and community engagement. At the same time, adaptations to FIFO family life may have short and long term benefits.

Outline: There is scope to build on the Connected Families Project (CFP) to explore the challenges and adaptations experienced by FIFO families with young children. The CFP is currently surveying families with young children (at least one child under 5 years) in newer Perth residential areas. Variables of interest include social support, social capital, local community participation, digital communication, community experiences as a parent and wellbeing. Students interested in the topic area of FIFO families are encouraged to contact us to discuss possible qualitative and quantitative research projects.

Evaluation of Camps for Families Who Have Experienced Domestic Violence***
Supervisors: Assoc/Prof Lisa Wood & Asst/Prof Karen Martin (CBEH)

Background: Domestic violence has been identified as a significant and preventable health issue by the World Health Organisation (WHO). Support for families affected by domestic violence is vital for both their physical and mental wellbeing. Camps for these families are organised and run by refuges and focus on building skills explored in the counselling process. Camps help the family work together using communication skills and appropriate boundaries to assist the family unit to address the impact of domestic violence. However, many programs in this sector lack the ability to evaluate such programs.

Outline: Evaluation of the program’s impact (initial contact Pat Giles Centre) will incorporate qualitative research and involve interviews with children and parents. Some quantitative research assessing camp impact on relationships, bonding and other family mental health outcomes is dependent upon numbers of camps to be evaluated and the number of participants in each camp. This project will be of value to the organisation and will fill a literature void.
This project hypothesises that the implementation of physical activity programs and vegetable gardens will increase the sense of community, physical activity participation and positive mood-states (self-esteem/community connectedness) of these mothers and children. This project will provide useful information to agencies about the impact of small programs on the well-being of mothers and their children residing in refuges.

Outline: This intervention project will determine the impact of a physical activity and/or community garden intervention in Perth refuges. The first stage will assess mood-states of mothers and children willing to be involved. Consultation with the participants would inform the intervention to be run (e.g. yoga program, fitness classes, walking group, community garden, general gardening etc.). Process evaluation would be undertaken to examine success. A post-intervention component would explore the mood-states with the participants. Depending on participant numbers this may involve qualitative rather than quantitative data collection and analysis.
Adolescent and Parents’ Screen Time*
Supervisor: Prof Colleen Fisher (SPH)

Background: Today’s youth spend more time using screens, participate in lower physical activity and spend less time outside than ever before. Children who do not meet physical activity and screen time (ST) recommendations are three to four times more likely to be overweight than those complying with both. This is even more problematic in children from lower socioeconomic areas and in adolescence, where it has been shown that sedentary activity increases and physical activity decreases. Early intervention targeting excessive ST is vital to reduce the number of young people ending up on a trajectory of future treatment of overweight and obesity and related psychosocial and physical issues. Few studies have explored adolescent’s perspectives of ST or the facilitators and barriers. Understanding the experiences of ST for teenagers is needed to assist efforts in addressing this important health issue.

Outline: This qualitative project will use a combination of adolescent and parent focus groups/interviews to explore ST behaviours and impact. The interviews will explore common ST activities and habits, perceptions of ST facilitators, enablers and motivators and potential strategies and barriers to decreasing ST. The project can be extended to incorporate the development and pilot testing of a school-based intervention.

The Economic Outcomes of Introducing Rapid PCR-Based Diagnosis of Serious Infection in a Regional Hospital *
Supervisors: Prof Elizabeth Geelhoed (SPH) & Prof Tim Inglis ((PaLM)

Background: Recent advances in laboratory medicine have enabled PathWest to precisely identify the cause of serious infection much faster that was previously possible. This service improvement relies on skills and equipment currently concentrated in the largest teaching hospital pathology services. A lightweight version of this approach has recently been developed and the logistic support required is now in place to establish the rapid diagnostic capability in our larger regional hospitals.

Outline: We expect the impact to be: reduced time to diagnosis; earlier antibiotic intervention; and reduced patient transfers to teaching hospitals. A comprehensive economic impact assessment will assess both the benefits of more rapid diagnosis and the costs of implementation.
Physical Activity in the Early Years*
Supervisors: Asst/Prof Hayley Christian (CBEH) & W/Prof Steve Zubrick (TICHR)

Background: There is growing interest in built environment interventions targeted at increasing children’s physical activity due to their potential reach and impact on the health and well-being of future generations. In the last decade there has been a 20% increase in the number of 0-4 year olds in WA with 63% of 2-3 year olds attending some type of child care. This is where children spend a large part of their time and is an important setting in which they should have the opportunity for physical activity and other unstructured physical play.

Outline: The main aim is to examine the influence of the physical, social and policy environment on young children’s physical activity and sedentary behaviour at childcare. It will provide information on how best to create a healthy childcare environment and will involve qualitative research with children, parents, staff and key stakeholders, objectively measuring the physical activity and sedentary behaviour of young children and the environment of childcare centres. This research will form the basis for an intervention study.

