**Abstract 1**

Hannan, N.R. F., Fordham, R. P., Yasir, A. S., [Moignard, V.](https://www-sciencedirect-com.ezproxy.lib.uts.edu.au/science/article/pii/S2213671113000908#!) Berry, A. Bautista, R. Hanley, N. A., [Jensen, K. B.,](https://www-sciencedirect-com.ezproxy.lib.uts.edu.au/science/article/pii/S2213671113000908%22%20%5Cl%20%22%21) [Vallier, L.](https://www-sciencedirect-com.ezproxy.lib.uts.edu.au/science/article/pii/S2213671113000908%22%20%5Cl%20%22%21) (2013). Generation of Multipotent Foregut Stem Cells from Human Pluripotent Stem Cells. *Stem Cell Reports, 1* (4), 293-306.

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Human pluripotent stem cells (hPSCs) could provide an infinite source of clinically relevant cells with potential applications in regenerative medicine. However, hPSC lines vary in their capacity to generate specialized cells, and the development of universal protocols for the production of tissue-specific cells remains a major challenge. Here, we have addressed this limitation for the endodermal lineage by developing a defined culture system to expand and differentiate human foregut stem cells (hFSCs) derived from hPSCs. hFSCs can self-renew while maintaining their capacity to differentiate into pancreatic and hepatic cells. Furthermore, near-homogenous populations of hFSCs can be obtained from hPSC lines which are normally refractory to endodermal differentiation. Therefore, hFSCs provide a unique approach to bypass variability between pluripotent lines in order to obtain a sustainable source of multipotent endoderm stem cells for basic studies and to produce a diversity of endodermal derivatives with a clinical value.

**Abstract 2**

Johnson, D. [Deterding, S.](https://www-sciencedirect-com.ezproxy.lib.uts.edu.au/science/article/pii/S2214782916300380#!) [Kuhn, K.](https://www-sciencedirect-com.ezproxy.lib.uts.edu.au/science/article/pii/S2214782916300380%22%20%5Cl%20%22%21) Staneva, A. [Stoyanov, S.](https://www-sciencedirect-com.ezproxy.lib.uts.edu.au/science/article/pii/S2214782916300380%22%20%5Cl%20%22%21) [Hides, L.](https://www-sciencedirect-com.ezproxy.lib.uts.edu.au/science/article/pii/S2214782916300380%22%20%5Cl%20%22%21) (2016). Gamification for health and wellbeing: A systematic review of the literature. *Internet Interventions (6), 89-106.*

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Compared to traditional persuasive technology and health games, gamification is posited to offer several advantages for motivating behaviour change for health and well-being, and is increasingly used. Yet little is known about its effectiveness. We aimed to assess the amount and quality of empirical support for the advantages and effectiveness of gamification applied to health and well-being. We identified seven potential advantages of gamification from existing research and conducted a systematic literature review of empirical studies on gamification for health and well-being, assessing quality of evidence, effect type, and application domain. We identified 19 papers that report empirical evidence on the effect of gamification on health and well-being. 59% reported positive, 41% mixed effects, with mostly moderate or lower quality of evidence provided. Results were clear for health-related behaviours, but mixed for cognitive outcomes. The current state of evidence supports that gamification can have a positive impact in health and wellbeing, particularly for health behaviours. However several studies report mixed or neutral effect. Findings need to be interpreted with caution due to the relatively small number of studies and methodological limitations of many studies (e.g., a lack of comparison of gamified interventions to non-gamified versions of the intervention).

**Abstract 3**

Asrar-ul-Haq, M. Kuchinke, P. (2016). Impact of leadership styles on employees’ attitude towards their leader and performance: Empirical evidence from Pakistani banks. *Future Business Journal, 2* (1), 54-56.

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This paper reports the findings of a study examining the impact of managers’ leadership styles on subordinates’ performance. The impact of leadership styles on employee performance outcomes is explored theoretically and tested empirically in the Pakistani banking sector. The sample of the study consisted of 224 full-time employees in the banking sector of Pakistan. Findings of this study reveal that there exists a significant relationship between transformational leadership and employee performance outcomes. However, laissez-faire leadership style showed negative relationship with employee performance outcomes in terms of effectiveness, and employee satisfaction. Banking industry in Pakistan is prone to numerous challenges including employee turnover. Model presented in the study will be helpful for the human resource managers and top management to design effective leadership development programs. HRD department can be established and HRD professionals can be hired to assist the managers in organizing training and development programs. Further, it may help to design strategies to satisfy, retain and motivate the employees. Also, it will help the managers decide, which leadership style they should choose in terms of outcomes.