

CLINICAL RESEARCH - UNIVERSITY DEFINITION

Clinical Research is research in which people, or data or samples of tissue from people, are studied to understand health and disease. Clinical research helps find new and better ways to detect, diagnose, treat, and prevent disease. Types of clinical research include clinical trials, which test new treatments for a disease, and natural history studies, which collect health information to understand how a disease develops and progresses over time. *[NIH National Cancer Institute]*

Further clarity is provided to support the definition by the following statements:

- Clinical research definition, for the purpose of ethics approvals, includes all health research than involves human participants.
- Scope of Clinical Research is in relation to Humans only.
- Clinical Research is health and disease related studies only.
- Clinical Research involves both interventional studies and non-interventional studies.
- Clinical Trials are interventional studies only.
- Clinical Research is research that has a direct impact on health outcomes.

Examples have been provided below to provide further clarity as to the type of studies / projects that are regarded as being clinical research for the purposes of ethics approval.

If you are still unclear if your research is regarded as being clinical research, hence should seek AHREC (or HDEC) rather than UAHPEC ethics approval, please contact humanethics@auckland.ac.nz for assistance.

ARE THESE STUDIES CLINICAL RESEARCH - EXAMPLES

#	Description	Clinical Research Yes/No?	Rationale for being / not being clinical research
1.	Does research using healthy volunteers only count as clinical? – e.g. collection of cells for scientific study from anonymous donors of blood; smoking research	Yes	Health-related activity that encompasses collection of data from people
2.	Does health-related research carried out in schools count as clinical research? Is there a difference between seeking students views on something to do with health and taking measurements of bodily functions or weight?	Yes	Health-related activity. There is no difference between seeking students views on something to do with health and taking measurements of bodily functions or weight. In both cases something is taken from the students. Non-invasive measurement of height and weight is low risk but can become an issue if not collected considerably (i.e. non private reporting of weight) health questions maybe harmless or ask about mental health issues or raise sensitive issues like drug use, contraception etc. Need to ensure that the appropriate oversight is available and procedures are in place should there be unintended consequences (i.e. a referral pathway if you're told something that needs to be actioned during

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			health research). Also information obtained from participants is a treasure that needs to be curated carefully so a clinical research review pathway may be better at identifying these potential issues. Lastly the definition includes, data about people, and health information
3.	Do social science / economics / management studies projects looking at Hospitals/ DHBS / PHOs as organisations (without a focus on health) count?	No	No focus on health, no direct impact on health outcomes
4.	At what point does testing of a prosthetic device become clinical research? Does it become clinical if/when participants are recruited by advertising in clinics?	Yes	As soon as people become involved it becomes Clinical Research
5.	<p><i>FMHS psychiatric medicine</i> - this survey will involve a clinician visiting old age psychiatry services in person to meet with local old age psychiatrists and clinical managers in a focus group and obtain information of staffing and facilities of the services. Other information will also be explored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Service entry criteria - Management of uncomplicated dementia - Management of young onset dementia - Primary care integration - Relationships with private care and aged residential care sector - Use of mental health act for older adults with mental health conditions - Future directions of old age psychiatry services 	Yes	There is a direct impact on patient outcomes and care
6.	<p><i>Sodium and potassium intakes in New Zealand school children - a survey to protect children's future health (NIHI/FMHS)</i> - To measure sodium and potassium intakes and determine their major food sources, approximately 300 primary school children aged 8-11 years in Auckland, NZ, will work with researchers to collect 24-hour urine samples and 24-hour, food record assisted diet recalls. Informed consent will be sought from the participating school principal, Board of Trustees, classroom teachers, parents/caregivers of children, and from children themselves (the latter will be assent). Parents/caregivers of participating children will be asked to complete an online (or hard copy if requested) questionnaire to collect child and parent/caregiver demographic information, household income, level of deprivation (by linking household address with NZDep13), and discretionary salt use data. Children will then complete a 24-hour urine collection at home and/or at school and a 24-hour food record-assisted dietary recall (at home and at school). Anthropometric and BP data will also be collected from children at school. Focus groups with a subgroup of Pacific children, as well as interviews with a subgroup of teachers and Pacific parents/caregivers, will be employed at the end of the study. Focus groups and interviews will be informed by the study findings and recruitment will be through</p>	Yes	Health-related activity that involves taking samples from people