The Built Environment and Child Health and Development*
Supervisors: Asst/Prof Hayley Christian (CBEH) & W/Prof Steve Zubrick (TICHR)

Background: Research on the impact of the built environment (BE) on adult health has increased over the past decade but little is known of the effect on early child health and development. Environments supporting healthy child development may impact child health over their lifetime and are critical for overall community health and wellbeing. More evidence is needed on what is a child-friendly neighbourhood environment and what are optimal levels of BE features for early child health and development. The BE incorporates land-use patterns, density, connectivity, transportation systems, building design and social infrastructure including public open space, and creates conditions that are optimal (or detrimental).

Outline: The aim is to identify BE aspects important for child health and development. This will help fill the knowledge gap on how to design urban landscapes that are supportive of good child health outcomes. This project involves a systematic review of the relationship between the BE and child health and development outcomes. It aims to develop measures to study this relationship within different settings.
Public Risks From and Management Of Fire-Damaged Asbestos Structures*
Supervisors: Assoc/Prof Alison Reid, Assoc/Prof Jane Heyworth (ORE) & Mr John Howell (Environmental Health Directorate, WA Health)

Background: Asbestos was extensively used in building until the mid-1980s. Most houses of this period contain asbestos. The release of asbestos fibres when such buildings are disturbed poses a potential risk to the public.
Fire damage to asbestos differs from other forms of physical damage in that explosive breakage occurs during fires as well as powerful air movements and physical changes to the mineralogical form of the asbestos.
There is a need to better assess the risks for proper management strategies to be developed including dealing with community perceptions of the risks.

Outline: A thorough literature review will be undertaken including accessing records and reports and there will be an opportunity to conduct interviews and seek expert information. Analysis of held samples of fire damaged asbestos will be managed and surveys conducted of the asbestos contamination from any fires that occur during the lifespan of the project.

Outcomes would include conclusions as to the qualitative risks to the public as the result of a range of typical fire events and recommendations on how these risks would be best managed. Ideally, guidelines for the management of these risks would be developed with a view to them being implemented in the State.

Some background in physical sciences such as chemistry may be an advantage.
Background: Rural populations have different disease rates, access to services and health outcomes to urban populations. Monitoring risk factor levels in rural populations is an important part of understanding differences in disease rates and outcomes and in developing strategies to address gaps. However, this monitoring is often restricted to urban samples or done for statewide/national samples which do not allow proper monitoring in rural areas. Monitoring of risk factor levels in rural populations is less common.

Outline: This project uses the Busselton 2005-7 survey of adults (n=3000) to establish the prevalence of risk factors in Busselton, comparing prevalence with results for other rural surveys in Australia (eg Greater Green Triangle surveys in South Australia and Victoria) and with recent state and national surveys.

Extensions of this 24 point project include
- (1) analyses of the correlates of prevalent cardiovascular diseases (CVD) in Busselton 2005-7 and
- (2) a cohort component involving obtaining linked hospital morbidity/mortality data 1990-2012 for the Busselton survey cohort and doing CVD outcome analyses.

This project will involve familiarisation with CVD risk factors and surveys including the Busselton study, submission of research and ethics proposals, data analysis and dissertation and manuscript preparation.

Suitability: The base project with extension (1) would be suitable for a Master’s thesis candidate and conducted over a 2-3 year period depending on part-time or full-time enrolment.

The base project with extensions (1) and (2) would be suitable for a PhD thesis candidate and conducted over a 3-5 year period depending on part-time or full-time enrolment.

This project requires competency in biostatistical methods (eg mastery of regression methods in PUBH5769 Biostatistics II)
Use of Lipid-Lowering and Anti-Hypertensive Medications in Busselton 2005-7: Prevalence and association with lipid/blood pressure levels, absolute CVD risk, PBS eligibility criteria for statins and NHF guidelines.**

Supervisors: W/Prof Matthew Knuiman (SPH), Prof Joseph Hung (SMP) & Dr Michael Hunter (BHS)

Background: The NHF (National Heart Foundation) of Australia and Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand 2005 statement on lipid management suggests that, in addition to those with CVD, diabetes or chronic kidney disease, people with either a 5-year CVD risk >15% (using the 1991 Framingham risk prediction equation) or with a 5-year CVD risk of 10-15% and metabolic syndrome should also be considered for lipid-lowering medications. Eligibility for subsidy of lipid-lowering drugs under the PBS (Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme) is determined primarily by cholesterol levels. Similarly, the NHF guideline for hypertension management recommends anti-hypertensive medications for people with seriously high blood pressure as well as those with high blood pressure and high CVD risk.

Outline: This project will use data on adults from the 2005-7 Busselton Health Survey (BHS) to establish the prevalence of lipid-lowering and anti-hypertensive medication use in a community sample overall and in adults who do and do not meet PBS/NHF criteria, and to assess the potential under-treatment in strata of absolute CVD risk. Absolute CVD risk will be based on the Framingham risk score and separately on a risk estimator developed from the 1994/95 Busselton survey cohort with CVD morbidity and mortality follow-up to 2010. Findings will be of importance for new recommendations and policies on the use and subsidy of lipid-lowering and anti-hypertensive medications.

