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A Welcome Note from the Editor-In-Chief:

The global stage is increasingly integrated and complex. Challenges range from economic and political instability to philosophical and religious divides that make it difficult for organizations to thrive. Businesses are challenged on every side, and navigating well through this pivotal time in history will take ingenuity and creativity.

Within this broad context full of challenge and opportunity, we introduce the Journal of International Management Studies (JIMS) Volume 17, Number 2, 2017. It is a compendium of articles steeped in research, detailed observation, and strategic application related to business, economics and public administration. As scholars, teachers and practitioners grapple for solutions to current global challenges, this edition of JIMS will stimulate valuable conversation by exploring various aspects of world financial markets, challenges of economic globalization, ethics and the identification of new and emerging guidelines in the global marketplace.

Each paper submitted to the JIMS has gone through a rigorous blind review process of experts in the functional areas of business, economics and public administration. We are infinitely grateful to each author who submitted their work and to the anonymous reviewers and board members who contributed to shaping this issue of JIMS.

We invite you to contribute to this global discussion in future issues!

Warmest regards,

David D. Stinson

Editor-In-Chief

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
<p>EXCESSIVE USE OF ICT IT'S MAKING CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME (CTS) IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN MEXICO</p> <p>Araceli Duran-Hernandez, Universidad de Guadalajara Mexico-Marketing and International Bussines, Mexico Ilse Segura-Duran, Universidad de Guadalajara Mexico-Ciencias de la Salud, Mexico Juan Antonio Flores-Mora, Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico Judith Mireya Cornejo-Macias, Universidad de Guadalajara Mexico-Marketing and International Bussines, Mexico</p>	7
<p>UNDERSTANDING CO-SHOPPERS' INFLUENCE ON PURCHASE DECISION IN RETAIL ENVIRONMENT: AN EXPLORATION INTO CONSUMER DURABLES STORES</p> <p>Mini Mathur Mica, Ahmedabad, India</p>	13
<p>CSR AS THE IMPORTANT COMPONENTS OF EACH BUSINESS MODEL</p> <p>Miyuki Tsuyuki, Teikyo University, Tokyo Japan</p>	23
<p>CHANGES IN INTERNET AND THEIR IMPACT ON MARKETING: MOVING TOWARD WEB 3.0</p> <p>S. Altan Erdem, University of Houston-Clear Lake, Houston, Texas, U.S.A.</p>	27
<p>PLEASANT MUSIC'S RELATIONSHIP TO CONGRUENCE, CONSUMER BEHAVIORAL INTENTIONS, UNPLANNED PURCHASE, AND TIME SPENT IN RETAIL AND SERVICE ENVIRONMENTS</p> <p>Valerie L. Vaccaro, Kean University, Union, New Jersey, U.S.A. Veysel Yucetepe, Kean University, Union, New Jersey, U.S.A. Deborah Y. Cohn, New York Institute of Technology, Old Westbury, New York, U.S.A. James Henry Dunne, New York Institute of Technology, Old Westbury, New York, U.S.A.</p>	35
<p>SURVIVING THE CHALLENGES OF COMPETING DEMANDS: A MODEL TO EXPLORE THE IMPACT OF PERSONALITY AND BOUNDARY MANAGEMENT ON WORK-LIFE CONFLICT</p> <p>Rakesh Mittal, New York Institute of Technology, Old Westbury, New York, U.S.A. Joshua Bienstock, New York Institute of Technology, Old Westbury, New York, U.S.A. Maya Kroumova, New York Institute of Technology, Old Westbury, New York, U.S.A.</p>	49
<p>SOCIAL MEDIA ADVERTISING: A USER' PERSONALITY APPROACH</p> <p>Amr Swid, School of Management, New York Institute of Technology, NY, U.S.A.</p>	57
<p>ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF QUEUING PROBLEMS IN NIGERIA PETROL STATIONS: A CASE STUDY ON KETO PETROL STATION AND CONOIL PETROL STATION.</p> <p>Iyanuoluwa Peter Ajayi, Tuna Consultants Nigeria Limited, Abuja, Nigeria</p>	63

EXCESSIVE USE OF ICT IT'S MAKING CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME (CTS) IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

Previous research in Carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS) it's more common in 30 years and older and there is a predisposition in female sex. In this research that was made with University Students of University og Guadalajara, Mexico are between 18 to 25 years. Likewise to determinate if it's for the excessive use of information and communication technologies (ICT), like cellphones, homeworks in computer, social media, or video games. Know the risk factors inside classrooms or educational enviornment.

Keywords: *Carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS), information and communication technologies (ICT), risk factors.*

1. INTRODUCTION

This research is focused on the time that University students use ICT, reasons if it is only of social media, educational, or entertainment like videogames.

Our research was made with students at University of Guadalajara, Mexico. From different careers between 18 to 25 years, and we could know their habits and if they have developed Carpal tunnel síndrome (CTS) an early age and if it's more common in female than in male.

2. JUSTIFICATION

Identify which page they visit on the internet if those are entertainment or educational, what type of devices and how many hours per day they stay using technologies: computers, laptops, videogames with control game, steering wheel, cellphones and tablets.

Due that social media has turned into a more useful tool. Saavedra, F., Rialp and Llonch (2013)

3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

According to Ramos. R.,García, C.,Segura . I., Zepeda. L., (2017) Carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS) is the most common form of entrapment neuropathy in the upper limb and it is estimated to occur in 3.8% of the general population. The age group in which it is commonly found is 30 to 60 years, with females being affected three times more than men.

The expert Vargas, C.(2014) CTS is found between the most important attention reasons in the Hands Clinic IMSS in Jalisco, Mexico. In this "Hospital General de Zona 89" they attend 30 to 40 medical consultations per day which 17% are about this pathology, which although it affects older adults,and now they are patients with 18, 19 or 20 years and with compression of the nerve passing through the CT.