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	survey participants. Focus groups will explore perceptions around healthy eating, motivations and values around healthy and less healthy foods, whilst the interviews will explore barriers and enablers to healthy diets and the feasibility and format of a potential future intervention.		
7.	<p><i>Measuring muscle and bone response following short moderate hopping exercises. (ABI) - maintaining and growing muscle mass and bone density through moderate exercise is critical during our adult years in helping to prevent fractures and bone degeneration [1]. Not all people have the ability to participate in outdoor activities or high intensity exercise for long sessions. There has been a lot of interest in how bone responds to simple short exercises like safe controlled hopping and the positive anabolic benefits it brings [2,3]. A scoping review of the literature has revealed that while bone has been investigated no studies have explored the growth in muscle and bone together in response to measured controlled exercise. It is important to know how bone and muscle grow together as muscles contribute at least half the load on bones and are often overlooked as it is expensive to measure. This study aims to fill this knowledge gap and quantify muscle and bone growth together in response to a simple hopping exercise. We will couple safe measurement tools including motion analysis, wearables, MRI and 3D ultrasound, together with very low dose x-ray scans (DXA and pqCT), that are the only way to meaningfully measure bone density. This information will potentially link bone and muscle growth to easily measured metrics including hoping frequency and acceleration (recorded using our wearable sensors). This knowledge could provide predictable measures of bone and muscle growth in future without the need for any expensive imaging.</i></p>	Yes	There is an impact on the health outcome of the participant
8.	<p><i>Creating Management frameworks that support primary healthcare nurses to thrive (Nursing/FMHS) - Meeting the ongoing needs of people with chronic multimorbidity calls for proactive primary healthcare and greater coordination of care across hospital and community-based services. Many RNs feel frustrated that managerial processes result in them lacking the time and resources they need to provide the comprehensive care they want to give. Workloads are often intense and demanding, resulting in RNs feeling burnt out. Because of the impact of burnout, nurse educators have focused on better preparing RNs for sustained professional resilience. However, while being resilient is important in an often challenging profession, it is only one factor in keeping RNs engaged. It is also important that RNs are enabled to thrive in the workplace as this is critically important for creating sustainable organisational performance. This study will contribute to the understanding of the effectiveness of current supports for primary healthcare nurses by their employers from the perspective of those nurses. It will provide evidence of what extra supports primary healthcare nurses would like to see in place. It will also generate a new co-created management model to improve systems of support that may assist with the thriving and retention of primary</i></p>	Yes	Research involves collecting information from RNs' about their health (i.e. support/coping structures) The aim is To improve the support to the participants and help them thrive. These are health outcomes

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	healthcare nurses. This new model can then be shared with other nursing organisations.		
9.	<i>Karanga Puhī Diabetes Whakapapa. I(Gen Pract/FMHS)</i> - To bring diabetes whakapapa within two branches of one whanau up to date so that whanau members are aware of their own whakapapa and can make choices about both short term management and long term management (discussions with whanau members to map where and when in the family tree diabetes occurred)	Yes	Involves the collection of health data about individuals and informing of the output
10.	<i>Listen – Nursing students who are Māori share their career aspirations (Nursing/FMHS)</i> - This study positions nursing students who identify as having Māori ethnicity to be key influencers contributing to the future vision of the School of Nursing, and who are anticipated to be the future leaders of Māori health and disability workforce development. The overall aim of this study is to establish whakawhanaungatanga or a relationship established in a Māori manner, with students who identify as having Māori ethnicity and the School of Nursing. This study seeks to understand the aspirations of Māori who are enrolled in the undergraduate and postgraduate nursing programmes, and how the School of Nursing can respond to support these aspirations. What if participants were Māori nurses in DHBs instead of students? What if participants were Māori nurses in the community?	No	Not health-related, no direct impact on health outcomes Irrelevant if participants were Māori nurses in DHB's or in the community.
11.	<i>Probiotics for the reduction of exam stress in students (Psychological Med/FMHS)</i> - The aim of the Study is to investigate whether supplementation with the probiotic Lactobacillus rhamnosus HN001 reduces the build-up of stress that university students experience leading up to exams. A secondary aim of the study is to examine the association between levels of stress and academic achievement in students.	Yes	Involves measuring the (psychological) health outcome of students
12.	<i>Socialisation and Affect in Virtual Environments (Psych med/FMHS)</i> - Building on the existing body of literature on mindfulness, interpersonal relationships, and attachment, the proposed study will examine whether a mindfulness induction (relative to relaxation and control inductions) alters levels of distress and the regulation of distress following experimentally-induced social exclusion. The study will examine cognitive, affective, physiological, and behavioural responses to social threat in order to gain a more comprehensive and objective picture of how mindfulness may shape such responses.	Yes	Interventional study which involves responses to an intervention (social threat) and explores health outcomes
13.	<i>Game-based exercise Programme (Computer Science/FOS)</i> - With this study, a game based exercise programme is developed to use aerobic training as a stimulus to increase cognitive function. Adjunct to the literature on cognitive benefits of aerobic exercise, gameplay is used to enhance motivation for exercising and engaging	Yes	Interventional study that has health outcomes in relation to Parkinson's Disease