This project will involve becoming familiar with absolute CVD risk estimation, guidelines for use of lipid-lowering and anti-hypertensive medications, PBS eligibility criteria and the Busselton Health Study. Research and ethics proposals will be prepared and submitted, BHS data analysed and report/dissertation and manuscript prepared for publication.

Suitability
This project can be conducted over a 1 or 2 year period. It would be suitable for an MPH student enrolled in Research Dissertation over two semesters or for a Master’s thesis candidate.

This project requires competency in biostatistical methods (eg mastery of regression methods in PUBH5769 Biostatistics II)
Background: Due to the unique social conditions and removal of many support networks in a prison setting, relationships between prisoners and their families and friends are often strained and limited. Prison visits can be stressful for some and barriers to visiting family or friends in prisons work to destabilise relationships and connectedness at a time when these supports are important. Inside Out (IO) is a unique radio program that broadcasts on the Indigenous community radio station Noongar radio to Perth, Geraldton, Carnarvon, Meekathara and Mullewa. Recognising the importance that family, community and culture has on the health and wellbeing of people, IO aims to connect members of the community with those in prison. The program offers an opportunity for people on both sides to request songs and send a message via radio broadcasts to friends and family, to increase communication, connectedness and cohesion between prisoners and their families and communities.

The program was recognised by the Community Broadcasting Association of Australia (CBAA) with the 2011 “Best new program or content initiative”. Whilst every week a personal story about how the program has helped individuals is relayed to the IO staff, there has been no objective evaluation of the program’s impact on prisoners or their family and community.

Outline: This project will incorporate interviews with family and friends of prisoners and staff to ascertain if the aims of enhancing communication and connectedness are being met. Depending on approvals, the project may also include interviews with prison staff and prisoners. The project aims to explore the perception of impacts or benefits from the program, any problems with the program and its implementation and strategies for maximising benefits. Content analysis of documentation gathered by IO during the program (including messages, comments and songs requested) will add further data. This project will be of value to the organisation and in filling a literature void.
Co-occurring AOD and Mental Health Issues*
Enquiries: Prof Colleen Fisher (SPH)

Background: A range of research projects are available for students to collaborate with Women’s Health and Family Services; Cyrenian House and Palmerston on issues related to co-occurring alcohol and other drug (AOD) use and mental health issues. Women’s Health and Family Services is a not-for-profit health care service offering free or low-cost medical, health and well-being programs as well as counselling, training and consultancy. Cyrenian House and Palmerston are not-for-profit organisations providing support to individuals and families for AOD issues.

Projects can be tailored to the requirements for PhD, Masters by Research, Masters Dissertation and Honours students. These include, but are not limited to:

- Client, family/carer or specific community needs from AOD services regrading co-occurring AOD and mental health issues.
- Alcohol use amongst groups (eg by industry, community, service access, visa class, length of time in Australia); potential impact of Australian culture around alcohol use and its impact; protective and risk factors for alcohol consumption; alcohol related violence.

- Evaluation of Agency engagement strategies from worker, agency and consumer perspectives: what worked well and what did not.
- The impact of parenting styles on outcomes in families where there is co-occurring AOD and mental health issues.

There is the potential for more than one student to work on a specific topic. There is also the potential for the student to work with staff from the agencies to refine the topics above or develop alternatives. Women’s Health and Family Services (Dr Sue Lee), Cyrenian House (Mr Charl Van Wyk) and/or Palmerston (Ms Leanne Mirabella) will support the student with access to communities and desk and computer space to support the projects. There is also the possibility of access to bilingual workers and/or interpreters.
Water Contaminants and Pregnancy: An Exposure Assessment and Biomarker Validation Study*
Supervisors: Assoc/Prof Angus Cook & Res/Asst/Prof Kimberley McAuley (Ecology and Health (E&H) SPH)

Background: Trihalomethanes (THMs) are common disinfection by-products (DBPs) produced during the disinfection of water supplies, particularly in Perth due to the high organic molecule levels in groundwater. THMs are potential risk factors for adverse pregnancy outcomes including birth defects. Exposure occurs through water ingestion, inhalation or dermal absorption through showering and swimming.

Outline: The study aims to test whether THM exposure in Perth can be modelled in view of water supply variations and uses and to evaluate the blood folate/THM exposure relationship using an interactive model. Pregnant women from two Perth regions with different THM concentrations will be studied. Absorption will be estimated via a water use diary, a questionnaire and swimming pool, tap and urine sample analyses plus blood folate levels. The analyses will inform a major NHMRC cohort study and assist development of a DBP exposure matrix superior to any currently existing for maternal populations.

Topics and Issues in the Health Workforce*
Supervisor: Asst/Prof Ian Li (SPH)

Background: Workforce planning is a critical aspect of maintaining a healthy workforce. In Australia, the importance of planning for a healthy and sustainable workforce has been highlighted by the formation of Health Workforce Australia (HWA), a body dedicated to the development of workforce policy. A recent report by HWA projects a shortage of the Australian health workforce by 2025. The health workforce shortage can be attributed to a combination of demand-side factors, such as an aging population and supply-side factors, such as the aging health workforce and the trend of decreasing working hours of the health workforce (due to feminisation and work-life balance). These factors highlight the issues faced in health workforce planning and policy and mirror the challenges identified in the international literature.

