

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910590085503321
Autore	Shortt Richard S.
Titolo	Lethal Force and New Zealand Police : The History, Law, Practice and Reality of Lethal Force Use by a Well-Armed and Capable National Police Service // by Richard S. Shortt
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2022
ISBN	9783031052699 9783031052682
Edizione	[1st ed. 2022.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (253 pages)
Disciplina	363.2 363.232
Soggetti	Criminology Crime - Sociological aspects Weapons Criminal law Political planning Crime Control and Security Crime and Society Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure Law Public Policy
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Part I -- "Armed Police, drop your weapon!" Introduction -- The law and morality regarding the use of lethal force -- Oversight of New Zealand Police use of lethal force -- New Zealand Police and firearms -- Policies, Procedures, Equipment, Training, Tactics and Specialist Groups -- Use of force – reviews, reports and changes -- Part II -- Use of lethal force against New Zealand Police and the risks faced -- Use of lethal force by New Zealand Police -- Seven case studies -- Part III -- Observations regarding the use of lethal force -- Use of lethal force law, governance, policy and procedure -- Conclusion – where too from here?

Sommario/riassunto

This book challenges the notion that the New Zealand Police are one of only four global police services that does not have routinely armed officers, using arguments and facts drawn from 2000 to 2019, a period of important change for the organisation and its relationship with firearms, particularly following the outrages of the Christchurch mosques terrorist massacres in 2019, and the 2020 shooting death of a young police constable in Aotearoa New Zealand. This book provides a brief history of the Police from its beginnings to the present day with a specific focus on its relationship with firearms, which contextualize the law that justifies use of lethal force in a country that has abolished the death penalty. It examines police policies, procedures, training and structures governing deployment and use of firearms in Aotearoa New Zealand, and the independent oversight that now applies to fatal and non-fatal shootings by Police. Using 43 publicly released oversight agency reports and data directly related to police shootings, such as who is being shot, this book investigates how the police are using lethal force, who is being affected, and what this might mean for the service with regards to the operational deployment of firearms and the potential for use of lethal force within the community into the future. Contemporary discussion on law, policy, procedure, training and structures, while still providing historical perspective; Examination of when, where, why and how New Zealand Police resort to and use lethal force; Questioning of the traditional view of the Police as 'routinely unarmed', and consideration of what further steps may be useful for New Zealand Police to consider when it comes to delivery of a 'fit for purpose' armed response to dangerous events.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910557432803321
Autore	Lemieux Isabelle
Titolo	Metabolic Syndrome : From Etiology to Prevention and Clinical Management
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Basel, Switzerland, : MDPI - Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute, 2021
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (348 p.)
Soggetti	Humanities Social interaction
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	<p>Metabolic syndrome has been the topic of countless publications. It still remains a subject of debate and some experts have even questioned its clinical relevance. Its diagnosis is nevertheless predictive of an increased risk of type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease even in the absence of traditional risk factors. Many years ago, our team made the point that the most prevalent form of metabolic syndrome was linked to abdominal obesity, which can be found even among individuals who are not considered obese by body weight standards. Imaging techniques such as computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging have revealed the link between regional body fat partitioning and cardiometabolic risk. Visceral obesity is the most dangerous form of obesity, with subcutaneous obesity being associated with lower health risk. We have proposed that excess visceral fat may be a marker of subcutaneous adipose tissue dysfunction not being able to serve as a metabolic sink, causing lipid accumulation at undesired sites, a condition described as ectopic fat deposition. Among the effective approaches to prevent, delay, or manage metabolic syndrome, lifestyle changes are the key elements, with an emphasis on the importance of healthy global dietary patterns, regular physical activity, and adequate sleep quality.</p>