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	cognitive decision-making processes to improve motor-control processes towards alleviating the effects of Parkinson's Disease PD. If the study is successful the proposed program has the potential to be more effective in reducing PD symptoms and / or increasing exercise adherence. The aerobic training aspect of the game and gameplay elements are developed based on existing PD rehabilitation approaches; therefore, game-based exercise programme is used as a delivery tool for the exercise. The game is developed by the researcher and uses an exercise bike, a computer and a virtual reality headset.		
14.	<i>Unwarranted variation in the provision of public funded bariatric surgery in the northern region of NZ (Health Sci/FMHS – reviewed by AHREC)</i> - Using patient data from the PREDICT cohort and linked regional and national databases to determine the change of receiving bariatric surgery by sex, ethnicity, NZDep and DHB, after adjustment for Age, BMI and comorbidities,	Yes	It involves the use of patient data
15.	<i>Stopping Intimate partner violence: Enabling and inhibiting factors from a reformed perpetrator perspective (Nursing/FMHS - reviewed by AHREC)</i> - Qualitative study of reformed males who have perpetrated intimate partner violence.	Yes	It involves direct contact with people to obtain data, to identify impact on mental health
16.	<i>Workload, Job satisfaction and Burnout among registrars and consultants in medical oncology, general medicine and surgery (Health Sci/FMHS – reviewed by AHREC)</i> - Anonymous questionnaire and interviews of those indicating interest.	Yes	It involves direct contact with people asking health related questions to obtain data, to identify impact on mental health
17.	<i>A right to reproductive health: the views of Tongan women towards family planning and fertility and the barriers of accessing family planning services. (Pacific Health/FMHS)</i> - In New Zealand (NZ) unplanned pregnancy and abortion is highest amongst Pacific across all age groups, in particular for Tongan women. The role of family planning (FP) becomes vital in the prevention of unplanned pregnancies and abortion. However access to FP services amongst Tongan women is poor underlining the importance of culturally appropriate services. Current initiatives have been developed as a result of dominant expectations and interpretations in research and information. To improve current FP practices we need to first understand the world view of Tongan women towards FP and fertility. Acknowledging and understanding Pacific views of health can improve responsiveness to health care services. The views of TW towards FP services are important because this may influence quality access to FP services. Such information can inform how FP services can be improved. Therefore this study seeks to explore the views of Tongan women towards FP and fertility and the barriers of accessing FP services in NZ. Findings from the study will help inform improved access to FP services amongst this vulnerable group.	Yes	It involves the collection of health data and a change on health outcome
18.	<i>The Perceptions and Practices of Samoan Youth in New Zealand in Relation to Antibiotics (Pacific Health/FMHS)</i> - Antibiotic resistance is becoming a cause for concern with resistant microbes reducing the effectiveness of more and more drugs globally. Current literature has focused on the practices of health care practitioners	Yes	It involves the collection of health data, contact with people asking health related questions