Outline: Health workforce trends will be examined using a national cross-sectional dataset. Several issues relating to the health workforce may be explored. Labour market outcomes of university graduates in a health-related field of study may also be explored, as this will help direct workforce development and training.
Reproductive Hazards of the Workplace*
Supervisor: Asst/Prof Adeleh Shirangi (Centre for Health Services Research (CHSR))

Background: Workplace reproductive hazards (WRH) can be chemicals, drugs, alcohol, conditions (heat, vibration, noise, radiation, long work hours, physical or psychological stress) or biological hazards. These may affect female or male reproductive systems (reproductive toxicity) and/or fetus (developmental toxicity) and result in pregnancy delay/prevention, low birthweight/preterm, miscarriage and malformation. Short term exposures during a critical period can result in long term health effects so early risk recognition and intervention are very important.

Outline: Students will apply an established Job Exposure Matrix (JEM) to WA Data Linkage Unit data to assess occupational exposures to WRH in relation to specific reproductive outcomes such as birth defects, birth weight, preterm birth, birth complications, fetal loss, sub-fertility and hospital contact in later life. The JEM can also be applied to selected reproductive cancers, childhood cancer and child Autism. The aim is to identify occupations at risk and provide preliminary evidence for further, more detailed studies.

Reproductive Health Study in Female Veterinarians*
Supervisor: Asst/Prof Adeleh Shirangi (CHSR)

Background: Veterinarians have potential exposure to known occupational hazards which can be summarised in the following general categories: physical hazards e.g. radiation and psychological stress; chemicals e.g. anaesthetic gases, pesticides and toxic drugs; and biological hazards including zoonotic diseases. Some of these are listed as teratogenic and mutagenic agents or suspected carcinogens. All may result in adverse reproductive outcomes.

Outline: A reproductive health study in a cohort of 1100 Australian female veterinarians was conducted to determine whether perceived psychological stress (work and life stress) and other occupational hazards (physical and chemical hazards) are associated with pregnancy outcomes and infertility. Students can review the relevant literature and analyse the data to determine the association of psychological stress and other hazards in relation to birth weight, gestational age, miscarriage, birth defects, menstrual dysfunction and infertility. This survey has UWA Human Research Ethics Committee approval.
Eye and vision disorders are a major cause of morbidity, with almost half a million Australians visually impaired in both eyes and over 50,000 blind. The major causes of blindness in Australians aged 40+ are glaucoma, macular degeneration, diabetic eye disease and cataract. In Australia, the total cost of vision disorders to the community was estimated in 2004 at $9.8 billion.

As a major problem in the community, eye and vision epidemiological research has the potential to significantly contribute to improving health and well-being by providing the evidence for clinical decision making and creating better policy by informing policy makers on the effectiveness of current programmes.

Interested students will play a major role by undertaking one of the many projects available and it is envisaged that students would take a primary role in preparing their work for publication.
Fitness to Drive Knowledge in Eye Clinic
This project would be of interest to a student seeking survey methodology experience. It will involve the design, administration and analysis of a suitable survey to gauge current knowledge amongst eye clinic patients about fitness to drive with visual impairment and advice provided by health care professionals.

Glaucoma Epidemiology
Using newly available linked Commonwealth pharmaceutical data, it will be possible to conduct large studies into glaucoma on the entire WA population. Potential projects using these data include trends in glaucoma medication use, trends in glaucoma surgery, persistency with medication use, medication interactions and side effects.

Systematic Review on the Risks for Postoperative Endophthalmitis
Postoperative endophthalmitis is uncommon but one of the most serious and potentially sight-threatening complications of cataract surgery. Many studies on risk factors are small, resulting in inconsistent conclusions. This project would involve a literature review and synthesis of the risk related evidence using pooled data and meta-analysis.

Seasonality and Retinal Detachment
A number of reports suggest an increased risk of retinal detachment during winter. The WA Data Linkage System can be used to identify all cases of retinal detachment in WA since 1980. This would provide a large population-based cohort over an extended time period with which to test the hypothesis that retinal detachments have a seasonal basis, using time-series analysis.
Epidemiology of Blinding Eye Diseases

The major causes of blindness in Australia are glaucoma, age-related macular degeneration and diabetic eye disease. This is a major new project seeking first to validate the coverage and accuracy of the current blind registry data. It will then be possible to carry out a comprehensive epidemiological study into blindness in WA. It is also proposed to compare the utilisation level of health service to determine the economic cost of blindness in the health system.

Post-traumatic and Endogenous Endophthalmitis

Endophthalmitis is a serious infection of the internal ocular structures. Most cases occur after surgery but endophthalmitis can also occur after penetrating eye injuries or with systemic infection. This project involves the clinical epidemiology description of a cohort of patients with either post-traumatic or endogenous endophthalmitis, undertaking a review of patient records and performing descriptive and basic statistical analysis.