CTS affect first the called dominant hand, however, in more tan 50% of the cases appear in both extremities, first one hand has an operation then the other hand in one month.

This syndrome can be considered like a professional illness, their incidence is growing in the actual work we do, which require a production with high pace and little space to rest. The factor of higher increase for this suffering comes directly of the use of computers, keyboards little or nothing ergonomics, in which we work so long. UNAM (2016).

The main feature in carpal tunnel syndrome is the compression of the median nerve in the wrist due to a tighter free space in the carpal canal or tunnel and consequently there is greater pressure that may lead to reduced functional capacity, loss of dexterity, hand numbness, and loss of muscle mass. Ramos et. al (2017).

In other side, Clark (2002 Cited by Pérez, 2006) pointing that virtual learning through ICT allow medicine student to grow faster their knowledge, abilities and attitudes which result in motivation

Considering the big variation of social media we have according with Duggan (2015) August 2015, the most used were Facebook, Pintarest, Instagram, Linkedim and Twitter.

In addition, Duggan (2015) propose that 36% of Smart pone owners use apps like WhatsApp (WA), Fb, Messenger and BlackBerry Messenger (BBM). Not counting more than 90% of movil users that use text mesages, like Short Message Service (SMS)

WHO (2017), Risk factor is any feature, characteristic, or exposure in an individual that grows their potential to suffer an illness or injury

4. PROBLEM STATEMENT.

The incidence is higher that has been detected with trouble in hands or neck on University students in Guadalajara, Mexico.

Of wich they manifest they don't do sport and only made sedentary activites like stay sitting using ICT. Either academic or social, using differents devices or plataforms

5. GENERAL OBJETIVES

Identify reasons the presence of CTS in University student for the use of ICT

6. HYPOTHESIS

H1. A lower use of ICT for homework lower probability to have CTS

H2. A higher use of ICT for homework lower probability to have CTS

H3. A higher use of ICT in videogames higher probability to have CTS

H4. A higher use of ICT in cellphone use higher probability to have CTS.

7. METHODOLOGY

It will be a mix, quantitative and qualitative, In the same way an exploratory investigation will be done to analyze the content regarding the use of the ICT to detect the CTS.

Following Zikmund (2009) proposal, the purpose of this exploratory research intertwined with the need for a positive indication of the research problema.

Descriptive research consist data compilation to describe events and then organize, tabulato, represent and describe data recopilation (Glass & Hopkins, 1984).

The sample will be 500 University students which 50% are male and 50% are female.

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used as a means test for two or more populations. The null hypothesis generally indicates that all means are equal.

- The analysis of variance of a factor only includes a variable or categorical factor. Differences in the preference of frequent, intermediate, sporadic and nonuser can be examined with one-way ANOVA of one factor.

- Measurement instrument: The Likert scale method (Likert, 1976), consists of a set of items presented as statements or judgments that the subjects choose one of the five points of the scale. Each point will be assigned a numerical value. Therefore, the subject will obtain a total score by summing obtained scores in relation to all the claims. In order to collect data, the following activities must be performed: select a tool or method of collection, apply the selected instrument and prepare comments, records and measurement results (Hernandez Fernández & Baptista, 2006).

In the same way we consider to work with Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient:

Cronbach's alpha coefficient requires a single administration of the measurement for the entire population without the need to divide it. The Cronbach coefficient is the method used due to the characteristics of research.

It is a measure of coherence or internal consistency. The next are coefficients that estimate reliability:

Cronbach's alpha (developed by J. L. Cronbach)

The calculation's metod in both cases requires a single administration of the measuring instrument. Its advantage is that it is not necessary to divide the instrument's items into two halves and the measurement is simply applied and then the coefficient is calculated. Statistical programs such as SPSS and Minitab are determined and interpreted.

Hernández et al. (2010) state that there is no rule that indicates: from which value there is no reliability of the instrument. Rather, the researcher calculates its value, reports it and submits it , in order to receive a scrutiny from the study users and other researchers. In general, if a value of 0.25 is obtained in the correlation or coefficients, this indicates low reliability; If the result is 0.50, the reliability is average or regular. On the other hand, if it exceeds 0.75 it is acceptable, and if it is greater than 0.90 it is high, to take into account.

8. RESULTS

Statistical reliability

Cronbach's Alpha	No. of elements
.813	38

Note: Cronbach alpha. Source: self made.

In Cronbach's Alpha, the results are not accepted by the .813, which is reliable and accepted with the quantitative method.

University Students are using a non educative plataforms.

In which got a maximum 15 hours using videogames and non an educative platform.

In other result 10 hours no continuous but in contact with social media.

To do homework they dedicate 5 hours with educative or research ICT.

A contrast it's a higher rating in male because they play more hours.

And more proposals that are made some international companies to enter ICT specially those who get awards or money in changed.

We got as a result that students with 18 to 20 years have more recurrent symptoms. In the latest mentioned research that ages are 30 year and older

With this research in which they indicate that the highest index with the symptomatology was the men with 40 percent, as for the women was of 25 percent.

9. CONCLUSIONS

- Avoid prolonged flexion and wrist extension postures because this contribute to increased pressure inside the carriage tunnel.
- Design or redesign maintain a natural wrist position during ICT activities to do.
- Determinate breaks at least 15 minutes after 30 minutes of work.
- Wear wrist bands, work breaks, do stretching exercises of hands and fingers and rotate repetitive activities. The ideal is to redesign the tools and how to work to improve ergonomics and avoid risk factors.
- Future research not only in the use of ICT can give us this symptomatology, exist any other which will make more research-

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