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	<p>and dispensers of medication that can lead to antibiotic resistance, however there is also a responsibility for patient compliance. Patient misuse of antibiotics is a large contributing factor to antibiotic resistance. Therefore this study will explore the beliefs and ways in which antibiotics are used by communities that are at high risk of adverse health effects. Communities such as the Pacific youth who are more likely to have poorer health outcomes when coupled with the threat of antibiotic resistance, are thought to be amongst those that will suffer the most.</p>		
19.	<p><i>Determining how SNPs contribute to Autism Spectrum Disorder. (Liggins Institute) -</i> We are generating a set of genotypic data from different public databases, including Autism Speaks Genetics (MSSNG 2020), Wellcome Trust Case and Control Consortium and UK biobank, with which to dissect the genetic architecture of ASD phenotypes. 2) I will develop a machine learning approach that incorporates the CoDeS3D algorithm to maximise the utility of genomic data to predict risk and effective targeting of interventions to reduce ASD-related impact in children and adults. This network program will be trained using existing GWAS datasets.</p> <p>As the result of the study, we will be able to maximise the utility of genomic data to predict risk and identify effective targets of interventions to reduce the impact of ASD in children and adults, thereby providing opportunities to shape our social, health, and therapeutic strategies.</p>	Yes	It involves using health data and analysis it to determine possible clinical interventions
20.	<p><i>Psychology – Masters – Teacher Implementation of Interview-Informed, Synthesised Contingency Analysis (IISCA) and Treatment of Challenging Behaviour for Students with Autism</i> - The study is a single-case research design that will be used to assess - the effectiveness of teacher implementation of the IISCA - the effectiveness of teacher implementation of a behavioural program - the effectiveness of the behaviour program in reducing childrens problem behaviour This will be conducted with children aged 5-18 with Intellectual Disabilities and/or Autism Spectrum Disorder and their respective teachers. The children will need to have challenging behaviours This study consists of two components. Teachers will be involved in the first and both teachers and students will be involved in the second component. The first part of this study will involve teacher training and teacher implementation of the IISCA. Correct implementation of the IISCA will be measured using direct observations and a procedural fidelity checklist which will then be calculated as percentage of steps performed correctly. The second part of this study will involve an implementation of a behavioural program aimed to reduce the children's problem behaviour. This program will be based upon the results from the IISCA. Teachers will develop and deliver the intervention and its effects will be measured based on the reduction of the childs challenging behaviour in comparison to baseline data.</p>	Yes	<p>Interventional study that involves mental health condition</p> <p>(Note: can we get a report/something from HDEC identifying applications that have been turned away from HDEC?)</p>

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21.	<p><i>Exercise Sciences/Science - Connectivity and coordination of muscles patterns during dynamic and isometric tasks after stroke</i> - The primary goal of the current study is to characterize the relationship between motor system integrity and its modular organization to generate upper limb movements in chronic stroke survivors compared to age-matched participants. This is an analytic observational study. Approximately (depending on recruitment availability) fifteen stroke survivors and fifteen healthy age-similar individuals aged 45-80 will be recruited. No participant will hold an association with the research team. After signing informed consent, participants will be asked to complete a handedness questionnaire (attached) to assess their eligibility for the study. Those that meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria will continue with the experiment. Participants will undergo a clinical assessment of upper limb functionality (Fugl-Meyer) and perform guided reaching and isometric force production tasks in 26 spatial locations, performing two trials in each direction. In addition, participants will execute a low-force pinch grip force-matching task 20 times. An analytic observational study. Approximately (depending on recruitment availability) fifteen stroke survivors and fifteen healthy age-similar individuals aged 45-80</p>	Yes	This is a clinical study because it collects data from participants to understand differences between two groups of participants, one group of stroke victims and one who have not had a stroke - the research has direct health outcomes
22.	<p>Research to investigate whether reading off a cell phone affects self-reported mood in University students (<i>Psychological Medicine/FMHS</i>)</p>	Yes	Study involves people to understand health and disease. They are university students some may have mental health issues (especially if they volunteer for studies on self-reporting mood). Would expect an ethics committee would require a reasonably level of monitoring and evidence of systems in place if a participant needs help as the result of trial participation. The intervention is reading off a cell phone, the health state that is being investigated is self-reported mood.
23.	<p>Health system performance management: A closer look at the System Level Measures Framework (SLMF) in New Zealand (<i>Population Health/FMHS</i>)</p> <p>The study aims to answer the research questions: 1. How is the New Zealand health system performing - over the years, and across the District Health Boards (DHBs)? 2. What is the mechanism of actions that underlay the performance scenario over the years, and across the DHBs? Specifically, we aim: 1. To review and understand the health system performance management practices in New Zealand 2. To analyse the health system performance over the years, and across the geographic units (the DHBs) against the System Level Measures Framework, New Zealand 3. To understand and explain the potential mechanism of actions of the health system performance results in New Zealand.</p>	No	Organisational, management and policy topics are outside the definition of clinical research