Community Approaches to the Conservation of Remnant Bush Areas in the Perth Metropolitan Area*

Supervisor: Dr Sue Bailey (Social Work and Social Policy (SWSP))

Background: Awareness is increasing on the importance of remnant bush areas for maintaining biodiversity as well as enhancing a sense of community. Trigonometric Park is a 2.2 hectare remnant bush area on a limestone outcrop in Duncraig and is the highest point within the City of Joondalup (CoJ). The site is classified by the WA Government as a priority to conserve. A community group “Friends of Trigonometric Park” (FOTP) has recently formed to tackle conservation work in concert with the CoJ.

Outline: This project is an exciting chance for a student to be involved in research with community members, the City of Joondalup, UWA and other external funding bodies. FOTP have offered suggestions for projects including; the development of a management plan; assessing community and health benefits of interaction in a Friends group; community education; flora and fauna surveys; seed collection, germination and planting; and a student’s own project of interest. This project will provide experience in community practice in the conservation context with an interested and engaged community group.
State-of-the-Art Cardiovascular Research*
Supervisors: W/Prof Matthew Knuiman, Assoc/Prof Tom Briffa, Asst/Prof Frank Sanfilippo & Asst/Prof Siobhan Hickling

Background: Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is costly and prevalent worldwide. Monitoring and reporting trends in CVD is a national priority health area and is a driver of health policy aimed at improving its healthcare delivery and outcomes.

Outline: Various projects in specific areas are offered. These will involve examining the trends and models of care in CVD prevention, treatment and management and may consider clinical epidemiology, health outcomes, pharmacotherapy, prevention, cost-effectiveness and community engagement. A range of areas include:
- Atherothrombotic disease across the vascular territories
- Monitoring coronary artery disease
- Busselton Health Study
- Management of coronary heart disease in the Indigenous population
- Diabetes and CVD
- Peripheral arterial disease
- Health in Men Study
- Risk Factor Prevalence Study
- Coronary artery revascularisation
- Chronic kidney disease progression and cardiovascular diseases

Topics in Health Promotion****
Supervisor: Assoc/Prof Colleen Fisher (SPH)

There is the opportunity to undertake honours in the area of health promotion, particularly in the areas of prevention and early intervention in family and domestic violence.

Please make an appointment to see Associate Professor Colleen Fisher (colleen.fisher@uwa.edu.au) to discuss potential projects in this area.
Physical Activity Intervention Targeting Dog Owners*
Supervisors: Asst/Prof Hayley Christian & Assoc/Prof Lisa Wood (CBEH)

Background: There is growing awareness about the importance of dog ownership to physical and psychological human health. Almost half of all Australian households own a dog. Dog owners do more walking and physical activity compared with non-owners. Dog walking has been shown to be a potentially viable strategy for increasing the proportion of the community who are sufficiently active for health benefit.

Outline: This project will involve intervention research to examine the potential of dog walking as a strategy for increasing walking and physical activity and increase the proportion of people who meet the recommended level of physical activity. The project is likely to have significant implications for health promotion policy and practice by providing innovative strategies for increasing physical activity and decreasing overweight and obesity.

Mental Health Well-Being and Field Education*
Supervisors: Dr Susan Bailey (SWSP)

Background: Field Education is a core part of professional education across a range of disciplines, including social work, medicine, nursing, dentistry, teaching, occupational therapy and business. Field Education presents a range of challenges and opportunities for students. The educational, role and time demands of placement mean students are at risk of experiencing stress and vulnerability. The Field Education Team, Discipline of Social Work and Social Policy, in 2011 ran a pilot project to develop mental health wellbeing seminars for students on placement.

Outline: Based on the success of the pilot project, opportunities exist for expanding the use of mental health wellbeing concepts and strategies across disciplines, and outward to other stakeholders in the teaching and learning community such as placement organisations and supervisors. There are also opportunities to expand these to industry. A range of evaluative and action research opportunities exist in developing these streams.
Evaluating Full Service Schools*  
Supervisor: Dr Susan Young (SWSP)

Background: Full Service Schools (FSS) provide a range of health and welfare related services in or linked with schools located in low socio-economic neighbourhoods. The aim is to address some of the health and welfare needs of children and their families to enable them to take full advantage of their education. FSS are new to WA, having been adopted in their contemporary form in the US and the UK over the past two decades. In WA there are two fully functioning FSS with increasing interest being shown by the Education Department.

Outline: Over the past five years a number of programmes have been instituted in FSS which are now beginning to be evaluated. A range of opportunities exist for evaluation.

Mental and Physical Health of Adults Exposed to Asbestos in Childhood*  
Supervisors: Dr Peter Franklin, Dr Alison Reid (ORE) & Dr Monique Robinson (TICHR)

Background: Nearly 2,500 children lived in the blue asbestos mining town Wittenoom and had considerable asbestos exposure. Many contracted disease; most have seen family and friends die or be incapacitated by asbestos-related disease and are aware of their own ongoing risk of developing serious disease many years after exposure. This may impact on their psychological well being even if disease does not develop. The study aims to investigate overall mortality and morbidity, specific causes of death and disease and mental health of the former ‘Wittenoom children’.