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24.	<p>Unwarranted Variation in the Provision of Public Funded Bariatric Surgery in the Northern Region of NZ (<i>Population Health/FMHS</i>)</p> <p>To explore potential reasons for any observed variation between DHBs in the Northern Region regarding bariatric surgery.</p> <p>This research project has been broken into two parts; a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the variation in the provision of publicly funded bariatric surgery across the northern region of New Zealand. This application is focused on the qualitative part of the research. Bariatric surgery is currently the most effective intervention for reducing weight in morbid obese patients. As the incidence and prevalence of obesity continues to rise in New Zealand, the indication for bariatric surgery as treatment is likely to also increase. Preliminary results from the quantitative study suggest there is geographical variation in the provision of public funded bariatric surgery within the Northern Region District Health Boards (Northland, Waitemata, Auckland and Counties Manukau DHB). Exploring and comparing the current process of receiving bariatric surgery in public hospitals may provide insight into areas for improvement to achieve the best outcomes for delivering the service equitably. The research aims to gather qualitative data on the possible causes for any observed geographical variation in the provision of bariatric surgery from the perspective of selected DHB's stakeholders. The study will focus on the organisations' funding and resource allocation for bariatric surgery and the process in which patients undergo to receive the procedure. To achieve the aim, semi-structured interviews with key informants within the selected DHBs will be conducted. Findings from the interviews will be thematically coded and used to identify similarities and differences between the organisations. Supplemental documents provided in interviews will also be included as part of the findings and used to identify any similarities and differences. A key objective of this research is to add qualitative evidence to a growing body of research relating to variation in the provision of bariatric surgery across New Zealand.</p>	No	<p>No direct impact on health outcomes – research is to collect data to provide evidence if bariatric surgery is being offered equitably across the DHBs</p> <p>It's a qualitative follow-up of an audit of care. There is a potential to impact on health outcomes if the services is found to be inequitable. The definition includes to help find new ways to treat - identifying barriers in a qualitative research setting might find better ways to treat. Suggest the quantitative audit was clinical research but qualitative component is not</p>
25.	<p>Getting close to digital human (<i>Psychological Medicine/FMHS</i>)</p> <p>The overall aim is to investigate factors that influence the formation of close relationships with artificial agents. This study will look at whether people feel closer to an artificial agent that has only a voice, compared to an agent with a voice plus a neutral face, compared to an agent with a voice and an emotionally expressive face.</p> <p>Introduction Loneliness is a widespread global health issue that affects approximately a third of people in industrialised countries (Cacioppo & Cacioppo, 2018). Loneliness produces a greater risk of mortality than smoking 15 cigarettes daily (Holt-Lunstad, Smith, & Layton, 2010), and increases risk of many morbidities, including stress-</p>	Yes	Research has health outcomes

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	related illness like coronary heart disease and stroke (Valtora, Kanaan, Gilbody, Ronzi, & Hanratty, 2016), and psychiatric conditions like depression and suicide (Grassi et al., 1997; Poudel-Tandukar et al., 2011). Scalable, effective interventions are needed to counteract the detrimental impacts of loneliness on population health.		
26.	<p>Investigating Conversational Behaviour (<i>Psychological Medicine/FMHS</i>)</p> <p>The overall aim is to investigate factors that influence the formation of close relationships with artificial agents. This study will look at whether people feel closer to an artificial agent that has eye-gaze patterns modelled from human-human interactions, compared to an agent with random eye gaze or direct eye gaze.</p> <p>Loneliness is a widespread health issue affecting approximately a third of individuals, with those under 25 years of age and above 55 years reporting the greatest levels (Victor, Scambler, Bowling, & Bond, 2005; Victor & Yang, 2012). Loneliness, social isolation and living alone all have a significant impact on the increased likelihood of mortality, with this increase ranging from 26-32% (Holt-lunstad, Smith, Baker, Harris, & Stephenson, 2015). Loneliness also predicts differences in physiological measures such as cardiac output, and basal total peripheral resistance, both of which are linked to adverse cardiovascular events (Hawkley, Burleson, Berntson, & Cacioppo, 2003). It also predicts higher stress appraisals, poorer social interactions (Hawkley et al., 2003), greater incidence of mental health problems including depression (Coyle & Dugan, 2012), and chronic illnesses (Theeke, 2007). Therefore, there is a great need to address this significant public health issue. One way to reduce loneliness is through the use of social support interventions.</p>	Yes	Research has health outcomes
27.	<p>Digital Wellbeing Tools - Could they have a role in NZ school health curriculum? (<i>Psychological Medicine/FMHS</i>)</p> <p>This is a qualitative study to explore the views of key stakeholders within schools and the broader education field (i.e. teachers, pastoral care providers, Principals and policy advisors) about the potential role of digital wellbeing tools in the health curriculum. The primary objective of this study is to explore whether digital health tools may be used alongside, be integrated or used to support/enhance the current health curriculum. The qualitative and exploratory nature of the study means there are no set hypotheses. The study will instead aim to answer the following questions: 1. What is the perceived demand for a digital wellbeing tool to be integrated/used alongside the school health curriculum? 2. What features are required of a digital tool to be well integrated/used alongside the school health curriculum? 3. Are there any existing tools that may be suitable for use alongside the health curriculum or would a new/bespoke tool need to be developed? 4. What is the Ministry of Education's (i.e.</p>	No	Research had no direct health outcomes

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	policy makers/advisors) perspective on using digital wellbeing tools in the health curriculum?		
28.	<p>Effects of threat on response inhibition (<i>Psychological Medicine/FMHS</i>)</p> <p>To examine the effects of threat on behavioural response inhibition</p> <p>The ability to wilfully suppress or stop ongoing thought or action (i.e. 'response inhibition') is important in many social situations, but can be difficult to achieve under stressful circumstances (e.g., emotional eating, managing social conflict). Quantifying and understanding how emotional stress influences response inhibition is an important step towards future interventions that aim to improve individuals' response inhibition in critical situations. The current study aims to quantify effects of threat on behavioural response inhibition in an established response inhibition paradigm.</p>	Yes	Research has impact on physical/mental health - stimulus and response
29.	<p>Effects of threat on neural pathways underlying response inhibition (<i>Psychological Medicine/FMHS</i>)</p> <p>To examine the role of two neural pathways in the effects of threat on behavioural response inhibition.</p> <p>The ability to wilfully suppress or stop ongoing thought or action (i.e. 'response inhibition') is important in many social situations, but can be difficult to achieve under stressful circumstances (e.g., emotional eating, managing social conflict). Quantifying and understanding how emotional stress influences response inhibition is an important step towards future interventions that aim to improve individuals' response inhibition in critical situations. The current study aims to quantify effects of threat on response inhibition in an established response inhibition paradigm and - by using concurrent measurement of electroencephalography (EEG) and transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) - explore two neurophysiological pathways that may be responsible for observed effects: (a) increased difficulty to generate sufficient pre-frontal cognitive control; or (b) inappropriate modulation of primary motor cortex excitability and inhibition to facilitate or suppress impulsive behaviour.</p>	Yes	Research has impact on physical/mental health - stimulus and response
30.	<p>Response inhibition under physical and emotional stress (<i>Psychological Medicine/FMHS</i>)</p> <p>The aim of the current study is to investigate how physical and emotional stress interact to influence response inhibition.</p> <p>The ability to wilfully suppress or stop ongoing thought or action (i.e. 'response inhibition') is important in many social situations, but can be difficult to achieve under emotionally or physically stressful circumstances (e.g., task stress, physical fatigue).</p>	Yes	Research has impact on physical/mental health - stimulus and response