Outline: Physical and mental health questionnaires will be sent to all available former ‘Wittenoom children’, covering physical health issues such as respiratory, cardiovascular and autoimmune disease and mental health issues such as depression, anxiety and personal control feelings. Siblings who did not live in Wittenoom will form a control group. Participants will be invited to take part in further psychological health assessments.
Perceived Playground Risks – What is the Evidence?*
Supervisors: Assoc/Prof Lisa Wood & Asst/Prof Karen Martin (CBEH)

Background: Restrictions in children’s independence to attend local playspaces have arisen due to concerns that children are at undue risk of injury or abduction. Evidence suggests that risk and injury perceptions far exceed reality and that children are disadvantaged in leading an increasingly “cottonwool childhood”. Preliminary research indicates that playground injury rates are low and that abduction is almost always from a relative (custody issues) or known perpetrators.

Outline: This project will involve a literature review on children’s injury from playgrounds, pedestrian, cycling and other causes. Safety, injury and playground-related litigation data will be analysed, including any detected socio-economic differences. An information brochure will be developed giving evidence-based information for parents and other stakeholders to make informed decisions on real vs perceived risk and strategies to address safety issues.

Uptake of Treatment for Sleep Apnea in a Community-based Screening Study of Sleep Disordered Breathing **
Supervisors: Clin/Assoc/Prof Alan James (West Australian Sleep Disorders Research Institute SCGH), W/Prof Matthew Knuiman (SPH) & Dr Michael Hunter (BHS)

Background: Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is characterised by recurrent episodes of partial or complete occlusion of the upper airway which can result in hypoxemia and frequent arousals from sleep. OSA is associated with impaired cognitive and psychomotor functioning, reduced quality of life measures, increased risk of injury and of hypertension, stroke, cardiovascular disease and insulin resistance.

Outline: This project will investigate the factors influencing the uptake of therapy or intervention for OSA in a semi-rural community cohort, identified from studies undertaken as part of the Busselton Health Study. The study will aim to:
- investigate whether in-home screening promotes treatment or lifestyle changes
- describe successful OSA therapy factors and the health and quality of life effects
- identify barriers to treatment

**Suitable for MPH 24 point dissertation.
The long term impact of DRUMBEAT on the mental wellbeing of prisoners*
Supervisors: Assoc/Prof Lisa Wood & Asst/Prof Karen Martin (CBEH)

Background: Evidence indicates that prisoners suffer from poor mental wellbeing and high psychological distress. Strategies to assist with improving the mental health of Australian prisoners are needed. DRUMBEAT (Discovering Relationships Using Music -Beliefs, Emotions, Attitudes, and Thoughts) is an evidence-based intervention aiming to improve mental, social and emotional wellbeing amongst people from ‘high risk’ population groups. The DRUMBEAT program incorporates both experiential and cognitive based therapies addressing a range of factors that influence an individual’s mental health, including emotional comparison, anxiety, self-esteem, resilience, and social relationships. The program has been well received in the prison setting as a therapeutic intervention with indigenous and non-indigenous prisoners. Pre- and post-program data has been collected in 2013 from approximately 100 prisoners. This project proposes to examine the results of DRUMBEAT at three months after participations.

Outline: The primary aim of this project is to investigate the long term impact of the DRUMBEAT program once prisoners have been released from prison. This would involve telephone interviews with, or survey distribution to, those who participated in DRUMBEAT and gave consent to follow up once they have been released from prison.

Developing an Understanding of Living Apart Together (LAT) Relationships*
Supervisor: Asst/Prof Karen Upton-Davis (SWSP)

Background: LAT relationships (where those in a romantic relationship keep separate addresses) are an increasing relationship form. According to national data there are over 1.1 million people Living Apart Together in Australia: this is 24% of the supposedly single adult population. Among the reasons for making an active choice to LAT is the autonomy, reduced risk of asset loss in a break-up and enhanced ability to manage relationships with others such as children, parents and friends without the intrusion of a new live-in person to the household.

Outline: Exploring the implications of LAT for the individuals involved, for their relationship with each other and for friends and family are possible research directions. LAT also has social policy implications in areas such as health, housing and the environment as care-giving arrangements alter and greater physical resources are required to sustain separate households. Study in any of these areas would make an important contribution to understanding a relationship form that has ramifications for society as well as for the individual.

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Building Capacity in Palliative Care Clinical Training*
Supervisor: Assoc/Prof Rosemary Saunders (SPH)

Outline: The project involves clinical placement of health professional students within an inpatient palliative care unit and a community palliative care service to provide them with an opportunity to work within a multidisciplinary team, participate in care delivery to a range of palliative patients, and experience assessment, symptom control and care in the terminal phase of life (in accordance with Australian National Palliative Care Guidelines).

Beyond the Teaching Nursing Home*
Outline: This Community Partnership of Learning and Care project involves development of an unoccupied nursing home, co-located with an existing residential aged care hostel and independent living units, to create a clinical learning environment for health professional students and aged care staff. This community of learning will have a focus on evidence based practice and care, by engaging people residing at the facility and the wider local community in health professional education.

Both projects are funded by Health Workforce Australia. There are several studies that could be linked to either project. Please contact Rosemary Saunders (rosemary.saunders@uwa.edu.au) to discuss potential projects and supervisors.

Topics in Labour Economics*
Supervisor: Asst/Prof Ian Li (SPH)

Studies in the exciting and dynamic area of labour economics deal with issues of skills utilisation, training and workforce development. The research projects in this area may be focused on the health sector, such as health workforce development, or look at health-related workforce issues. Please contact Ian Li (ian.li@uwa.edu.au) to discuss potential projects or for more information.
Environmental Contributors to Disease Progression in Adults with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease*
Supervisors: Asst/Prof Peter Franklin, Clin/Prof Bill Musk (ORE) & Prof Grant Waterer (SMP)

Background: Air pollution may be an important trigger for exacerbations of disease in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Two of the most important contributors to poor air quality are traffic (outdoor air pollution) and unflued gas heaters (indoor air pollution).

Outline: The COPD-linkage program is a community based, chronic disease management program with over 500 patients involved. All patients have full lung function testing, walk testing, quality of life assessment and medical review at entry into the program, and repeat spirometry and walk testing at three-monthly intervals. The aim of the study is to determine potential exposure to indoor and outdoor air pollution and the extent that these exposures can contribute to disease progression in these patients.

Is Higher Physical Activity During School Breaks Related to Bullying within the Primary School Setting?*
Supervisor: Asst/Prof Karen Martin (CBEH)

Background: The research questions to be explored include: does the physical activity environment (physical, social and policy e.g. sport culture, unlimited access to sports equipment etc) impact upon bullying behaviour at school? Does less bullying occur in schools in which there is higher physical activity during school breaks or does participation in competitive sports during schools breaks support bullying behaviour?

Outline: This study would involve secondary analysis of The ACTIVE Schools Project data, which includes bullying questions within a project which explored the physical activity environment of 27 Perth primary schools and physical activity data from over 1000 students. This data is ready for analysis. Children were asked questions to ascertain their frequency of bullying and being a victim of bullying. Children also wore accelerometers to ascertain their physical activity participation for seven days. Aspects of the schools environment were also measured.
Lung Function Decline in Asbestos Exposed Individuals; Relationship with Radiological Abnormalities*
Supervisors: Asst/Prof Peter Franklin & Clin/Prof Bill Musk (ORE)

Background: Exposure to asbestos is a cause of asbestosis and of a number of benign radiographic pleural abnormalities such as pleural plaques, thickening and effusions. Asbestosis is associated with impaired pulmonary function but the effect of the other abnormalities on pulmonary physiology has not been fully established. The aim of the proposed study is to assess the relationship between radiographic abnormalities, with and without disease, and pulmonary function in asbestos exposed cohorts.

Outline: This study is based on analyses of over 20 years of existing data from the ongoing Asbestos Review Program (ARP) participants. Analyses will focus on lung function changes prior to and after the development of radiographic abnormalities. Based on chest x-rays, individuals will be categorised into four groups: asbestosis, diffuse pleural thickening, pleural plaques or no radiographic abnormalities. Both cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses will be conducted.

Particulate Matter in al fresco Dining Areas and Beer Gardens Before and After the Implementation of the Tobacco Products Control Amendment Bill***
Supervisor: Asst/Prof Peter Franklin (ORE)

Background: In September 2009 WA Parliament passed the Tobacco Products Control Amendment Bill 2008 (TPCAB) prohibiting smoking in all al fresco dining areas and in 50% of outdoor beer gardens attached to pubs. Airborne concentrations of particulate matter were measured in al fresco dining areas, cafes and beer gardens in the Perth Metropolitan area both before and after implementation of the TPCAB to determine if there was a reduction in exposure to particulate matter.

Outline: Monitoring for airborne particulate matter was conducted on 3 occasions in a sample of 27 venues that originally permitted smoking in outdoor areas. Measurements were collected 6 months and 1 month prior and 6 months after the implementation of the TPCAB. Global and comparative analysis of the data over the three time periods will be undertaken, with variables and covariate factors analysed.

***Suitable for 12 point project.
Does the Work Environment Influence Healthy Eating and Physical Activity?***
Supervisors: Prof Fiona Bull & Dr Gina Trapp (CBEH)

Background: The level of obesity and physical inactivity in the WA adult population are both major public health issues. Promoting healthy eating and regular physical activity are two priority targets of the State Health Department. The work, home and neighbourhood environments influence opportunities to make healthy choices. Measuring these environments is now a major field of research alongside assessing the importance of each of these contexts in determining health behaviours.