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	Quantifying and understanding how specific emotional and/or physical stressors influence response inhibition is an important step towards future interventions that aim to improve individuals' response inhibition in critical situations. Using an established response inhibition paradigm, a number of previous projects (e.g., UAHPEC reference numbers: 022770 and 023118) have investigated how emotional (task) stress influences response inhibition. With an outlook on situations faced by athletes, police officers, fire fighters and military personnel - who perform critical tasks in physically challenging circumstances - the current study aims to investigate how these effects are modulated by physical stress. Replicating previous work by Cantelon and colleagues [1], participants in the current study perform a series of computer-based reaction time task under varying levels of task stress, whilst cycling at submaximal (light vs. vigorous) intensity on a stationary bicycle ergometer. [1] Cantelon, J. A., et al. (2018, in press). Exerting cognitive control under threat: interactive effects of physical and emotional stress. <i>Emotion</i> . DOI: 10.1037/emo0000509.		
31.	Visual anticipation performance in soccer goalkeepers (<i>Exercise Sciences/Science</i>) To examine if body language displayed by soccer penalty-takers during the preparation of their kick, significantly influences goalkeepers' visual anticipation performance and to examine if this effect is mediated by changes in visual attention. Using a computer-based soccer penalty task, the current study aims to (1) to replicate previously observed performance effects in a sample of experienced soccer goalkeepers and - by measuring gaze behaviour - (2) indicate whether these effects are mediated by changes in visual attention.	No	No direct impact on health outcomes
32.	Effects of Age and Exercise on Muscle Power in Healthy Women (<i>Exercise Sciences/Science</i>) Having sufficient lower body muscle power is essential for mobility, locomotion and physical health. Particularly in women, a reduction in muscle use during higher intensity activities and endocrine changes with age may affect the ability to generate muscle power and the rate at which force can be exerted. This study examines the influences of muscle-focussed exercise training and age on muscle power and force-velocity relationships during dynamic, multi-joint functional tasks in healthy, women from 18-64 years of age.	Yes	Research has health outcomes
33.	<i>Engineering</i> - Robotics for elder people. Has robots in rest homes to assist with all sorts of things like medication reminders, taking some vital signs measurements	Yes	Scope of research involves human participants and research is health / disease related
34.	<i>Engineering</i> - Develops assistive devices for recovery from stroke. Works with folk at the hospital and some physios	Yes	Scope of research involves human participants and research is health / disease related

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35.	<i>Engineering</i> - Does patterning of neural cells on a chip and measures the communication between cells	Yes	
36.	<i>Engineering</i> - Has done cancer radiotherapy treatment optimisation. Gets scan data from clinicians and then suggests a radiotherapy treatment plan	Yes	Scope of research involves human participants and research is health / disease related
37.	<i>Engineering</i> - Works with anonymised data from hospitals to do things like - optimise orderlies moving people around the hospital, surgical scheduling, rostering of medical staff etc.	Yes	
38.	Engineering (Peter Xu) Has a swallowing robot (doesn't deal with actual people)	No	Scope of research does not involve human participants or data relating to or tissue from human participants
39.	Engineering (Bryony James) Studies oral processing and effects on satiety or satiation and makes the link to obesity - tests sample foods on people but isn't clinical research	Yes	Scope of research involves human participants and research is health / disease related
40.	<i>Engineering</i> - Does robotics, hands, grasping, but not working with people yet, potential for prostheses.	No	Scope of research does not involve human participants or data relating to or tissue from human participants
41.	<i>Science / School of Biological Studies</i> -For example: Stem cells from fat tissue	Yes	Scope of research involves tissue from human participants and research is health / disease related
42.	<i>Science / School of Biological Studies</i> - Studies of the human immune system	Yes	
43.	<i>Science / Psychology</i> - For example: Assessing babies' speech development using the IMP (Infant Monitor of vocal Production)	Yes	Scope of research involves human participants and research is health / disease related
44.	<i>Science / Psychology</i> - Audiological Practices in Chile: An Internet-Based Survey for Medical Technologists	Yes	
45.	<i>Science / Psychology</i> - Auditory processing and functional language in Autism Spectrum Disorder	Yes	Scope of research involves human participants and research is health / disease related
46.	<i>Science / Psychology</i> - Auditory processing versus language processing after stroke	Yes	Scope of research involves human participants and research is health / disease related
47.	<i>Science / Psychology</i> - Behavioural and evoked potential measures of auditory processing in adults with unilateral hearing loss (UHL)	Yes	Scope of research involves human participants and research is health / disease related
48.	<i>Science / Psychology</i> - Choral singing for people with Parkinson's disease & stroke in a rehabilitation unit	Yes	Scope of research involves human participants and research is health-related
49.	<i>Science / Environment</i> - Older renters' everyday management of dampness in their homes on Waiheke Island The aim of this MA research is to gain an understanding of the everyday management of dampness among Waiheke residents aged 55+. In particular, I am interested in the daily tasks, routines and techniques older people perform in order to keep your home	No	Scope of research is not health or disease related and does not have health or disease related outcomes