Outline: This project will use data collected by Project RESIDE – a six year longitudinal study of adults relocating to new neighbourhoods across metropolitan Perth. The student will use GIS to geocode participants’ worksite locations and contribute to analyses of the work environment for healthy eating and physical activity. The project will include a literature review, use of GIS software and analysis to examine the influence of workplace food environments on eating behaviour. The project will provide the opportunity to be involved as an author in the development of a journal paper relating to the results.

Socio-economic status and equitable access to resources***
Supervisors: Asst/Prof Sarah Foster & Dr Paula Hooper (CBEH)

Background: The most disadvantaged groups have the poorest health and highest risk factor exposure. Tackling upstream environmental factors is important to minimise health inequalities, as intrinsic neighbourhood factors may disproportionately affect resident health behaviours. This resonates for socio-economically disadvantaged populations, who may be exposed to more ‘health-compromising’ retail and poorer quality public open space (POS) and lack the resources to move.

Outline: The aim is to investigate access to resources promoting healthy behaviours based on area level deprivation. Pre-existing datasets are available including the locations of retail and activity destinations in Perth (e.g. alcohol, tobacco and fast food outlets, recreation centres) and an audit of POS attributes that may promote physical activity (e.g. shade, paths, amenities). The project will involve a literature review, data analyses examining different access to resources by neighbourhood SES, and the opportunity to develop a journal paper based on the research findings.
Raine Study: Cardiovascular-Metabolic PhD Projects**
Supervisors: joint Raine Study & SPH staff

Background: Launched in 1989, the Raine Study examined ultrasound imaging of 2900 pregnant women recruited at King Edward Memorial Hospital Perth, WA. Women were assessed at 18 weeks of pregnancy and again at various time points until 38 weeks gestation. Information was collected on the parents including exercise, diet, work and health. The children were assessed at birth and followed up at 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 14, 17 and the current follow up at 20 years of age, measuring height, weight, development, lifestyle habits, cardiovascular measures, medical conditions and illnesses. At each follow-up information has also been collected from the parents or primary carer.

The Raine Study has amassed one of the most unique and important collections of data in the world and is one of the few where information has been collected on the pregnant mother and subsequently the child through to adolescence and adulthood. Information collected over 20 years ago has provided a better understanding of how events during pregnancy, as well as in childhood and adolescence, affect later health and development. The Raine Study has amalgamated an extensive database on demographic, developmental, psychological, physical and many other factors around the life of children and families. It provides a unique source of information regarding complex causal pathways to health outcomes. Scientific detail from the Raine Study has also been widely used by the media.

Outline: The Cardiovascular-Metabolic group at Royal Perth Hospital has a number of studies planned examining the influence of maternal, birth, anthropometric and lifestyle factors on cardiovascular and diabetes risk factors in the Raine participants, both cross-sectionally and longitudinally. If you interested in undertaking a PhD and would like to work with the Raine Study team please contact Winthrop Professor Lawrie Beilin (92240258), Professor Trevor Mori (92240273) or Assistant Professor Rae-Chi Huang (0402 131 555) for further information. This project would be performed under joint supervision by academic staff affiliated with the Raine Study and from the School of Population Health.

**Suitable for PhD project.
Research Groups and Centres at SPH

Our research strengths include a strong evidence-based approach to services and health program evaluation. We have a proven record of achievement in preventative, clinical and occupational epidemiology and have been instrumental in setting world standards in population health databases through record linkage.

- Centre for Health Services Research: A leader in its field through its work with linked medical and health data and the evaluation of health services, patient safety, surgical care and pharmaco-epidemiology.

- Centre for the Built Environment and Health: A multi-disciplinary centre of policy-relevant research that builds capacity and influences planning and urban design policy and practice, to create healthy and sustainable communities.

- Occupational Respiratory Epidemiology: Investigates cancer and respiratory disease outcomes due to occupational and environmental exposures, in particular asbestos, silica and the aluminium industry.

- The Cardiovascular Research Group: Aims to reduce the burden of disease through research into trends and determinants of acute events, treatment, management and outcomes.

- Environmental Epidemiology: Investigates cancer causes and methods of prevention including protection from exposure to carcinogens.

- Busselton Health Study: Manages and maintains the Busselton Health Study database, one of the longest running epidemiological studies in the world.

- Ecology and Health: Investigates the relationship between ecosystem health and human health.

- Women’s Health: A particular focus on reproductive health, childbirth and chronic illness including cancer and the health impacts of caring.

- Aged Care Research and Evaluation: Evaluating the Commonwealth-funded Aged Care Assessment Program (ACAP) in WA.

- Nursing Research: Undertaking key research in maternal and child health, mental health, acute care nursing practice and nurse-sensitive outcomes.

- Social Work and Social Policy: Covering a broad range of issues including child and family welfare, community practice and child protection, early childhood trauma, adolescent suicides and Indigenous and cross-cultural issues.

There are opportunities to undertake research in most fields in the School of Population Health. Contact us and we’ll put you in touch with the right supervisor for your interests: grc-sph@uwa.edu.au
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