#	Description	Clinical Research Yes/No?	Rationale for being / not being clinical research
	warm and dry. I would like to understand and support the work that older renters undertake to keep their house in a healthy and habitable state.		
50.	<p><i>Science / Environment</i> - Cultivating Plant Lore in Papatūānuku's Garden: Towards an Earth-based Worldview and Emplaced Plant Healing in Aotearoa New Zealand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To critically understand the philosophies, politics and embodied practices of wild plant medicine healing in Aotearoa New Zealand in contemporary times. • To understand how people in Aotearoa engage, embody and relate to the more-than-human world via practices of wild plant medicine and to explore why these practices are central to the cultivation of an ethic of care and holistic sense of health and healing. • To explore why vegetal sentience and agency should be taken seriously when thinking and doing healthcare in Aotearoa in contemporary times. 	Yes	Study has health outcomes
51.	<p><i>Social Science/Anthropology</i> - Burned human remains: A bioarchaeological approach to disaggregating diverse and complex behaviour</p> <p>I aim to refine and combine existing methods of analysis which will allow the identification of the processes and associated behaviour involved in the burning of human remains. The developed methods will be applied to two burned Middle Eastern skeletal assemblages in order to test the methods. I propose using two Middle Eastern assemblages as burned assemblages in this region are particularly understudied. In archaeology, the human remains may be deliberately burned (i.e. cremated) at the time of death, deliberately burned after a long period of time, or even accidentally burned. Determining what has occurred from the fragmented and mixed remains that are left after burning has occurred is difficult. Nevertheless, understanding these processes are important to both forensic and biological anthropologists. Despite this importance, burned human remains from archaeological contexts have rarely received systematic analysis due to the perception that they represent "poor" data. This thesis aims to dispel this perception, while also providing new information on how past people in the Middle East engaged with their dead. To do this, this project will apply non-destructive methods which will address the following key themes: 1) body treatment prior to burning, 2) burn context, 3) behaviours surrounding the deposition of the remains, and 4) building 'biographies' of the individuals which make up the assemblages.</p>	No	Scope of research is not health or disease related and does not have health or disease related outcomes
52.	<p><i>Social Sciences - Sociology</i> - Governments, Biosecurity and Pesticide Violence</p> <p>This project's overarching aim is to better understand the social processes through which pesticide use becomes normalised, which includes understanding the social forces that shape the processes, the mechanisms they use towards those ends, and the contextual factors that enable them to succeed. To shed light on these issues, I</p>	No	Scope of research is not health or disease related and does not have health or disease related outcomes

#	Description	Clinical Research Yes/No?	Rationale for being / not being clinical research
	<p>will examine New Zealand's 2002-2004 pesticide spraying campaign to eradicate the Painted Apple Moth and will focus particularly on the government's efforts to pursue that pesticide campaign. Particular focus will be directed to studying the knowledge government officials produced about the pesticide (i.e. Foray 48B) and the pest (i.e. the Painted Apple Moth), how they shaped the knowledge production, why they shaped it the way they did, and the social implications of that knowledge production</p>		
53.	<p><i>Science – Chemical Sciences</i> - Validation of DNA methylation markers for forensic applications</p> <p>The purpose of the project to select and optimise DNA (Deoxyribonucleic acid) methylation markers for use in forensic science applications.</p> <p>The first objective is to evaluate available DNA methylation markers for suitability for identification and intelligence purposes for use in forensic science. The DNA methylation markers will then be optimised into panels for sequencing. The second objective is to develop and optimise different technologies for the detection of DNA methylation markers including the relevant bioinformatic and statistical tools. The third objective is to identify the variables that matter and influence the outcome of results. The fourth objective is to validate the technological platform and workflow developed for the sequencing of these DNA methylation marker panels in forensic applications</p>	No	Scope of research is not health or disease related and does not have health or disease related outcomes